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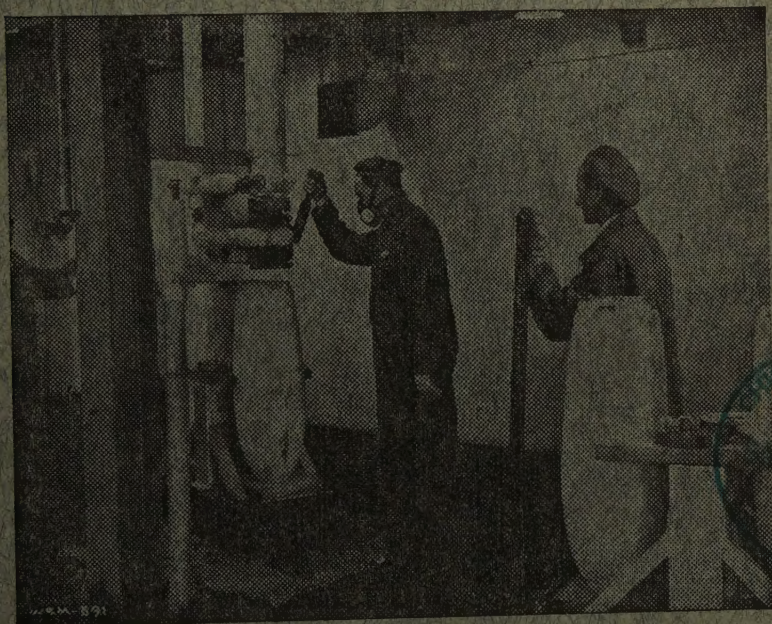


JULY  
1942

# THE Labour Gazette

Published Monthly

Department of Labour



"BUNDLES FOR BERLIN"  
Canadian Workmen Filling Bombs With T.N.T.

## *In this Issue:*

*War Industry and Man-power Situation in  
Canada*

*Consolidation of Wartime Wages Order*

*Production in British Columbia Shipyards*

*Food Control in Great Britain*

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# Functions of the Department of Labour

**Labour Gazette.**—The monthly publication of the LABOUR GAZETTE containing a review of the industrial situation throughout Canada, a record of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, statistics of wages and hours, wholesale and retail prices in Canada and other countries, strikes and lock-outs, industrial accidents, summaries of laws and legal decisions affecting labour and other information on current matters of industrial and labour interest.

**Labour Statistics and Information.**—The collection, compilation and publication of statistics of wages, hours, prices, cost of living, strikes and lock-outs, industrial accidents and industrial agreements, also of reports on labour organization and organization in industry, commerce and the professions; the conduct of investigational and research work bearing on industrial relations and labour conditions; the publication of bulletins of information on these subjects.

**Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.**—The administration of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, Chap. 112, R.S.C., 1927, which provides for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation in cases of disputes affecting mines, agencies of transportation and communication and certain public utilities. In November 1939, the scope of the statute was extended to cover war work. Preliminary inquiries under the Act are made by Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissions.

**Conciliation.**—The administration of the Conciliation Service of the Department is under the Conciliation and Labour Act, R.S.C., 1927. It provides for the maintenance of a staff of officers at various points, including a Chief Conciliation Officer with headquarters at Ottawa, whose services are utilized in the adjustment of labour disputes.

**National Selective Service.**—The administration of the Government's manpower mobilization policy, including the maintenance of a man-power inventory; the determination of who may enter restricted occupations and industries; the allocation of labour requirements to essential industries.

**Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel.**—This Bureau organizes the placement of scientific and technical engineering personnel for war industries and the government service.

**National War Labour Board.**—This tribunal, with its regional divisions, is responsible for:

(a) The administration of the Government's wartime wages stabilization policy as set forth in Order in Council P.C. 8253.

(b) The administration of the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935; and Order in Council P.C. 7679 governing the application of minimum rates of pay to all employees of Government contractors and subcontractors.

**Unemployment Insurance Commission.**—This Commission administers the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, which provides for an unemployment insurance system and a federal employment placement service operated through local Employment and Claims Offices.

**Combines Investigation Act.**—The administration of the Combines Investigation Act, Chap. 26, R.S.C., 1927, an Act to provide for the investigation of combines, monopolies, trusts and mergers.

**Technical Education.**—The administration of the Technical Education Act, Chap. 193, R.S.C., 1927, which provides for grants to the provinces for the purpose of promoting technical education.

**Dominion Government Annuities.**—The administration of the Government Annuities Act, Chap. 7, R.S.C., 1927, whereby provision may be made for old age by the purchase of annuities by individuals, or associations on behalf of their members, or by employers on behalf of their employees.

**Youth Training.**—The administration of the Youth Training Act, 1939.

**War Training.**—Administration of Dominion-Provincial War Emergency Training Program.

**Labour Legislation in Canada.**—The compilation and publication of reports containing the text of the labour laws of the Dominion and of the Provinces.

**Library.**—The maintenance of a library of publications on labour and economic subjects.

**International Labour Organization (League of Nations).**—The collection and transmission of information required by the International Labour Conference and office; correspondence with Federal and Provincial Government departments and with organizations of employers and employees relative thereto; the representation of Canada at the International Labour Conference and on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

# Publications of the Department of Labour

## Labour Gazette

Published monthly in English and French, SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Canada, United States and Mexico, 20 cents per annum, postage prepaid. All other countries, \$1 per annum, postage prepaid. Subscriptions are payable in advance and should be addressed, with postal note or money order to Circulation Manager, Department of Labour, Ottawa. Bound volumes for 1940 and for earlier years are available at \$2 each.

## Annual Report of the Department of Labour—

An outline of the activities of the Department during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1940. PRICE, .50 cents.

## Wartime Orders in Council affecting Labour. April 1942. PRICE, 20 cents.

## Unemployment Relief—

Reports of Dominion Commissioner: FREE ON APPLICATION.

## Employment Service of Canada—

Annual Report of the Director. FREE ON APPLICATION.

## Dominion Government Annuities—

Annual Report of the Superintendent. Booklets, Table of Rates, etc. FREE ON APPLICATION.

## Combines Investigation Act—

Report of Commissioner on Alleged Combine in the Distribution of Fruit and Vegetables in Western Canada. Feb. 18, 1925. PRICE, 20 cents.

Report of Registrar on Alleged Combine Limiting Competition in the Marketing of New Brunswick Potatoes, June 9, 1925. PRICE, 20 cents.

Report of Registrar on Alleged Combine in the Manufacture and Sale of Bread in the City of Montreal, March 25, 1926. PRICE, 10 cents.

Report of Commissioner on Alleged Combine in the Distribution of Fruits and Vegetables Produced in Ontario, July 31, 1926. PRICE, 15 cents.

Interim Report of Registrar on the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, an alleged Combine of Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Manufacturers, established to fix and maintain Resale Prices of Proprietary Medicines and Toilet Articles, Sept. 6, 1926. PRICE, 10 cents.

Report of Commissioner on the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, Oct. 24, 1927. PRICE, 10 cents.

Report of Commissioner on the Amalgamated Builders' Council and Related Organizations, an alleged Combine of Plumbing and Heating Contractors and others in Ontario, Oct. 31 and Dec. 18, 1929. PRICE, 25 cents.

Report of Commissioner on the Electrical Estimators' Association, an Alleged Combine of Electrical Contractors, in the City of Toronto, October 4, 1930. PRICE, 25 cents.

Report of Registrar on Alleged Combine in the Bread-baking Industry in Canada, February 5, 1931. PRICE, 25 cents.

Report of Commissioner on Alleged Combine in the Motion Picture Industry in Canada, April 30, 1931. PRICE, 50 cents.

Report of Registrar on Alleged Combine of Tobacco Manufacturers and other buyers of raw leaf tobacco in Ontario, March 4, 1933. PRICE, 25 cents.

Report of Registrar on Alleged Combine in the Importation and Distribution of British Anthracite Coal in Canada, April 21, 1933. PRICE, 25 cents.

Report of Commissioner under Inquiries Act on Anthracite Coal, February 3, 1937. PRICE, 25 cents.

Report of Commissioner on Alleged Combine in the Distribution of Tobacco Products in Alberta and elsewhere in Canada, August 31, 1938. PRICE, 25 cents.

Report of Commissioner on Alleged Combine in the Manufacture and Sale of Paperboard Shipping Containers and Related Products, March 14, 1939. PRICE, 25 cents.

Report of Commissioner on Alleged Combine of Wholesalers and Shippers of Fruits and Vegetables in Western Canada, October 31, 1939. PRICE, 25 cents.

## Labour Organization in Canada—

Published annually. Contains full information on trade unions, their origin, organization, officers, etc., with outlines of chief events in each year in connection with labour activities. PRICE of each annual edition, 50 cents (1932 edition, 25 cents).

## Twelfth Report on Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada, 1937. PRICE, 25 cents.

## Technical Education—

Annual Report, FREE ON APPLICATION.

Report of Royal Commission on Technical Education, 1913. (In four parts, Part 3 out of print.) PRICE, 50 cents.

## Labour Legislation as existing in Canada on December 31, 1937.

Contains text of Dominion and Provincial labour laws. PRICE, one dollar.

Supplement—Legislation in 1940. PRICE, 25 cents.

## The Employment of Children and Young Persons in Canada. (December, 1930.) PRICE, 25 cents.

## Trade Union Law in Canada. (January, 1935.) PRICE, 50 cents.

## Report on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1940. FREE ON APPLICATION.

## Report on Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1940. FREE ON APPLICATION.

## Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1940. FREE ON APPLICATION.

## Bulletins of Industrial Relations Series:

PRICE, 10 cents each.

No. 1—Joint Councils in Industry.

No. 2—Report of a Conference on Industrial Relations held at Ottawa, February 21-22, 1921.

No. 3—Joint Conference of the Building and Construction Industries in Canada, held at Ottawa, May 3-6, 1921.

No. 4—Employees' Magazines in Canada. OUT OF PRINT.

No. 5—Canada and the International Labour Conference.

No. 6—The International Labour Organization—Laws of Canada bearing on Draft Conventions and Recommendations. OUT OF PRINT.

No. 7—Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1—Report of Proceedings of Board from September 1, 1920, to September 30, 1923.

No. 8—National Conference regarding Winter Employment in Canada, Sept. 3-4, 1924—Report of Proceedings and Discussion.

No. 9—Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1—Report of Proceedings of Board from Oct. 1, 1923, to September 30, 1927.

No. 10—Report of Proceedings of Board from Oct. 1, 1927, to September 30, 1930.

No. 11—Government Intervention in Labour Disputes in Canada. OUT OF PRINT.

No. 12—Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1—Report of Proceedings of Board from Oct. 1, 1930, to September 30, 1933.

No. 13—Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1—Report of Proceedings of Board from October 1, 1933, to September 30, 1936.

No. 14—Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1—Report of Proceedings of Board from October 1, 1936, to September 30, 1939.

## Report of Judicial Proceedings respecting Constitutional Validity of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and Amendments of 1910, 1918, 1920.—PRICE, 50 cents.

## Review of Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Programme. FREE ON APPLICATION.

# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PREPARED AND EDITED BY

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA

Minister—Hon. HUMPHREY MITCHELL

Deputy Minister—BRYCE M. STEWART

Associate Deputy Minister—A. MACNAMARA

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

**I**NDUSTRIAL employment in Canada showed further improvement at the beginning of May, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 13,064 firms, each employing a minimum of 15 workers and representing all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The working forces of these firms aggregated 1,674,665 persons, or 21,740 more than in the preceding month. The index of employment, based on the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100, stood at 167.4, as compared with 165.2 at April 1, and 145.5 at the beginning of May last spring. The indexes for May 1 of recently preceding years are as follows: 1940, 114.3; 1939, 106.2; 1938, 107.4; 1937, 106.3 and 1936, 99.5.

The industrial expansion indicated at May 1, 1942, was on a scale rather less-than-average, according to the experience of the period, 1921-1941; the index of employment, after correction for seasonal influences, therefore slightly declined, falling from its all-time high of 175.0 at April 1 to 173.7 at May 1.

The general advance in employment at the beginning of May was accompanied by an increase in the payrolls disbursed. The employees of the reporting firms in the manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services and trade industries were paid the sum of \$47,887,408 at May 1 for services rendered in the week preceding. This was a per capita average of \$28.60. The weekly average reported at April 1 had been \$28.41. Including those in financial institutions, the men and women in recorded employment at May 1 numbered 1,738,018, whose earnings amounted to \$49,795,070, an average of \$28.65 per worker. The average pay envelope of those employed by the same establishments at April 1 had contained \$28.47.

**Unemployment in Trade Unions.**—At the beginning of June, 1942, the percentage of unemployment among trade union members

stood at 2.4 in contrast with percentages of 3.3 at the beginning of May and 4.6 at the beginning of June, 1941. The percentage for June was based on returns compiled from 2,208 local labour organizations with a total membership of 352,821.

**Report of Employment and Claims Offices.**—Reports received by the Unemployment Insurance Commission from Employment and Claims Offices during the month of May, 1942, showed a moderate gain in placements over April, but a noticeable decrease from the corresponding month of 1941. All industrial divisions, except agriculture and logging, reported increases under the first comparison, but heavy reductions in services, construction and logging accounted for the loss under the second, although this was partly offset by an appreciable gain in manufacturing. Vacancies in May, 1942, numbered 52,759, applications 56,475, and placements in regular and casual employment 34,200.

**Prices and the Cost of Living.**—The official index of the cost of living calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon average prices in the period 1935 to 1939 as 100 was 116.7 at the beginning of June as compared with 116.1 for May; 110.5 for June, 1941; 104.9 for June, 1940 and 100.8 for August, 1939, the last pre-war month. The advance at the beginning of June was due to price increases in the food group, chiefly meats, eggs and potatoes. The increase in the index between August, 1939, and June, 1942, was 15.8 per cent as compared with an increase of 33.3 per cent between July, 1914, and May, 1917, the similar period during the last war. In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number on the base of 1926 as 100 was 95.8 for June as compared with 95.2 for May; 90.0 for June, 1941; 81.6 for June, 1940; and 72.3 for August, 1939. The increase in the index between August, 1939,

and June, 1942, was 32.5 per cent and between July 1914, and May, 1917, was 85.2 per cent.

**Business Statistics.**—The table on page 755 shows the latest statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business which reflects activity in mining, manufacturing and construction, as well as in the distribution of goods was lower in May than in the preceding month a decrease having been indicated for the manufacturing group and for construction. Other principal groups advanced slightly.

The general business index averaged 136.7 for the first five months of 1942 as compared with 128.1 for the similar period of 1941. Reflecting this increase particularly is industries engaged on war contracts, the general index of employment averaged 19.9 per cent higher for the first five months of 1942 than for the like period in 1941. The numbers employed in manufacturing plants recorded an advance of more than 28 per cent in the same comparison.

Cumulative totals for the first five months of the current year as compared with the similar period of the preceding year show the output of electric power to be 18.2 per cent greater, steel production 35.9 per cent, and pig iron 57 per cent greater, cigarettes released 22.4 per cent greater, boots and shoes 12.2 per cent greater and newsprint 5 per cent greater. The value of retail sales averaged 17.5 per cent greater and the number of cars of revenue freight 10.2 per cent. The value of construction contracts declined 32 per cent in the same comparison, the receipts of gold at the Mint 7.6 per cent, and the output of creamery butter 9.8 per cent.

**Strikes and Lockouts.**—In June the number of strikes and lockouts recorded was 54, involving 16,069 workers and causing time loss of 41,232 man working days, as compared with 32 disputes in May involving 6,904 workers with time loss of 18,047 days. In June most of the time loss was due to disputes involving boot and shoe workers at Quebec, P.Q., shipyard workers at Vancouver, B.C., distillery workers at Ville LaSalle (Montreal), P.Q., meat packers at Kitchener, Ont., steel workers at Trenton, N.S., and paper mill workers at Mont Rolland and St. Jerome, P.Q. Most of the other disputes were of short duration and involved comparatively small numbers of workers. In May the only important disputes involved coal miners at Florence and Sydney Mines, N.S., meat packing workers at Kitchener, Ont., steel workers at Trenton, N.S., and bank clerks at Montreal P.Q.

During June 1941, there were 32 disputes involving 7,547 workers and causing time loss of 39,284 days. The important disputes in-

volved hosiery workers at Toronto, Ont., electrical apparatus workers at Toronto and Hamilton, Ont., button factory workers at Kitchener, Ont., coal miners in Nova Scotia, loggers at Cowichan Lake, B.C., steel plant workers at Montreal, P.Q., and painters at Toronto, Ont.

Of the 54 disputes during June of this year 46 were terminated, 12 in favour of the employer, 11 in favour of the workers, 18 were indefinite in result, 3 were partially successful and 2 were settled by compromise. Eight disputes, involving 4,920 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month.

#### **Reinstatement in civil em- ployment of persons dis- charged from active service**

On July 10 the House of Commons passed Bill 5 to provide for the reinstatement in civil employment of persons discharged from service in His Majesty's Forces. The Bill was introduced by the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell on March 6 and was amended by the Special Committee on Canteen Funds. It applies to men and women on active service in the naval, military or air forces, to the Corps of (Civilian) Canadian Fire Fighters for Service in the United Kingdom and to persons called out under the National Resources Mobilization Act. It also includes Canadian merchant seamen employed for at least six months on Canadian or foreign ships except ships of an enemy of the United Nations. Application for reinstatement must be made within three months after discharge in Canada or within four months after discharge overseas.

(The provisions of the Bill originated in Order in Council P.C. 4758 of June 27, 1941. In announcing this Order in the House of Commons last year, the then Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman A. McLarty, stated that at the next session of Parliament the Government would supplement the Order by legislation. Both the Minister's statement and the Order were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1941, page 803.)

#### **New provisions for assisting vocational training in Canada**

Bill No. 64 (Vocational Training Co-ordination Act, 1942) which repeals the Vocational Educational Act, 1931, received its third reading on June 13. The Bill makes provision for the Dominion Government conducting, in co-operation with the Provinces, any vocational training which is necessary for the war effort including training workers for war industries, tradesmen for the various branches of the Armed Forces and rehabilitation training for

persons discharged from the Armed Forces and approved for training by the Minister of Pensions and National Health. The cost of this training will be borne by the Dominion.

The Bill also provides for the continuation of those projects formerly carried on under the Youth Training Act, 1939. Looking toward the post-war period, provision is made for training projects connected with the conservation and development of the natural

resources of the crown; and projects comprising forestry and mining and prospecting, etc. Another post-war measure is the provision of Dominion financial assistance to the provinces for vocational training on a basis equivalent to the secondary school level.

All projects will be carried on under agreements with the Provincial Governments with the Dominion paying a maximum of 50 per cent of the costs.

# MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA\*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1942			1941		
	June	May	April	June	May	April
<b>Employment Index</b> ..... <sup>(1)</sup>		167.4	165.2	152.9	145.5	141.3
Unemployment percentage (trade union members)..... <sup>(2)</sup>	2.4	3.3	4.5	4.6	5.5	6.6
<b>Prices, wholesale, Index</b> ..... <sup>(1)</sup>	95.8	95.2	95.0	90.0	88.8	86.6
<b>Cost of living Index</b> ..... <sup>(2)</sup>	116.7	116.1	115.9	110.5	109.4	108.6
Retail sales unadjusted index..... <sup>(2)</sup>	159.4	159.4	154.8	133.9	142.9	135.6
Retail sales adjusted index..... <sup>(2)</sup>	149.1	155.7	155.7	134.3	134.5	135.1
Wholesale sales..... <sup>(2)</sup>	158.6	158.6	154.5	140.6	148.6	141.6
Common stocks index..... <sup>(2)</sup>	†61.8	62.0	61.1	64.0	63.9	65.8
Preferred stocks index..... <sup>(2)</sup>	96.5	95.4	94.5	96.8	96.3	97.9
Bond yields, Dominion, index..... <sup>(2)</sup>	†98.6	99.5	99.6	101.9	101.1	100.6
<b>Physical Volume of Business Index</b> ..... <sup>(2)</sup>		131.8	140.4	137.1	134.2	130.7
<b>INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION</b> ..... <sup>(2)</sup>		139.0	152.7	150.4	144.7	141.5
Mineral production..... <sup>(2)</sup>		132.0	130.4	125.6	140.8	121.8
Manufacturing..... <sup>(2)</sup>		144.8	159.7	143.5	143.4	143.3
Construction..... <sup>(2)</sup>		97.5	145.0	286.8	178.5	177.9
Electric power..... <sup>(2)</sup>		146.1	144.3	123.3	129.1	126.1
Distribution..... <sup>(2)</sup>		119.0	118.5	112.9	114.9	110.9
Trade employment..... <sup>(2)</sup>				121.8	121.6	120.5
Carloadings..... <sup>(2)</sup>		142.3	140.3	133.9	138.6	129.3
PRODUCERS' GOODS..... <sup>(2)</sup>		153.5	162.0	159.9	152.7	139.5
CONSUMERS' GOODS..... <sup>(2)</sup>		110.5	119.8	114.8	115.9	113.5
Customs duty collected..... <sup>(2)</sup>			13,335,098	11,696,502	12,520,481	13,243,432
Bank debits to individual accounts..... <sup>(2)</sup>		3,790,963,595	3,733,218,977	4,240,629,935	3,265,871,770	2,984,165,460
Bank notes in circulation..... <sup>(2)</sup>		488,500,829	480,877,819	384,219,083	361,822,103	364,896,139
Bank deposits in savings..... <sup>(2)</sup>		1,555,675,615	1,537,144,724	1,466,936,129	1,695,182,121	1,707,557,890
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... <sup>(2)</sup>		1,115,096,158	1,155,818,008	1,191,085,437	1,031,765,466	1,012,157,670
<b>Railway—</b>						
Car loadings, revenue freight cars..... <sup>(2)</sup>	266,384	261,392	256,673	255,867	245,526	233,151
Canadian National Railways, revenues..... <sup>(2)</sup>	31,789,000	29,687,000	28,316,000	25,642,000	26,721,000	24,649,000
Operating expenses..... <sup>(2)</sup>			18,594,913	16,373,067	16,452,831	15,422,154
Canadian Pacific Railway, traffic earnings..... <sup>(2)</sup>		21,522,075	20,621,507	18,497,000	19,276,671	16,654,790
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... <sup>(2)</sup>		17,288,515	17,065,360	14,427,960	15,094,852	13,505,625
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles..... <sup>(2)</sup>			4,439,013,000	4,380,510,000	4,386,613,000	3,818,466,805
Building permits..... <sup>(2)</sup>	9,979,288	9,250,895	11,295,975	11,668,324	17,099,935	15,971,760
Contracts awarded..... <sup>(10)</sup>	46,756,200	23,895,000	22,512,100	85,747,500	40,875,600	23,567,200
<b>Mineral production—</b>						
Pig iron..... tons	167,961	171,386	160,408	125,790	113,624	103,326
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	254,163	272,247	264,988	209,622	208,110	200,680
Ferro-alloys..... tons	14,664	19,428	18,128	16,463	15,117	16,161
Gold..... ounces			420,795	453,987	449,185	439,556
Coal..... tons		1,299,694	1,511,872	1,157,727	1,222,976	1,232,801
<b>Timber scaled in British Columbia</b> ..... bd. ft.		338,253,210	288,034,268	355,229,396	375,373,644	341,124,112
Flour production..... bbls.		1,481,449	1,960,900	2,117,976	2,121,397	1,660,897
Footwear production..... pairs.		2,816,452	2,774,128	2,781,325	2,843,157	2,691,248
Output of central electric stations..... k.w.h.		3,174,764,000	3,082,740,000	2,560,060,000	2,805,394,000	2,693,353,000
Sales of insurance..... \$			35,678,000	33,319,000	35,670,000	34,999,000
Newsprint production..... tons		251,831	277,740	273,700	284,770	279,996
Automobile prod., cars, trucks, etc.				25,753	26,585	27,584

\* Many of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price \$1.00 per year.

† Week ended June 25, 1942.

(1) Base, 1926=100. (2) Base, 1935-1939=100.

(3) Adjusted, where necessary for seasonal variation.

(4) Figures for four weeks ended June 27, 1942, and corresponding previous period.

(5) MacLean's Building Review.

(6) Figures are for the end of the preceding month.

(7) Notes in the hands of the public.

The Bill also sets up a Vocational Training Advisory Council to advise the Minister on the operation of the Act.

**Standards  
adopted in  
welfare program  
for children  
of war workers**

A schedule of standards to be put into effect in facilities and agencies providing for care of children of war workers was established at a meeting in Ottawa on July 7.

Convened by Mrs. Rex Eaton, Director of the Women's Division of National Selective Service, the meeting was attended by:

Mr. Paul Goulet, Associate Director, National Selective Service.

Dr. Jean Gregoire, Deputy Minister of Social Welfare, Quebec.

Mr. B. W. Heine, Department of Public Welfare, Ontario.

Mr. J. W. Band, Department of Public Welfare, Ontario.

Dr. K. S. Bernhardt, Acting Director, Institute of Child Study, Toronto.

Dr. George Davidson, Executive Director, Canadian Welfare Council.

Miss Marion Harlow, Nutrition Services.

Mr. N. S. Boyd, Man-power Records.

Under provisional agreements between the Federal government and the governments of Ontario and Quebec, arrangements were made to provide for the children of mothers engaged in war industries, foster-home care, day-nursery care for pre-school-age children, and the care of school children outside school hours on Saturdays, and during vacations.

The Ontario Government has approved the agreement, and Quebec has signified its intention of doing so.

Mrs. Eaton stated that the scheme is to be commenced as soon as possible, although it might be a matter of weeks, but the necessary provincial advisory committees and the local committees will be established immediately. The Director of the Women's Division also emphasized the importance of capable, interested workers, volunteering to staff the child-caring units, working under a minimum of two supervisors.

The meeting decided that the field of child care being organized is mainly professional, and will necessitate care of skilled assistants, whether voluntary or professional.

A director, paid and working full time in charge of each group of not less than 20 children, and possibly not more than 50, will be required to have field nursery and child psychology training, while her assistant will need adequate nursery school training.

It was considered that a minimum staff of five will be essential in a unit for supervising rest, play, and work of children in day

nurseries. Other standards considered were: health, nutrition, daily rest, plant and equipment, and records.

It was agreed that standards for central administration centres will be set up after experience has given local committees, provincial advisory committees, and the federal government, a basis to appraise requirements.

In provision for health care, there will be physical examinations of children before their admittance to units, emergency first aid, and provision for isolation before a child's ill condition is medically checked.

A nutritional program will be adopted by the centres, the children to receive two or three good meals a day, as required. The committee agreed that the minimum size for a plant should be three playrooms, the size of these depending on the number of children, with adequate washroom, kitchen, and cloak-room facilities, a staff room and fenced outdoor playgrounds.

Each nursery will have whatever play equipment is necessary for a suitable program of play and study, as well as cots so that children may rest at certain intervals during the day.

The child-caring scheme was recognized as a rare opportunity for making behaviour records which could be of importance in future psychological work.

**Extension of  
assistance to  
science students  
entering Canadian  
universities**

Some 500 young men and women who have matriculated from secondary schools throughout the country will be aided in entering universities this fall in certain engineering and science courses, according to a recent announcement by the Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell.

This plan is an extension of the Government's present program of student aid, and in most provinces will be financed by equal contributions from the Dominion and Provincial Governments. The proposal arises from the results of a survey of the requirements of the armed forces and war industry for technical personnel.

Students thus aided in their first year will be required to take courses acceptable to the Director of National Selective Service. In the main the greatest need is for students to enter physics, mechanical, electrical and civil engineering.

The selection of students will be made from those who have shown the best standing in mathematics and science subjects while at secondary schools. Aid will be given in accordance with the need of the individual as well as his academic record.

Assistance will take the form of loans or grants, and students will be required to sign

an agreement that they will make their services available in the war effort as required in the capacity for which they have been trained. Committees will be established in each Province representing the Regional Director of War Emergency Training of the Department of Labour, the Director of National Selective Service, the Provincial Department of Education and the university where the students may attend either by choice or by direction.

An effort will be made to contact top-ranking students through their examination records, but those who require aid, and who have taken a good standing to date, may apply direct to the Office of the Director of National Selective Service, Motor Building, Ottawa, if they are residents in the Province of Ontario. In Quebec they apply to the Provincial Secretary. Students living in other Provinces should apply to the Department of Education of their home Province in the first instance. This step has become necessary in order to maintain the necessary reserves of technical personnel in training for the requirements of the armed forces and war industries.

#### Progress in establishment of labour-management co-operation in Canadian industry

From several sources the necessity for labour-management co-operation in the increasing of war production and in the promotion of improved industrial relations as an enduring factor in industry has been emphasized.

The first step in this direction was the establishment of Joint Production Committees in the aircraft industry. This action originated in a recommendation, dated December 23, 1941, from Aircraft Lodge No. 712 of the International Association of Machinists, addressed to Mr. Ralph Bell, Director-General of Aircraft Production, Department of Munitions and Supply, which stated:

"Believing that nothing less than complete government-management-labour co-operation will suffice to bring about maximum production, Lodge 712 is ready to put every effort into bringing this about."

Following this recommendation, the first Joint Production Committee was set up in January, 1942, in Fairchild Aircraft Limited (of Canadian Vickers Ltd.) and Noorduynd Aviation Ltd.

Then, at its 1942 convention in Toronto, following an address by Mr. Elliott M. Little, Director of National Selective Service, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association adopted the following resolution:

"In order that the constructive benefits being experienced through employer-employee co-operation in many plants may be extended, it

is recommended that full co-operation between employers and employees be developed in the manner best suited to individual concerns so as to achieve maximum production and an allout effort to win the war."

To more clearly define and promote a program for better employer-employee relations, a section is in process of organization in National Selective Service. The purpose of the section is to indicate the benefits of better relations, not only in terms of increased production for war purposes, but in the solution of future problems involving both labour and industry. Progress is already being made on the formation of management-labour production committees in several plants as one of the immediate problems of war production.

#### Decisions of National War Labour Board

Of the 169 cases in which Findings and Directions were delivered by the National War Labour Board to June 30, 1942, 96 had to do with wage increases, 20

with cost of living bonuses and 53 were miscellaneous. Of the wage cases, 91 were granted in full or in part and 5 were refused. Of the cost of living bonus cases 19 were granted and one was refused. Of the miscellaneous cases 46 were granted and 7 were refused.

Of the cases dealt with, 118 applications originated with employers, 27 with employees and 24 were made jointly.

An additional 22 cases were closed as not requiring a decision, and 7 cases were sent to Regional Boards as coming within their jurisdiction.

#### Case Statistics to June 30, 1942

	Opened	Closed	Pending
National Board...	236	198	38
P.E.I. ....	32	30	2
N. S. ....	218	211	7
N. B. ....	161	153	8
Que. ....	1246	1164	82
Ont. ....	2126	2109	17
Sask. ....	507	489	18
Alta. ....	438	398	40
Man. ....	479	465	14
B. C. (to June 15)	738	682	56
Total .....	6181	5899	282

#### Order re control of employment of persons loading and unloading ships

The following Order in Council (P.C. 6004) establishing regulations respecting employment of persons engaged in loading and unloading of ships was passed on July 13:

Whereas the Minister of Labour reports that it is desirable in the interests of public safety and the protection of property that the employment of persons engaged in the loading and unloading

of ships should be carefully controlled for the duration of the war and that no such provision has been made at certain ports;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, and under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is pleased to make the following regulations and they are hereby made and established accordingly.

#### REGULATIONS

1. The Minister of Labour shall have power to issue orders prescribing a system of work permits for the employment of persons in the loading and unloading of ships at any port he may designate and to make such arrangements as he deems necessary for the issuance and revocation of such permits. Such orders shall become effective upon publication in the *Canada Gazette*.
2. The Unemployment Insurance Commission, the Director of National Selective Service and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall furnish such assistance as the Minister of Labour may require in the establishment and administration of any such system of work permits.
3. The official designated by the Minister of Labour to supervise the establishment and administration of such system of work permits at any port shall, if practicable, arrange for the appointment of a joint committee representative of the employers and employees concerned to advise him about the establishment and administration of such system.
4. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of any order made under authority of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon indictment or summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months with or without hard labour, or to a fine not exceeding \$500 or to both such imprisonment and such fine.

#### Retirement of Gerald H. Brown as Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour

three years.

As Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, he has been continuously in touch with labour problems in Canada under 14 successive ministers of labour since 1909, and has assisted in the framing and administration of much of the labour and social legislation of the past three decades. As Canadian government delegate to the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations, he has participated in the preparation of conventions relative to working conditions, social insurance, etc., which were adopted and in effect prior to the war, practically all over the world.

The retirement, on superannuation, of Mr. Gerald H. Brown as Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, effective July 31, marks the official termination of a career spent in the service of the Department of Labour for the past thirty-

The administration of the Government's fair wage policy was under Mr. Brown's direction since its inception, and during the past two years he has been in charge, under the Minister of Labour, of the administration of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Since the death last fall of M. S. Campbell, chief conciliation officer, he has had general oversight of the federal conciliation service for the prevention and settlement of labour disputes.

In 1940 he was in charge of the drafting of the Unemployment Insurance Act, and during the first year of the war was responsible for the preparation of a number of orders in council in regard to labour matters.

Mr. Brown's work took him into all of the provinces of the Dominion and on numerous occasions he represented the government of Canada on official missions to the United States and to great Britain, France and Switzerland, with occasional visits to Germany and Italy.

Prior to entering the Government service, Mr. Brown was correspondent for several Canadian, United States and British newspapers in the Parliamentary Press Gallery at Ottawa, and is a former president of that section of the Fourth Estate.

He is also a former president of the Men's and Women's Canadian Clubs of Canada and of the Ottawa Canadian Club, as well as of the Ottawa branch of the League of Nations Society. One of the founders in Canada of the Boy Scouts Association, he was its honorary Dominion secretary for many years. His interest in civic affairs found scope in the Civic Playgrounds Commission of which he was chairman for fourteen years.

#### M. M. Maclean appointed Chief Conciliation Officer Department of Labour

by the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour.

The appointment of M. M. Maclean of Ottawa, and prominent in Canadian Labour organization, as Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department of Labour, effective from August 1, was announced on July 17

This appointment, which was approved by the Civil Service Commission, brings into the national service at a critical time, an officer of proven experience and outstanding ability in the field of conciliation work and in the negotiation of labour agreements.

The new chief of the Department's Conciliation Service was born at Lansdowne, Pictou County, Nova Scotia, in 1887. He entered the service of the Intercolonial Railway in 1903. He was one of the founders of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and in 1908 became its first secretary-

treasurer. Resigning this office in 1913, he later was engaged in the newspaper business in Halifax. In 1917, he was invited to return to the position of secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood, and in the same year was elected Editor and Manager of its official publication. He has been opposed for election to these offices only once in the thirty years during which he held these positions.

As a labour editor he advocated the broadening of his organization on a national basis, and suggested editorially in the Canadian Railway Employees' Monthly the formation of a national centre for national and independent unions which culminated in the organization of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour in 1927. He served on its Executive Committee for a number of years. Subsequently, in 1940, he drafted the principles on which the international industrial unions and the All-Canadian Congress of Labour unions agreed to amalgamate, and has since then been a member of the Executive Committee of the Congress.

These practical contacts—dating to 1910 when he was Secretary of the General Grievance Committee of his Brotherhood on the old Intercolonial Railway—gave Mr. Maclean wide general experience in the negotiation of collective agreements and in conciliation work. He has represented his organization before numerous Boards of Conciliation, and for a number of years was a member of Canadian National Railway Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2. More recently he has represented various Canadian Congress of Labour unions before Boards of Conciliation and Commissions.

In 1913 he married Edna Scriven of Halifax. Their family is decidedly an active service family. One son, Kenneth, who was a sergeant-observer in the R.C.A.F., was killed in action overseas in September, 1941; another son, Murray, is also a sergeant-pilot in the R.C.A.F.; a third son, Murdock, is now a probationary Sub-Lieutenant with the R.C.N.V.R., while their only daughter was recently married to Lieutenant Jack Calcutt of the Armoured Tank Corps.

As an indication of the Chief Conciliation Officer's labour contacts, he was holding the following positions at the time of his appointment:

National Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and other Transport Workers; Editor and Manager of its official publication, The Canadian Railway Employees' Monthly; Managing Director and Secretary-Treasurer, Mutual Press Limited, Ottawa; Executive Committee Member, Canadian Congress of Labour; representa-

tive of the Congress on the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee and the Minister of Labour's Consultative Committee.

### **Industrial Disputes Investigation Act**

Five applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received during the month of June and one board was established. Two applications, which did not meet the requirements of the statute, were rejected. Five disputes were referred to Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners for investigation and four reports were received from Commissioners during the month.

Full particulars with regard to recent proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act will be found in the section beginning on page 761.

### **Supplement on Prices in Canada**

"Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1941" has been issued as a supplement to the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. It deals with the movement in retail prices and the cost-of-living as well as with wholesale prices in Canada during 1941 and previous years. Statistics are also given showing the movement of prices in certain other countries throughout the world.

A supplement "Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada" will be issued with a forthcoming number of the LABOUR GAZETTE. A table of index numbers for the period 1901-1941 was given in the issue for May on pp. 632-34.

### **Report on Labour Legislation in Canada**

The Report on Labour Legislation in Canada which has been issued annually by the Department of Labour since 1915 will not be published this year. Legislation enacted in 1941 and 1942 will be included in one report to be issued early next year.

### **Inter-American conference on social security**

Delegations from the United States, Canada and Mexico, as well as from all the Central and South American countries, are expected to be present at the Inter-American Conference on Social Security in Santiago, Chile, in September, according to a recent announcement by Edward J. Phelan, acting director of the International Labour Office, which is in charge of the technical preparations for the meeting.

Chief purpose of the conference is the establishment of closer co-operation among the countries of this hemisphere in the field of

social security. Among its immediate objectives is the solution of such pressing problems as ways to meet the current shortage of hospital equipment and pharmaceutical products for health institutions.

Attending the conference will be a number of leading figures in the social security field, together with delegations from the participating governments.

"The war has forced every country to utilise to the utmost its manpower and material resources, and social security services have been called upon to make a supreme effort to preserve and strengthen the health and productive capacity of the working population," Mr. Phelan pointed out.

"We expect the Santiago conference will furnish a unique opportunity to develop effective collaboration among the social security institutions of the Western Hemisphere and to set up a constructive program of action."

Canada will be represented by the Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, Canadian Minister to Chile, and by M. J. Vechsler, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Chile.

#### **Preventing strikes in India**

The Government of India issued in March a general order applicable to all industries requiring that two weeks' notice be given of any intended strike or lock-out and declaring that if a dispute is referred to a Court of Inquiry or Board of Conciliation a strike or lock-out is illegal during the proceedings and for two months thereafter.

The Order was issued under the authority of a Defence of India Rule which empowers the Central Government to issue general or special orders referring industrial disputes to conciliation or adjudication and also prohibiting strikes and lock-outs. The Trade Disputes Act of 1929 stipulated that, in the case of public utilities, fourteen days' notice must be given before a strike or lock-out is begun. The Act also authorized the Central Government, in regard to railways and Government works and the local governments in regard to other undertakings, to issue orders requiring that industrial disputes be referred to Courts of Inquiry or Boards of Conciliation.

#### **Joint Production Committees in British Engineering Industry—Employment of Women**

Featuring the Conference of the National Committee of the British Engineering Union, held during the week of June 15, was the emphasis on production, as a result of which a ten-point program was adopted.

(The Production Ministries and the Ministry of Labour have regional representatives and the possibility of achieving greater co-ordina-

tion of the activities of these various representatives has for some time been under consideration. In recent months the Select Committee on National Expenditure set up by the House of Commons and a special committee established under the chairmanship of Sir Walter Citrine made extensive recommendations on the matter.)

The Amalgamated Engineering Union Committee included in its ten points recommendations that the Production Minister be given full power to operate a single plan for the control of industry, with the existing regional boards being given complete jurisdiction within their regions to organize and use productive resources and with joint production committees being organized in all factories. It was advocated that the union be accorded direct representation in all the stages, from the joint production committees through the regional boards to the central planning authority. In the other points it was recommended that piece-work prices be safe-guarded, that arrangements regarding shopping time and nursery facilities be extended and that welfare and canteen arrangements be improved.

The Committee also passed a number of resolutions relating to women workers. Union members were urged to give maximum assistance in training women both at the trade and in trade unionism, and to vote in favour of the admission of women to the union in a ballot which was then taking place. It was decided to approach employers for the establishment of the principle of equal pay for equal work and for a reduction of the period during which women receive less than the men's rate

#### **Course in Industrial Accident Prevention.**

The Extension Department of the University of Toronto has issued a volume containing the lectures given in the second course on Industrial Accident Prevention sponsored jointly by the University and the Toronto-York Division of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations. The lectures were delivered between November 10, 1941, and February 24, 1942, by experts in the different branches of the subject and covered the following topics: industrial organization for accident prevention, safeguarding the working place, the influence of work conditions on health, personal protection, the mechanics, function and implication of compensation claim reporting, first aid and medical aid: clinics and rehabilitation, fire and its causes, the human factor in accidents, effect of poisonous substances in industry, workmen's compensation for industrial accidents, the industrial physician's part in the prevention and control of industrial accidents, and introducing the new man to the job.

## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

IN the month of June five applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour, as follows:—

1. From employees of the Allison Logging Company, Limited, the Kelley Logging Company, Limited, J. R. Morgan, Limited, and Pacific Mills, Limited, Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C. The dispute, arising out of the employees' request for recognition of Local 1-71, International Woodworkers of America, as their collective bargaining agency and for a written collective agreement, was said to affect 497 workers directly.

2. From employees of the Anglo-Canadian Wire Rope Company, Limited, Lachine, P.Q., members of Lodge 1288, International Association of Machinists. Approximately 100 employees were said to be directly affected by the dispute, which has arisen out of their request for a new collective agreement providing for union recognition, wage adjustments and changes in the present system of holidays with pay.

3. From employees of the Plessisville Foundry, Plessisville, P.Q., members of the National Catholic Union of Foundry Employees of Plessisville. Approximately 275 employees were said to be directly affected by the dispute, which has arisen out of their request for union recognition and a collective agreement providing for increased wages and changes in hours of labour and working conditions.

4. From employees of the Shipbuilding Division of the Pictou Foundry and Machine Company, Limited, Pictou, N.S., members of Local 565, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers of America. The dispute, arising out of the employees' request for union recognition and a collective agreement in respect to wage rates and working conditions, was said to affect 450 workers directly and 1,100 indirectly.

5. From employees of the Mohawk Street Plant of Brantford Coach and Body, Limited, Brantford, Ont., members of Local 397, United Automobile Workers of America. Approximately 375 employees were said to be directly affected by the dispute, which has arisen out of their request for union recognition and a collective agreement.

### Board Established

On June 5 a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established to deal with a

dispute between the McLennan Foundry and Machine Works, Limited, Campbellton, N.B., and its employees, members of Local 1456, International Association of Machinists (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1942, page 660). The personnel of the board is as follows: Mr. A. B. Lumsden, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Mr. F. C. Sherwood, appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Mr. A. F. Bisson, appointed on the nomination of the employer. All three reside in Campbellton.

### Applications Rejected

An application was received in May, 1942, from the Wabash Railroad Company, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A., for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute affecting engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen in the company's employ in Canada, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1942, page 660). The Minister of Labour has decided that the matters in question do not constitute a dispute within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and that, in the circumstances, a board will not be established.

An application was received in May, 1942, from employees of the Distillers Corporation, Limited, Ville La Salle, P.Q., members of the Federation of Commercial and Industrial Employees (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1942, page 660). Having ascertained the nature of the products of the plant in question, the Minister of Labour decided that this dispute does not fall within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, as extended by Order in Council, P.C. 3495, as amended. In the circumstances, the parties concerned were advised that a board could not be established.

### Disputes Referred to Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners

On June 10 Mr. F. E. Harrison, Western Representative of the Dominion Department of Labour, Vancouver, B.C., was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate a dispute between the Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, and employees in its Ordnance Plant, Burnaby, B.C., members of Local 2655, Steel Workers Organizing Committee, in connection with which an application had been received in May, 1942, for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation

and Investigation (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1942, page 660).

On June 11 Mr. Louis Fine, Chief Conciliation Officer of the Ontario Department of Labour, Toronto, was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate a dispute between Brunner Mond, Canada, Limited, Amherstburg, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 89, United Automobile Workers of America, in connection with which an application had been received in May, 1942, for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1942, page 660).

On June 13 Mr. Louis Fine, Chief Conciliation Officer of the Ontario Department of Labour, Toronto, was authorized as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the dismissal of certain employees of De Havilland Aircraft of Canada, Limited, Toronto, allegedly on account of their membership in the United Automobile Workers of America. The Commissioner's report, received on June 30, stated that ten employees had been discharged on June 4 and 5. It was the opinion of the Commissioner that the laying-off of nine of these employees had been warranted by production conditions, but that discrimination had been shown one employee on account of his activity on behalf of the union. The Commissioner recommended that this employee be reinstated at the same rate of pay, the reinstatement to be effective as of the date of his discharge, and an order to this effect was issued by the Minister of Labour.

On June 18 Mr. Louis Fine, Chief Conciliation Officer of the Ontario Department of Labour, Toronto, was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the alleged unjust dismissal of two employees of the Otis-Fensom Elevator Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

On June 19 His Honour Judge I. W. Macdonell, Toronto, was appointed Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate a dispute between Dumarts, Limited, Kitchener, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 139, Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee, in connection with which a strike had occurred on May 12 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1942, pages 672-673, and article entitled "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada during June, 1942" appearing elsewhere in this issue).

#### Other Reports of Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners

A report was received on June 6 from Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, on his investigation of

a dispute between the Rolland Paper Company, Limited, St. Jerome and Mont Rolland, P.Q., and its employees, members of Locals 454 and 455, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, and Local 106, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1942, page 514). The Commissioner reported that, following conferences held by him with the interested parties, the employing company had undertaken to sign a union shop agreement effective for the duration of the war, the agreement to be submitted to the Quebec Regional War Labour Board for approval of the clauses affecting the remuneration of the employees concerned.

A report was received on June 10 from Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, on his investigation of the dismissal of certain employees of Viau and Son, Limited, St. Jerome, P.Q., allegedly on account of their membership in the International Moulders and Foundry Workers' Union of North America (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1942, page 661). The Commissioner reported that the employing company had stated that the employees in question had not been dismissed because of union membership but had been laid off because insufficient work was available to warrant their continued employment. The company gave an undertaking to the Commissioner, however, that these employees would be re-engaged as soon as sufficient work became available.

A report was received on June 12 from Mr. F. E. Harrison, Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, on his investigation of a dispute between the Burrard (Vancouver) Dry Dock Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C., and its employees, members of Welders' and Burners' Unit No. 4, Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1942, page 513). The Commissioner reported that he had been unable to effect a settlement of the dispute. Further steps were taken by the Minister of Labour with a view to bringing about a mutually satisfactory adjustment of the matters at issue, but at the end of the month a settlement had not been reached.

#### Report of Manitoba Board

The report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, set up under the Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act of Manitoba, and dealing with a case of alleged dismissal for union activity and alleged refusal of an employer to bargain collectively, has been received from the Manitoba Minister of Labour, Hon. S. J. Farmer. The report is as follows:

*In the matter of "The Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act" and a dispute between: Building Products Limited, hereinafter referred to as the Employer, and Building Products Workers' Union of Canada, Local No. 1, Canadian Congress of Labour, hereinafter referred to as the Employees.*

An application was received from the employees for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation dealing with the following matters in dispute, viz:

- (1) Alleged dismissal of employee for union activities;
- (2) Refusal of the employer to engage in collective bargaining through the chosen representatives of the employees.

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was set up under the Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act, the personnel of which was as

follows: Professor W. J. Waines, University of Manitoba, Chairman; Alderman Stanley H. Knowles, Employees' representative; Mr. W. A. Johnston, K.C., Employer's representative.

The Board reported on July 8, 1942, as follows:

- (1) That employees had not been dismissed for union activities, and had not been subjected to other discriminatory actions;
- (2) That the parties had agreed to engage in collective bargaining and had signed an agreement by which the Employer "agrees to engage in collective bargaining with its Employees through their organization or representative representing a majority of its Employees whether or not such representative be an employee of the Company".

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1942.

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for June, 1942, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*June, 1942.....	54	16,069	41,232
*May, 1942.....	32	6,904	18,047
June, 1941.....	32	7,547	29,284

\* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes".

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

While the number of strikes and lockouts during June was considerably greater in number than in May or in June a year ago and the number of workers involved was over twice as great, the time loss was only slightly larger than a year ago but substantially higher than in May. Many of the disputes in June this year and last year caused considerable time loss. The important disputes during June involved boot and shoe workers at Quebec, P.Q., shipyard workers at Vancouver, B.C., distillery

workers at Ville LaSalle (Montreal), P.Q., meat packers at Kitchener, Ont., steel workers at Trenton, N.S., and paper mill workers at Mont Rolland and St. Jerome, P.Q.

In May the more important disputes involved coal miners at Florence and Sydney Mines, N.S., meat packers at Kitchener, Ont., steel workers at Trenton, N.S., and bank clerks at Montreal, P.Q.

In June, 1941, the principal disputes involved hosiery workers at Toronto, Ont., electrical apparatus workers at Toronto and Hamilton, Ont., button workers at Kitchener, Ont., coal miners in Nova Scotia (three strikes), loggers at Cowichan Lake, B.C., steel plant workers at Montreal, P.Q. (two strikes), and painters at Quebec, P.Q.

Seven disputes, involving 516 workers, were carried over from May and 47 commenced during June. Of these 54 disputes 46 were terminated during the month. Twelve resulted in favour of the employer, 11 in favour of the workers, 18 were indefinite in result, three were partially successful and two were settled by compromises. At the end of the month, therefore, there were eight strikes or lockouts reported as in progress, namely: shoe factory workers, three strikes, Quebec, P.Q., distillery workers, Ville LaSalle (Montreal), P.Q., machinists and blacksmiths, Vancouver, B.C., dyers, Toronto, Ont., welders, Vancouver, B.C., and steam laundry workers, Moose Jaw, Sask.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that

employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Such disputes are listed in this paragraph for a period up to one year after their removal from the table of current strikes. Information is available as to one dispute of this nature, namely: truck drivers and helpers, Toronto, Ont., October 7, 1941, to December 31, 1941.

A minor dispute involving 18 asbestos miners at Thetford Mines, P.Q., for two and one-half hours on April 29, 1942, was not reported in time for inclusion in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June. The employees desired an increase in wages but resumed work pending a reference to the National War Labour Board.

A minor dispute involved four men in a boiler tube manufacturing establishment at Crowland, Ont., in a stoppage of work for two days, commencing May 25. The workers demanded a production bonus on certain work. Work was resumed pending a decision of the Regional War Labour Board. The bonus was approved.

Particulars as to a strike of eight labourers in an abrasive manufacturing plant at Niagara Falls, Ont., on May 27 were not received in time to include it in the tabular statement. The men resumed work on May 29, the increase in wages in dispute being referred to the Regional War Labour Board.

A minor dispute involved about 40 labourers in a foundry at Longue Point, P.Q., in a stoppage of work for fifteen minutes on June 1 to obtain a ten per cent increase in wages. Work was resumed when it was decided to apply to the Regional War Labour Board for approval of the increase.

A minor dispute involved 20 assemblers in a metal products plant at Toronto, Ont., in a stoppage of work for about two hours on June 12, as a result of changes in work, alleged to reduce earnings. Work was resumed without concessions.

A minor dispute involved ten men in a scrap metal establishment at Winnipeg in a stoppage of work for one-half day on June 15, until the employer obtained permission from the Regional War Labour Board for an increase in wages.

A minor dispute involved ten truck drivers employed by a retail drug store at Montreal in a stoppage of work on June 26 to obtain an increase in wages. They were replaced within three hours.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

#### Disputes in Progress Prior to June

**BEVERAGE PLANT WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—**  
A number of employees variously reported as from 35 to 80, in one soft drink plant in

Toronto ceased work on May 23 in protest against a reduction in staff, alleging that it involved discrimination against union employees, whereas the management stated that the reduction was made necessary owing to restrictions on the use of sugar. A deputation of employees then demanded reinstatement of the seven dismissed and recognition of the local of the Packing House Workers' Organizing Committee but this was refused. Most of those on strike had returned to work gradually by the middle of June and the others were reported to have obtained work elsewhere. Eight men were charged with unlawful assembly on June 1 as a result of trying to induce an employee to cease work, threats being alleged.

**MEAT PACKING WORKERS, KITCHENER, ONT.—**  
The employees had ceased work on May 11 in protest against the dismissal of two workers but reported for work the next morning, pending a meeting that afternoon. The plant, however, was closed, the employer stating that the stoppage had interrupted business and shipments of incoming livestock. The union to which the strikers belonged, the Packing House Workers' Organizing Committee, alleged they were locked out. Later the management notified a number of employees to resume operations and by May 26 122 workers were reported to be back at work, with 173 still out. Following a disturbance on June 2, when a number of men interfered with workers entering the plant, nine were charged with assault and intimidation. On June 18 as a result of conciliation by the Honourable Peter Heenan, Ontario Minister of Labour, and the federal Department of Labour, work was resumed, the dispute being referred to His Honour, Judge I. M. Macdonell of Toronto, to report and make recommendations. The 150 workers still out were to be taken back as required, no new employees to be engaged.

**PAPER MILL WORKERS, MONT ROLLAND AND ST. JEROME, P.Q.—**As stated in the LABOUR GAZETTE, for June the strike at Mt. Rolland on May 30, owing to a dispute as to overtime work and a demand for union recognition, was followed by a sympathetic strike of employees of the same company at St. Jerome on June 1. Both disputes were referred to an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner and it was arranged that the Company would sign union agreements. Work was resumed on June 5 in both plants.

**STEEL FACTORY LABOURERS, WINDSOR, ONT.—**  
A number of labourers in one department ceased work on May 30, an increase in wages having been refused pending a decision of the Regional War Labour Board. It was reported that the men intended to obtain work else-

where but seven returned after a week and the others later, the wage increase being granted.

**RIVETERS, SOREL, P.Q.**—A number of riveters in one shipyard stopped work for a short period on May 30 to discuss an increase in wages. A reclassification of positions resulted in increases for many of them. Six workers, however, quit but returned on June 4 after which they were given increases in accordance with the schedule.

### Disputes Commencing During June

**LOGGERS, MENZIES BAY, B.C.**—The employees had sought an agreement between the management and a committee of employees and the payment of a cost-of-living bonus. An application was made to the British Columbia Department of Labour for a Conciliation Commissioner under the British Columbia Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. The Commissioner appointed and the Secretary Registrar under the Act conferred with the parties, and the management, having questioned the status of the committee, a meeting of the employees was held to take a ballot. In the meantime the secretary of the committee had been dismissed for making a statement as to the bonus. A dispute arose as to the eligibility of those to vote and as to the matters in dispute and a ballot was not taken. The workers decided on a two day strike in protest and in favour of organization in a local of the International Woodworkers of America. The management closed the camp but re-opened it on June 11, when 90 resumed work. In the meantime the others had left to obtain work elsewhere.

**SALT MINERS, MALAGASH, N.S.**—Employees ceased work on June 10 to obtain an increase in the wage scale, a cost-of-living bonus and time and one-half rates for overtime work. As a result of conciliation by a representative of the Department of Labour work was resumed after three days, the dispute being referred to the National War Labour Board. The Board approved a cost-of-living bonus of \$1.53 per week and the overtime rates but not an increase in basic rates.

**ASBESTOS MINERS, EAST BROUGHTON, P.Q.**—Employees ceased work on June 19, for the payment of the cost-of-living bonus to all employees and because attempts to obtain an agreement with the National Catholic Union of Asbestos Workers had not been successful. A Board, under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, had been applied for on May 25, when conciliation of the Department of Labour had not resulted in a settlement. The National War Labour Board had approved

the payment of a cost-of-living bonus but it was not paid to about 20 baggers, a question being raised as to whether they were employees of the company or of certain jobbers. Work was resumed on June 22, the dispute as to the bonus being referred to the National War Labour Board and that as to union recognition for further conciliation.

**FLOUR AND FEED MILL WORKERS, GODERICH, ONT.**—A number of employees in the feed department ceased work on June 19, against the transfer of workers from the flour department, reducing the hours to be worked. Work was resumed on June 26, their demands not being granted.

**DISTILLERY WORKERS, VILLE LA SALLE, P.Q.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on June 27 to obtain an increase in wages. An application had been made for a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act by the Federation of Commercial and Industrial Employees on May 23 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1942, p. 660). As in this industry a Board can be established only on joint application from both parties and as the dispute was chiefly with reference to wages the applicants were advised to apply to the Quebec Regional War Labour Board. The Board did not approve of an increase as the wage scale was as high as any in the industry in the Montreal district. At the end of the month the strike was untermated.

**SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, QUEBEC, P.Q.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on June 22 to obtain the payment of a cost-of-living bonus claimed to be due since February. On June 23 another establishment became involved and on June 25 fourteen others, the workers on strike numbering approximately 3,000. The manufacturers contended that they could not pay a bonus owing to the price ceiling and a reduction in the subsidy from the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. As a result of conciliation by representatives of the Quebec Department of Labour and the Regional War Labour Board work was resumed on July 3, pending a decision as to the bonus by the Regional War Labour Board.

**COTTON FACTORY WORKERS, GRANBY, P.Q.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on June 8, a request for wage increases not having been granted. As a result of conciliation by representatives of the Quebec Department of Labour work was resumed on June 11, it having been arranged that if production was increased the management would apply to the Regional War Labour Board for approval of certain adjustments. It was stated that under Ordinance No. 8 under

the Quebec Minimum Wage Act rates in the plant had been increased 22 per cent in January, 1941, that an application to the Board for a cost-of-living bonus had not been approved in view of the increase, also that production had fallen and should be increased to normal.

**DYERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—A number of employees in one textile dyeing establishment ceased work on June 9, their demand for recognition of Local No. 1 of the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee not having been granted. The management has recognized a shop committee but refused to negotiate an agreement with the union until most of the other employers in the industry would do so. An application for a wage increase had been made to the Regional War Labour Board, which approved the existing scale. The work was carried on by re-arranging the staff. At the end of June twelve men were reported to have returned to work. The other 59 were reported to be still on strike.

**PAPER BAG WORKERS, EAST ANGUS, P.Q.**—A number of girls ceased work on June 1 to obtain an increase in wages. A representative of the Regional War Labour Board was consulted, the management agreed to apply to the Board for a revision of the wage scale and work was resumed next day. These girls had not worked on the previous Saturday, not a regular work day, when employees were given an opportunity of making up time lost on a legal holiday. On June 18 most of the employees ceased work demanding recognition of their local of the National Catholic Unions, for the dismissal of a supervisor and for a wage increase, also for improved working conditions. A conciliation officer of the Quebec Department of Labour dealt with the dispute and it was agreed that the management would deal with a committee of employees as to working conditions, would discharge the supervisor complained of and seek an increase in wages from the Regional War Labour Board. An increase of four cents per hour was secured.

**AUTOMOBILE FACTORY WORKERS, WINDSOR, ONT.**—A number of employees ceased work for twenty minutes on June 2 when it was reported that wage rates of some men were reduced and that the decrease would apply to others. The United Automobile Workers of America, which has an agreement with the Company, stated that the reported decrease was a misunderstanding in applying a reclassification of work and a new wage scale and would be dealt with under the terms of the agreement, to be arbitrated, if not settled by negotiations.

**STEEL FACTORY WORKERS, TRENTON, N.S.**—Employees in two steel manufacturing plants,

a car plant and a wheel foundry ceased work on the afternoon of June 2 and the morning of June 3, being not satisfied with wage increases approved by the Regional War Labour Board. The officials of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee (United Steel Workers of America) induced the strikers to resume work on the next shift as an appeal for reconsideration could be made to the Board. In one of the steel plants 400 employees in one department ceased work on June 17 for increases in piece rates, although the management and the union officials were negotiating on the scale. They were advised by a representative of the Department of Labour and the union officers to resume work but did not do so until June 22.

**PLUMBERS, ELECTRICIANS, ETC., QUEBEC, P.Q.**—A number of plumbers, steamfitters, welders and helpers ceased work on June 8 to obtain increases in wages and on June 9 electricians and helpers also ceased work, while plumbers on another job ceased work also on June 9. The increases sought were from 65 to 85 cents per hour for plumbers, steamfitters and electricians, from 75 cents to \$1 for welders and from 45 to 58 cents for labourers. After meeting with representatives of the Department of Labour and the Regional War Labour Board work was resumed on June 11. Later the Board approved of increases to the following rates: plumbers, steamfitters and electricians 75 cents, welders 90 cents and helpers 50 cents.

**SHIPYARD WELDERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.**—On June 12 a number of welders and burners in one shipyard, members of the Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada, ceased work following the dismissal of several of their number. The management had signed a closed shop agreement with the Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of Canada on March 16. Welders claimed that a large percentage of those working belonged to the welders' unit of the former union and on April 1 applied for a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The dispute was referred to the western representative of the Department of Labour at Vancouver as an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner but a settlement was not effected. On June 16 the striking welders returned to work but were refused unless they joined the boilermakers' union. This was claimed to be a lockout. A number of the welders on strike, however, joined the boilermakers' union and were re-engaged. Approximately one hundred of the others were replaced. At the end of the month the dispute was unternminated.

A number of welders, members of the same union, working in a North Vancouver yard,

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1942\*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establish- ments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to June, 1942				
MANUFACTURING— <i>Tobacco and Liquors—</i> Beverage plant workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	30	400	Commenced May 23, 1942; against dismissal of certain workers; terminated June, 15; return of workers and replacement; in favour of employer.
<i>Animal Products—</i> Meat packing workers, Kitchener, Ont.	1	173	2,700	Commenced May 11, 1942; against dismissal of two workers; terminated June 18; conciliation (provincial) and reference to Disputes Inquiry Commission; indefinite.
<i>Pulp and Paper—</i> Paper mill workers, Mont Rolland, P.Q.	1	250	1,000	Commenced May 30, 1942; for union recognition and <i>re</i> overtime; terminated June 4; conciliation (federal) union agreement to be signed; in favour of workers.
<i>Metal Products—</i> Foundry workers, Hamilton, Ont.	1	40	80	Commenced May 22, 1942; for increased wages; terminated May 24; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Steel factory workers, Windsor, Ont.	1	11	66	Commenced May 30, 1942; for increased wages; terminated June 6; return of workers pending decision of Regional War Labour Board; in favour of workers.
CONSTRUCTION— <i>Building and Structures—</i> Plumbers and steam- fitters, Kitchener, Ont.	1	6	6	Commenced May 29, 1942; refusal to work with non-union workers; terminated June 1; negotiations; in favour of workers.
<i>Shipbuilding—</i> Riveters, Sorel, P.Q.	1	6	24	Commenced May 30, 1942; for increased wages; terminated June 4; return of workers; in favour of workers.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During June, 1942				
LOGGING— Loggers, Menzies Bay, B.C.	1	291	482	Commenced June 9; for argeement with employees' committee and <i>re</i> cost of living bonus; terminated June 11; conciliation (provincial); partial return of workers; in favour of employer.
MINING— Salt miners, Malagash, N.S.	1	108	216	Commenced June 10; for increased wages, cost of living bonus and overtime rates; terminated June 11; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending reference to the National War Labour Board; partially successful.
Asbestos miners, East Broughton, P.Q.	1	123	246	Commenced June 19; <i>re</i> cost-of living bonus and union recognition; terminated June 20; conciliation (federal); work resumed pending reference of bonus to the National War Labour Board; indefinite.
Coal miners, Little Bras d'Or, N.S.	1	50	150	Commenced June 22; against employment of a new overman; terminated June 25; return of workers; in favour of employer.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Vegetable Foods—</i> Flour and feed mill work- ers, Goderich, Ont.	1	14	73	Commenced June 19; <i>re</i> change in working conditions; terminated June 25; return of workers; in favour of employer.
<i>Tobacco and Liquors—</i> Distillery workers, Ville LaSalle, P.Q.	1	700	3,500	Commenced June 27; for increased wages untermintated.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1942\*—*Continued*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		

(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During June, 1942—Continued

MANUFACTURING—Con.				
Boots and Shoes—				
Shoe factory workers, Quebec, P.Q.	1	225	1,500	Commenced June 22; re cost of living bonus unternminated.
Shoe factory workers, Quebec, P.Q.	1	125	700	Commenced June 23; re cost of living bonus; unternminated.
Shoe factory workers, Quebec, P.Q.	14	2,600	11,000	Commenced June 25; re cost of living bonus; unternminated.
Textiles and Clothing—				
Canvas factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	56	20	Commenced June 3; against wage deductions for rejected goods; terminated June 3; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending a week's trial; compromise.
Woollen mill workers, Oxford, N.S.	1	52	104	Commenced June 8; for increased wages; terminated June 9; return of workers pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Cotton factory workers, Granby, P.Q.	1	56	112	Commenced June 8; for increased wages; terminated June 10; conciliation (provincial); return of workers pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Cotton factory workers, Welland, Ont.	1	30	60	Commenced June 12; for increased wages; terminated June 13; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Dyers, Toronto, Ont.	1	71	1,300	Commenced June 9; for union recognition; unternminated.
Men's clothing workers, Joliette, P.Q.	1	42	375	Commenced June 15; for union recognition; terminated June 24; negotiations; return workers; in favour of employer.
Pulp and Paper—				
Paper mill workers, St. Jerome, P.Q.	1	416	1,664	Commenced June 1; in sympathy with strikers at Mont Rolland (May); terminated June 4; conciliation (federal); union agreement to be signed; in favour of workers.
Paper bag workers, East Angus, P.Q.	1	23	23	Commenced June 1; for increased wages; terminated June 1; conciliation (provincial); return of workers pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; in favour of workers.
Paper bag workers, East Angus, P.Q.	1	55	65	Commenced June 18; for union recognition, wage increases and dismissal of supervisor; terminated June 19; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Miscellaneous Wood Products—				
Saw mill workers, Rimouski, P.Q.	1	95	285	Commenced June 10; for increased wages; terminated June 13; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Metal Products—				
Automobile factory workers, Windsor, Ont.	1	600	25	Commenced June 2; misunderstanding as to wage scale adjustment; terminated June 2; return of workers; indefinite.
Steel factory workers, Trenton, N.S.	4	2,330	3,000	Commenced June 2-3; for greater increase in wages; terminated June 3; return of workers; in favour of employer.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1942\*—Continued

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		

(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During June, 1942—Continued

MANUFACTURING—Con. Metal Products—Con. Metal factory workers, Crowland, Ont.	1	110	110	Commenced June 15; for wage increase; terminated June 15; conciliation (provincial); return of workers pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Foundry labourers, Sherbrooke, P.Q.	1	20	60	Commenced June 16; for increased wages; terminated June 19; conciliation (provincial); in favour of employer.
Machinists, etc., Galt, Ont.	1	96	96	Commenced June 17; against anticipated change in management; terminated June 17; return of workers; indefinite.
Steel factory workers, Trenton, N.S.	1	42	154	Commenced June 17; for increased piece rates; terminated June 22; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending negotiations; indefinite.
Machinists, Lachine, P.Q.	1	20	20	Commenced June 29; for week's holiday with pay; terminated June 29; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Non-Metallic Minerals— Asbestos factory workers, Lennoxville, P.Q.	1	110	150	Commenced June 23; for union recognition and increased wages; terminated June 24; conciliation (federal); work resumed pending negotiations; indefinite.
Stone yard labourers, Quebec, P.Q.	1	10	30	Commenced June 26; for wage increase; terminated June 30; negotiations; five cent increase subject to approval of Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
CONSTRUCTION— Building and Structures— Plumbers, steamfitters, etc., Quebec, P.Q.	1	100	133	Commenced June 8; for increased wages; terminated June 10; conciliation (federal and provincial); return of workers pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; partially successful.
Electricians, helpers, etc., Quebec, P.Q.	1	60	104	Commenced June 9; for increased wages; terminated June 10; conciliation (federal and provincial); return of workers pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; partially successful.
Plumbers' labourers, Ottawa, Ont.	1	6	12	Commenced June 11; for increased wages; terminated June 13; replacement and return of workers; in favour of employer.
Shipbuilding— Rivet, heaters, Montreal, P.Q.	1	28	84	Commenced June 3; for increased wages; terminated June 6; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending application to National War Labour Board; indefinite.
Welders, Vancouver, B.C.	1	240	2,500	Commenced June 12; in protest against closed shop agreement; unternminated.
Shipyard workers, Vancouver, B.C.	1	1,700	500	Commenced June 15; re resignation of a foreman; terminated June 15; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Passer boys, Montreal, P.Q.	1	(a) 50	75	Commenced June 15; for increased wages; terminated June 17; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending investigation; indefinite.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1942\*—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		

(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During June, 1942—Concluded

CONSTRUCTION—Con. Shipbuilding—Con. Welders, North Vancouver, B.C.	1	200	300	Commenced June 16; against closed shop agreement; terminated June 18; negotiations; return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.
Rivet heaters, Montreal, P.Q.	1	28	28	Commenced June 17; in sympathy with passer boys' strike June 15; terminated June 17; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending investigation; indefinite.
Boilermakers, ironworkers, etc., North Vancouver, B.C.	1	2,000	1,000	Commenced June 18; for enforcement of closed shop agreement; terminated June 18; conciliation (federal); in favour of workers.
Boilermakers, ironworkers, etc., Vancouver, B.C.	1	1,000	60	Commenced June 18; for enforcement of closed shop agreement; terminated June 18; negotiations; return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.
Machinists and blacksmiths, Vancouver, B.C.	3	900	5,900	Commenced June 23; in protest against seven-day week; unterminated.(c)
Pipe fitters, Vancouver, B.C.	1	400	50	Commenced June 24; in sympathy with strike against seven-day week; terminated June 24; return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.
Shipyard workers, Lauzon, P.Q.	1	(b) 140	210	Commenced June 29; against suspension of two workers; terminated June 30; negotiations; in favour of workers.
TRANSPORTATION— Telegraph and Telephone— Telegraph line maintenance workers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	40	125	Commenced June 8; for increased wages; terminated June 12; return of workers and replacement; in favour of employer.
TRADE— Scrap metal workers, Winnipeg, Man.	1	22	22	Commenced June 4; for increased wages; terminated June 4; conciliation (federal); return of workers pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
SERVICE— Custom and Repair— Dyers, Toronto, Ont.	1	10	15	Commenced June 12; for increased wages; terminated June 15; negotiations; return of workers pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Business and Personal— Window cleaners, Montreal, P.Q.	1	100	200	Commenced June 3; for new agreement with increased wages; terminated June 4; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Steam laundry workers, Moose Jaw, Sask.	1	59	118	Commenced June 29; for union recognition and agreement; unterminated.

\* Preliminary data, based where possible on direct reports from parties involved, in some cases incomplete; subject to revision for annual review.

† In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

(a) 194 indirectly affected. (b) 950 indirectly affected. (c) Resumed work for half a day June 24.

where there was a closed shop agreement with the boilermakers' union, ceased work on June 16, apparently in sympathy with the others, but returned to work on June 17.

**BOILERMAKERS, IRON SHIPBUILDERS, ETC., NORTH VANCOUVER AND VANCOUVER, B.C.**—As a result of the two strikes outlined above the boilermakers, etc., ceased work on June 18 in both yards demanding the enforcement of the agreement. Work was resumed after a few hours in one yard and after half an hour in the other, when the management agreed to carry out the terms of the agreement.

**MACHINISTS AND BLACKSMITHS, NORTH VANCOUVER AND VANCOUVER, B.C.**—The machinists and blacksmiths ceased work in three shipyards on June 23 when notified that they were to take a week day off and work on Sunday in accordance with the provisions of an Order in Council of May 1 (P.C. 3636) to provide for seven day continuous work in shipyards in British Columbia. This plan had been accepted by nine of the eleven unions in the yard and these were reported to have made amendments to their agreements accordingly (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1942, p. 555 and June, p. 677). The machinists and blacksmiths continued to work under their agreements with overtime rates of pay for any work called on to be done at night, on Saturday afternoon or Sunday, until the strike on June 23. They resumed work on June 24 for the morning but

ceased at noon. A delegation of representatives of various unions conferred with the Minister of Labour at Ottawa from June 26 to June 30 and presented a plan modifying the provisions. Following the return of the delegation the shipyard workers in Vancouver resumed work on July 4 to give the seven day work system a trial for a month.

The pipe fitters in one shipyard ceased work on June 24 for one hour in sympathy with the machinists and blacksmiths.

On June 25 an Order in Council was passed amplifying the provisions of P.C. 3636 and providing penalties for failure of employers or workers to comply with its terms. On June 30 an amendment was passed providing that this order should come into force on a date to be prescribed by the Minister of Labour. These orders are given elsewhere in this issue.

**STEAM LAUNDRY WORKERS, MOOSE JAW, SASK.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work on June 29 to obtain a union agreement with some changes in wages and working conditions. The employer had proposed an agreement with a committee of employees as another union had members in the plant. The provincial Department of Labour conciliated. The other union agreed to withdraw and on July 2 work was resumed in the evening, the employer having agreed to sign an agreement, subject to the approval of the Regional War Labour Board regarding the wage scale.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the May issue, in the review of "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and other Countries, 1941". The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919, in the various countries for which such figures are available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned. Information as to particular disputes is taken for the most part from newspapers.

### Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The British Ministry of Labour Gazette publishes statistics dealing with disputes involving stoppages of work and gives some

details of the more important ones. An order under the Defence Regulations, effective July 25, 1940, provides for the settlement of disputes and the prevention of strikes and lockouts, as noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1940, page 760.

A statistical review of strikes and lockouts in 1941 was published in the Ministry of Labour Gazette for May, showing 1,251 disputes beginning in the year. The number of workers involved in all disputes in progress during the year was 361,500 and the time loss 1,079,000 working days. Of the 1,251 disputes beginning in the year, 749 were over wage questions, 55 over hours of labour, 188 over the employment of particular classes of persons, 212 over other working arrangements, rules or discipline, 33 over trade unionism, 9 due to sympathetic action and 5 on other questions.

The number of disputes beginning in April was 83 and 5 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 88 disputes in progress during the month; 33,800 workers were involved in the disputes in progress

during the month and the time loss was 63,000 working days.

Of the 83 disputes beginning in April, 19 arose out of demands for increased wages and 2 over other wage questions; 4 over working hours; 7 over questions as to the employment of particular classes or persons; 28 over other questions as to working arrangements; two over questions of trade union principle, and two were sympathetic disputes. Final settlements were reached in 68 disputes, of which 10 were settled in favour of workers, 37 in favour of employers and 21 resulted in compromises; in 14 other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

In the strikes of coal miners at various mines throughout the country in May about half were reported to have resumed work by May 25. Subsequently it has been reported that others had returned to work while still others had gone on strike, approximately 20,000 being involved at the end of May. Toward the end of June it was expected that a recommendation for wage increases following an investigation would be accepted.

#### Australia

A number of coal mining strikes occurred during March and April. On March 28, 4,000 were reported to be on strike in four collieries in New South Wales. No information is available as to the settlement of these, but later

other collieries became involved in disputes, and on April 8, approximately 3,000 were stated to be on strike in New South Wales coal mines. By April 22, work had been resumed at all collieries.

#### United States

A strike of 3,500 steel workers employed at pipe mills at Lorain, Ohio, began June 25. The strikers demanded certain wage adjustments. It was reported two days later that discussions were taking place regarding a settlement and no further information has been noted.

Eleven thousand employees of a motorized vehicle plant at Pontiac, Michigan, were on strike for one day, June 26, in a dispute over wages for time lost during a 20-minute black-out period. Most of the workers worked on the week-end to make up the lost time, and it was agreed that payment be made for the blackout time.

Four Great Lakes passenger vessels were tied up at Detroit, Cleveland, and Buffalo, from June 1 to June 5, when 2,500 employees of a navigation company struck after failure to negotiate the terms of a new agreement. The dispute was referred to arbitration and work was resumed June 5.

In New York City, 1,600 drivers and helpers engaged in the delivery of parcels for departmental and specialty stores were on strike from June 5 to June 24 when a new agreement was reached.

### Recreation and Housing for Women War Workers

The Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor has recently issued a Bulletin (No. 190) suggesting standards and policies on this subject. It is pointed out that as the war has progressed the problem has become increasingly acute, both because of the large-scale migration of workers and because women workers have certain needs and interests somewhat different from those of men and are moreover generally in low-income brackets. Recommendations are made regarding recreation, housing, transportation, information on community facilities, health and medical care, and special social problems.

It is suggested that recreational programs "should give full opportunity for women to participate in planning and conducting their own activities, to develop leadership among themselves, and to co-operate as volunteers in service to the community where feasible." This co-operative aspect is considered particularly important in rural areas where facilities are restricted, and it is recommended that in both rural and urban areas programs should be carried on in connection with some well-equipped centre.

With regard to housing and eating accommodation the importance of convenient locations as well as cleanliness, comfort, etc., is emphasized. It is stated that room rent should not exceed 20 per cent of a woman's income, that single rooms or double rooms with single beds are preferable and that there should be a place for entertaining guests. Special transportation service should be given for women working on evening and night shifts.

Group hospitalization and medical schemes should be available and there should be special facilities for the care of unattached sick women in homes of other people. Education in regard to disease prevention should be carried on. Nursery schools, playgrounds, etc., should be available at convenient locations for the children of working mothers.

Facilities should be available to give women necessary information about an area before their arrival there and to prevent the migration of women to areas where they cannot get jobs. There are also recommendations about the qualifications of the personnel carrying out the various programs undertaken.

## PRODUCTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA SHIPYARDS

### Minister of Labour Reviews Labour Situation in Announcing Appointment of Royal Commission—Three Shift Continuous Operation of Yards

**A**NNOUNCEMENT of the appointment of a Royal Commission (P.C. 5964 of July 13) to inquire into the most effective methods to ensure maximum production in British Columbia yards was made in the House of Commons on July 14 by the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour. (The situation in the British Columbia yards was reviewed in the June issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, page 677). That part of the Minister's announcement indicating the nature of the inquiry and the steps leading up to the appointment of the Commission is taken from *Hansard* as follows:

A commission has been appointed under the Inquiries Act to inquire into the means of securing maximum production in the British Columbia shipyards. The commission will report on methods of increasing the output of ships, and on a plan for the operation of the yards six days in the week which was submitted by a deputation representative of the shipyard employees. Specifically, the terms of reference of the commission are:

1. To examine into the operation of the plan of continuous operation now in effect and to give due consideration to the substitute plan submitted by the deputation.
2. To inquire into any factors now impeding production in the shipyards of British Columbia and as to the most effective means of securing maximum production in such shipyards.
3. To report on the foregoing.

The chairman of the commission is the Hon. Mr. Stephen Ellsworth Richards, of Winnipeg. There are two members representing employers and two representing employees. The employer members are Mr. Don Serviss, general manager of North Vancouver Shipyards, and Mr. Hugh Lewis, general manager of South Yard, Burrard Dry Dock, Vancouver. The employee representatives are Mr. Chris. Pritchard, of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters and President of the Metal Trades Council, Vancouver; and Mr. A. A. McAuslane, Vice-President of the Canadian Congress of Labour, Vancouver.

In announcing the appointment of the commission I wish to state that the Minister of Munitions and Supply and myself are resolved that all steps necessary to secure the greatest possible output of ships from the yards in British Columbia shall be taken. No doubt

changes in the existing procedures of management and labour will be necessary, but in the present dire need for vessels to carry the tools of war to the battle fronts, nothing can be permitted to stand in the way.

In March I visited the shipyards on the Pacific coast and conferred with representatives of the managements and of the employees. As a result of these conferences a plan was proposed for the continuous operation of the yards. Three shifts were to be established, and operations were to continue twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, but each employee was to have one day of rest in seven. After further conferences I left Vancouver feeling that all parties were agreed on the adoption of this program. I am glad to be able to say that nine unions, representing about 95 per cent of the employees of the coast shipyards, accepted the plan and entered into supplementary agreements for its adoption. Two unions declined to enter into these agreements, despite a request from the unions that entered into the contract that they should do so. The failure of a small minority group to co-operate in this plan for greater production of ships and, I think I may add, one or two missteps on the part of certain of the managements, prevented the plan from being brought into full application. This had a disquieting effect on the members of the unions which did sign the agreement. Members of the non-co-operating unions were not in their places on Sunday, while members of the co-operating unions reported for work with the feeling that they were being subjected to discrimination.

In these confused circumstances a joint conference of shipyards unions was organized. This body developed an alternative plan for six days' operation a week, which, in their view, would prove as effective in promoting production as the plan of continuous operation. The joint conference of shipyards unions prepared a brief in support of their plan, and a deputation from the conference came to Ottawa to discuss it with me. I met the deputation on June 27 and 29. In these negotiations I was impressed by the sincere desire of the representatives of the workers to co-operate in any effort which would promote greater ship production. I pointed out, however, that the brief they had submitted had many implications which would take some time to

explore. Obviously I would have to discuss their plan with my colleagues interested in the shipbuilding program and especially with the Minister of Munitions and Supply. I requested the delegation to urge upon the shipyard employees in British Columbia that they should give the plan of continuous operation a thirty-day trial. I agreed that if this were done, their representations for an alternative scheme would be carefully considered, and my decision would be rendered as nearly as possible within thirty days.

It is very gratifying to me that the members of the deputation entered into this undertaking, and I can now report that all employees in the coast shipyards have accepted the recommendations of their representatives and that the yards are now building ships twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

The commission to which I refer will begin its investigations in Vancouver on July 20.

I am confident that the members of the commission will concentrate on the one all-important question of how to build the utmost possible number of ships in the shortest possible time, and that they will submit a constructive report.

Shift	Daily Hours worked
First .....	8 hours
Second .....	7 hours 40 m.
Third .....	7 hours 10 m.

sponsibility of trade unions, in this case a group of trade unions in a very important industry under the guidance of responsible national leaders have met a crisis in one of the most serious phases of our war effort in

an altogether creditable manner. I am confident that I should like to point out to the house that, despite various allegations on the irrefutable fact that these men will give Canada all they have to give in the production of ships. . . .

May I also point out that this has been called at the coast the Mitchell plan. It is quite true that I had negotiations there with both employers and employees, and I think it is fair to say that the arrangements made were made in pursuance of the negotiations, in that the employers and the employees in the British Columbia shipyards, seeing the urgency of the situation, agreed to this seven-day operation without any coercion from the federal government. It was unfortunate, I think, that mistakes having been made by certain employers and certain trade unions, the plan was not given the trial which in my judgment was necessary in view of the desperate situation in which this nation and all the united nations are placed at the moment with respect to shipping to carry the products of this country, both food and war materials, to those who are really fighting the battle of democracy and of freedom.

The Minister's formula for the continuous operation of the yards is set forth in the following table:

Shift	Daily Hours worked	Time Off for meals	Time Worked per week	Time Paid for
First .....	8 hours	30 min.	48 hrs.	50 hrs.
Second .....	7 hours 40 m.	20 min.	46 "	54 "
Third .....	7 hours 10 m.	20 "	43 "	54 "

It is provided that each employee shall work in one shift during six days in each calendar week and shall be entitled to one full day of twenty-four consecutive hours of rest in each such week.

### Employment of Girls on Government Contracts in the United States

At the request of the U.S. Secretary of War, the 18-year minimum age established by the Walsh-Healey Act of 1936 for the employment of girls on federal Government contracts was relaxed by the Secretary of Labour under the authority of the Act on April 21, 1942. The minimum age for boys under the Act is 16 years.

Girls of 16 and 17 years of age may now be employed under certain conditions in the following industries: food processing, leather products, boots and shoes, rubber products, photographic equipment and supplies, chemical drug and allied products, surgical and scientific instruments, optical instruments, arms and ammunition, electrical manufacturing, plastic products, safety appliances,

machinery and allied products, converted paper products, and fabrication of metal products.

Such girls may not work more than eight hours per day or between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., and they must be paid not less than the minimum hourly rate fixed under the Fair Labour Standards Act or the Walsh-Healey Act. They may not be employed in any occupation declared hazardous under the Fair Labour Standards Act and thus, though their employment is now permitted in the arms and ammunition industry, they are nevertheless not exempted from the application of the Hazardous Occupations Order which prohibits minors under 18 from working "in or about plants manufacturing explosives or articles containing explosive components".

## WAR INDUSTRY AND MAN-POWER SITUATION IN CANADA

### Director of National Selective Service Reviews Establishment of Controls— Immediate Future Requirements Necessitate Registration of Unemployed Women

CANADA'S labour shortage is complicated by the need for 250,000 additional workers within the next five months to fill the requirements of the three armed services and continually expanding war industry. The sources of supply include some 60,000 partially employable men who are now listed as unemployed, women, and a considerable number of men already employed in non-essential industries.

This is the current picture of the war industry and man-power situation in Canada given by Elliot M. Little, Director of National Selective Service, in an address to the Ottawa Rotary Club in mid-July. He also told how National Selective Service, during the last four months, has set as its objective the reduction of the problem to a hard, statistical basis.

"Obviously," he said, "you can't fit the pieces of a picture together with a lot of pieces missing. You can't draft any national plan for the most efficient use of our man-power unless you know how much and what kind of man-power is available and what the jobs are that are absolutely essential to winning this war. We are beginning to see the definite lines of the problem facing us today. We know the names, occupations and locations of the vast majority of people who are working in this country as a result of the registration of April 1 last. We also know the names, locations and approximate employability of the few thousand unemployed males in this country. In another few weeks we will also have a registration of unemployed females, at least within certain employable age groups.

"To keep that information up to date on a day-to-day basis, so it was known exactly where everybody was working all the time, a month ago an order was issued permitting control of all employment. We do this by requiring that all jobs must be obtained through the government employment offices. For the moment, this order requires little more than a recording of each employment engagement, but this is only while these offices are adjusting themselves to this tremendous new load. As soon as the administrative machinery is functioning smoothly, and because the labour situation is now tightening rapidly, we will tighten the operation of this control. We will then consider each case of employment on its merits *before* giving approval to a man or woman to take a job or allowing an employer to engage a man or

woman. Having established the controls, we are in a position to intensify our directive efforts as the needs of the time and the locality dictate. We will tighten the reins when and where necessary."

### Results of Registration of Unemployed Males

The Director observed that there had been a lot of guesses as to the number of unemployed remaining in Canada, and added: "We made some guesses on our own account, but I must confess we did not come too close to the mark. The registration of unemployed males conducted six weeks ago—and now kept up to date from week to week—revealed approximately 80,000 unemployed males in this country between the ages of 16 and 69 inclusive. Don't let's be fooled even by that figure. That 80,000 includes thousands of men who are actually unemployable. It includes other thousands of men who are only partially employable, and on very light and simple work. It includes thousands of retired men who voluntarily quit working years ago. It also included a number of skilled workers, especially in the building trades in some localities, who were only temporarily out of work at the time the registration was taken. Roughly 25 per cent. of that total of unemployed are completely unemployable. That leaves out of the 80,000, not more than 60,000 even partially employable and few of those are capable of being employed in such high-speed production as we have in our war plants of today.

"As our demand for efficient man-power for war industry continues to expand we must draw most of that increase from other sources than the pool of unemployed males. We must review carefully the essentiality of the work being done by every Canadian. We must determine whether that job can be done away with and the man or woman transferred to a job which will more directly benefit the war program. A substantial movement of this sort has been under way in varying degree since the war started. To date it has been haphazard, insofar as the labour factor was concerned because the determining factor was whether or not raw materials were available for that particular manufacture. As workers have been released from plants slowed down or closed down by such materials shortages, they have in most cases been readily absorbed into near-by war industry. I say that has gone

on but it has been only haphazard as far as labour was concerned. It can no longer go on haphazardly.

### Absorption of Lay-offs

"In National Selective Service we are keeping closely in touch with the materials' controllers in the Department of Munitions and Supply and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, so that as far as possible we can plan ahead for the employment of workers who will be released because of new rulings and restrictions by these materials control agencies. We are also requiring employers to forecast as precisely as possible, and as far ahead as possible, their prospective lay-offs because one employer's lay-off is another employer's supply. We cannot afford to waste one-man-hour of effort where that is humanly avoidable.

"These more or less automatic releases of workers are a substantial contribution to our wartime labour pool, but we are now reaching the stage where we must also consider the necessity of closing down some industries altogether, regardless of whether they have available raw materials, so their workers may be diverted into more useful channels. The extent to which we will have to apply this kind of control to the less essential civilian industries will probably vary with the war labour needs of the different localities."

Much of the increase in industrial employment in the coming months would have to consist of women—"women doing jobs which industrialists thought could only be done by men," Mr. Little continued. "This is war and I tell you that the young employable women in this country have proven they know there's a war on. They have proven their worth and ability amply by the way they have carried out the tasks they have assumed in industry." But more and more women would be needed and it would be necessary to regulate their entry into industry with a minimum dislocation of home and community life. One means of meeting that problem was the establishment in some provinces of day nurseries for the care of the children of working mothers.

### Problem of Absenteeism

"There is a final source of man-power to which we must give greater attention from now on" Mr. Little said, "That is by making the most efficient use of our man-power after we have assigned it to its proper place in the production scheme. We have been wasting tens of thousands of man-hours through people wandering around from job to job merely for a few cents an hour more or because they don't like the colour of the boss's eyes, instead of sticking at the job they have learned to do

easily and well. We have been wasting thousands of man-hours through inexcusable absenteeism. Just because it is raining out maybe the worker decides to take the day off. That means that to maintain production in even flow, his plant must keep on hand at all times a surplus of labour to take up the slack. That surplus labour might better be employed steadily at full-time production itself. Absenteeism in too many plants averages from 15 to 25 percent. It's time we looked on the solution of that problem as a major source of additional man-power."

### Expansion and Labour Supply

After discussing these sources of labour, the Director dealt with the rapid expansion of war industry. He said: "To meet the carefully estimated needs of the three armed services, and continually expanding war industry, we must find more than 250,000 workers within the next five months. Think what that means—a quarter of a million workers, and they don't come out of thin air. The vast majority of those 250,000 plus are going to come out of jobs—jobs they are holding now. They will be diverted either into the armed forces or essential industry. We must also bring more women into industry at a rapidly accelerating rate. Think what that means in planning, in the setting up of reasonable priorities in industry and in labour. Some business enterprises will undoubtedly become war casualties.

"Having determined the possible sources of additional labour, and having obtained estimates of needs for the next five months, our job obviously is to fit available supply in with essential demand. That is not easy. For example, the latest reports from the employment offices showed, 3,562 vacancies for skilled tradesmen at Chicoutimi in Quebec. There were just 66 suitable men listed as available. Sixty-six against 3,562. And that does not include jobs for 400 unskilled workers and no one available in the area to fill any of them. The closest indicated surplus of labour to Chicoutimi was in Montreal."

The question, he continued, was whether to go to Montreal and take 3,500 men who might be needed in that city where industry is growing from day to day or to go to less industrialized areas, such as the Prairies, for men. That was one typical problem. Another existed in the coal industry. In British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan mines there was a shortage of miners due to enlistments and more attractive working conditions in war plants. Yet in the Maritimes coal miners were idle because the war placed restrictions on water

transportation of coal to central Canada. Still another problem was caused by the lack of housing in areas where men were badly needed.

"These are just a few of the sort of 'headaches' involved in trying to devise and apply an integrated national plan for the most effective use of our man-power", Mr. Little said. "One of our basic problems at the moment is to determine the means by which workers can best be moved from one occupation to another and even from one area to another. You might think that the easy way would be to decide upon

compulsory transfers. I would remind you that you can drive a man to a machine but you can't make him work—at least not well. For maximum production, there is no substitute for the zeal of the worker who understands the significance of his job, and who is encouraged to carry out that job to his maximum ability by the co-operative and understanding attitude of his employer. You can't get away from the fact that there is a world of difference between what a person must do to earn a given amount of money and what he can do if his heart is in his job."

## PROTECTION OF MAN-POWER IN CHILE

The protection of the national man-power has become "the watchword in every field of public welfare" in Chile, it is declared by Dr. Manuel de Viado, of the Social Insurance Department of the Chilean Ministry of Health, in an authoritative article appearing in the August number of the *International Labour Review*, monthly publication of the International Labour Office.

This fundamental conception, Dr. de Viado says, is slowly being defined in greater detail "as medicine becomes more and more of a state function and as the successes and failures of sickness insurance bring out more clearly what social security can accomplish in a Latin American country."

Dr. de Viado's article discusses "the aims and achievements of the Chilean Preventive Medicine Act", which is considered to be one of the most advanced pieces of social legislation enacted in this hemisphere, according to the I.L.O. Publication of the article is of particular interest at this time, the I.L.O. points out, in view of the fact that delegates from all the Latin American countries, the United States and Canada will gather in Santiago, Chile, on September 10 for the Inter-American Conference on Social Security.

There is no reason to be surprised at this phenomenon, Dr. de Viado says. He explains that the South American countries, which are largely rural in character and whose economy is as a rule based on the exploitation of one or two agricultural or mining products, are compelled to place medical and health problems in the foreground "because of the importance of demographic factors to their development."

From 1933 on, a number of technical studies of Chilean social conditions were carried out, Dr. de Viado explains, with the result that the Preventive Medicine Act was adopted in 1938. The main principles embodied in the Act, he

lists as: "(1) The fight against those diseases which are collective in character and constitute a social danger; (2) With respect to these diseases, special action against those forms which are economically worth curing, effective treatment being possible; (3) The constant effort to turn the medical machinery and the capital used to the best possible account."

"Thus," Dr. de Viado says, "attention will be given the tubercular patient who may transmit his disease but not to the diabetic; to the primary and secondary forms of syphilis, which can be cured rapidly and cheaply, and not to the later consequences which are ten times more costly to treat while the results are uncertain; to the medical action of official institutions within the strict rules of controlled medical work, and not to private medicine, since treating one patient is not the same thing as treating a million."

The chief features of the Act are set out by Dr. de Viado as follows:

(1) Periodical medical examinations are now carried out systematically and free of charge for the great majority of the 1,500,000 workers and salaried employees in the country.

(2) Social insurance institutions are obliged to set up medical services or enter into agreements among themselves for such services.

(3) The system of preventive rest has been introduced as an essential means of saving the sick worker from tuberculosis, treating him rapidly for syphilis, or prolonging his working life in the case of heart disease.

(4) Payment is made during the period of such rest of an allowance equal to the patient's full wage, the only time limit to the allowance being determined by the prospects of recovery.

(5) The patient is guaranteed his job while taking preventive rest and for six months after recovery.

(6) Submission to treatment is made compulsory.

## CONSOLIDATION OF WARTIME WAGES ORDER

### No New Policy Involved—Changes Made to Aid Enforcement—Former Order Clarified and New Details Added

**I**N the light of experience gained since the Wartime Wages and Cost of Living Bonus Order, P. C. 8253, became effective eight months ago, it became apparent to the National War Labour Board that a revision of certain of the existing provisions of the Order and the making of additional regulations was necessary—particularly from the point of view of making the Order more readily enforced and removing inconsistencies.

No new policy is involved, however, and no changes have been made necessary in administrative procedure in respect of wage control or of the application of the Cost of Living Bonus payments as already established.

The Wartime Wages and Cost of Living Bonus Order has been amended several times since it originally became law. These amendments are incorporated in the new Wartime Wages Control Order, P. C. 5963, which supersedes P. C. 8253, but is in effect a restatement of the Government's wartime wages policy supplemented by certain additional details and the incorporation of provisions relating to the Government's Fair Wages and Hours of Labour legislation.

#### Wage Clauses Amplified

The wage clauses as set out in the former Order remain intact; but have been amplified and clarified to assist in securing complete compliance.

As under P.C. 8253, no employers, save those in a narrow range specifically exempted, are permitted, without the written authorization of a War Labour Board, to increase or decrease their basic scale of wage rates, or alter the terms of employment which were in effect on November 15, 1941.

Within the limits of a wage range established prior to November 15 last, subject to specified qualifications, employers may adjust wage rates without the direction of a War Labour Board.

Wage increases may be authorized by a War Labour Board *only if existing wage rates are found to be low* as compared with wages generally prevailing in the same or substantially similar occupations in a comparable locality, "having regard to all circumstances deemed by it, in its discretion, to be material."

If a Board finds that wage rates paid by an employer are enhanced as compared with rates generally prevailing for similar positions in a like locality, it may direct that the payment of a cost-of-living bonus shall be deferred in

respect to the employees receiving the enhanced wage rate, or adjusted to such an amount as the Board finds fair and reasonable.

#### Payment of Bonuses

No employer may commence the payment of a cost-of-living bonus or increase or decrease the amount of a bonus already being paid except pursuant to general Orders to be issued quarterly by the National War Labour Board.

Every employer who is now paying a cost-of-living bonus must increase or decrease the amount thereof, and every employer who is not paying a bonus must commence the payment thereof, if required to do so by a general order of the Board.

The amount of cost-of-living bonus payable shall be calculated by the National Board at quarterly intervals, based on the rise or fall in the cost-of-living index numbers.

If or when a future quarterly revision of the cost-of-living index shows a rise of one full point or more over the index number for October, 1941, bonuses will be payable in an amount at the rate of 25 cents a week for each one point rise in the index for all adult male employees and all other employees employed at weekly wage rates of \$25 or more, and one per cent of the basic weekly wage rates for male employees under 21 years of age and all female employees employed at weekly wage rates of less than \$25.

Any employer who prior to November 15, 1941, paid to his employees any voluntary periodical bonus other than a cost-of-living bonus, may continue or discontinue the payment of such bonus, provided that, if payment is continued, the rate shall not exceed the rate established by practice for the year ending November 15 last; but no employer shall inaugurate the payment of any such bonus after that date.

Where an employer is paying a cost-of-living bonus to some employees and not to others, or is paying a bonus of different amount to other employees, a Board may direct him to pay or to increase or decrease the amount of the cost-of-living bonus being paid to such other employees in order equitably to adjust the amounts of such bonus in such manner as the Board deems fair and reasonable; provided that the amount of bonus shall not be increased in excess of a bonus properly calculated in accordance with the provisions of the order.

A War Labour Board may authorize an employer who has been directed to inaugurate the payment of a range of wage rates, or a single wage rate, to pay a cost-of-living bonus supplementary thereto in such amount as may be deemed fair and reasonable having regard to the cost-of-living bonuses being paid by other employers pursuant to a general order of the Board.

### Collective Labour Agreements

Any provision of any collective labour agreement which is inconsistent with the provisions of the Order shall be brought into conformity with the Order.

Notwithstanding any provision of any collective agreement with respect to working conditions, directly or indirectly affecting wages, either party to any such agreement may apply to the Board for the revision or suspension of any such conditions, and the Board is empowered to direct a revision or suspension thereof not inconsistent with the provisions of the Order.

### Relation to Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935

The section of the new Wage Control Order dealing with the Board's administration of the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, is as follows:

32. (1) Any schedule of wage rates contained in labour conditions issued by the National Board pursuant to the provisions of the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, may, if such Board deems it advisable so to do, in the place of establishing wage rates deemed by it to be fair minimum wage rates, establish ranges of wage rates deemed by it to be fair and may direct the payment of a cost-of-living bonus in addition to the wage rates established therein.

(2) If a range of wage rates or a single wage rate paid by an employer in respect of a job, position or occupational classification and forming part of the basic scale of wage rates paid by him on November 15, 1941, is lower than the fair minimum wage rate or range of fair wage rates required to be paid by him in accordance with a schedule of wage rates issued by the National Board pursuant to the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, and this Order, in respect of such job, position or occupational classification, the employer shall increase such wage rates or single wage rate in accordance with such schedule but no employer shall by reason of any such schedule decrease any range of wage rates or single wage rate forming part of the basic scale of wage rates paid by him on November 15, 1941.

(3) The provisions of this Section shall authorize an employer to increase ranges of wage rates or single wage rates forming part of the basic scale of wage rates paid by him on November 15, 1941, only in respect of jobs, positions or occupational classification in respect of which fair minimum wage rates or ranges of fair wage rates are established

by a schedule of wage rates issued pursuant to the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, and during the period such schedule is applicable thereto.

(4) The National Board may, if it deems it fair and reasonable so to do, authorize the payment by an employer of a wage rate in excess of the highest wage rate in any range of wage rates established in any schedule of wage rates issued by it pursuant to the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, or direct the establishment of a range or ranges of wage rates in any schedule of wage rates heretofore or hereafter issued pursuant to the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, which established only minimum fair wage rates or direct the payment of a cost-of-living bonus in addition to such wage rates.

(The above section includes the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 5518 of June 29, 1942).

### Offences and Penalties

The section dealing with offences and penalties, which has been considerably tightened, is as follows:

52. (1) Any employer, or officer or agent thereof, who contravenes or fails or omits to observe any of the provisions of this Order, or of any authorization, declaration, direction, order or determination of any War Labour Board given or made pursuant to this Order, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) and not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

(2) Each payment of wages or of a cost-of-living bonus in accordance with a wage rate or a cost-of-living bonus paid in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order, or of any authorization, declaration, direction, order or determination of any War Labour Board given or made pursuant to this Order, shall constitute a separate offence.

(3) In any prosecution under this Order, the burden of proof that the payment of any wages, or of any cost-of-living bonus or other bonus of any kind whatsoever to any employee, is not in contravention of the provisions of this Order or is not in contravention of, or is made pursuant to any authorization, declaration, direction, order or determination of a War Labour Board given or made pursuant to this Order shall be upon the accused.

53. Any employer who discharges or who threatens to discharge, or in any way discriminates against an employee who

(a) furnishes information in any application or investigation made under the provisions of this Order;

(b) has given any information to a War Labour Board regarding the wages payable to such employee or any other employee of his employer;

(c) has initiated or taken part in any application under this Order to any War Labour Board;

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) nor more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000); provided that it shall be a good defence to any prosecution under this Section if it is proven that the discharge or threat of discharge of or alleged

discrimination against any employee was done in good faith and not by reason of any act or conduct of the employee described in paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) of this Section.

54. Any person who does any act calculated or intended to interfere with the continuation of operations or production by any employer for the purpose of requiring such employer to do any act in contravention of the provisions of this Order or of any direction of a War Labour Board made pursuant to this Order shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon summary conviction to a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50) and not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

55. (1) No prosecution shall be commenced under this Order except with the consent in writing of the National Board, provided that such consent shall be sufficient if the name of

the accused is set out therein, and if it indicates that the National Board has consented to the prosecution of such person under this Order.

(2) No consent shall be given to any prosecution under this Order by a Regional Board.

56. The Minister of National Revenue shall disallow as an abnormal expense pursuant to Section 8 (b) of the Excess Profits Tax Act, Chapter 32 of the Statutes of 1940, and subsection (2) of Section 6 of the Income War Tax Act, the amount of any wages or bonus payments found to have been paid or certified to him by the National Board as having been paid in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order.

Copies of this Wartime Wages Control Order are available for distribution through the National War Labour Board, Ottawa.

## ADMINISTRATION OF U.S. FAIR LABOUR STANDARDS ACT IN 1941

THE annual report of the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor, covering the activities of the Division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, states that the objectives sought by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 were attained to a very large extent in the period covered by this report. It reviews in considerable detail the work of the industry committees, and evaluates the economic effects of certain of the wage orders in so far as those effects can be ascertained. Also included is a summary of salient matters of interest in connection with the administration and enforcement to the Act in 1941.

Under the heading "Raising Wage Minimum by Wage Order", the report states that "significant progress was made during the fiscal year in raising wage minimum by wage order in selected industries to above the statutory rate of 30 cents an hour which has been in effect since October 24, 1939, for employees (unless specifically exempt) engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce."

Twelve wage orders became effective during the year, which, together with 6 wage orders previously issued, brought direct wage increases to more than 700,000 workers who had been earning less than the wage minimum adopted.

Thirty-seven committees, acting for industries in which nearly 4½ million workers are

employed, have been appointed since the Act became effective.

The principal means of enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act is the inspection of factories and other establishments believed to be subject to its provisions. The inspection involves an examination of the payroll and time records which employers are required to keep, and interviews with a representative number of the employees. If the inspection reveals that the establishment is not subject to the law the case is closed, and if it discloses that coverage applies but that no violations have occurred, the case is also closed.

In 1941 a total of 48,449 physical inspections were made and the cases closed. This represents inspections of more than 12 per cent of the estimated 360,000 establishments subject to the Act.

Of the 48,449 closed cases, 31,493 revealed violations, but only 18,975 involved violations so serious as to require the payment of restitution. Civil action was required in 1,737 cases and criminal prosecutions in 48.

The total amount of restitution found due was \$10,916,527 owing to 354,271 employees, of which \$7,392,013 had been paid during the fiscal year. Information concerning complaint and routine cases, litigation, cases in the Supreme Court and in the Circuit Court of Appeals, contest and pending cases, and employee suits, is also given in the report.

## WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING PROGRAM

### Statistical Summary for June, 1942

ON June 30th a total of 15,040 persons were receiving training under the Dominion-Provincial War Emergency Training Program, a slight increase in the total number reported in training on May 31st. There were 4,948 persons in pre-employment classes at the end of June as compared with 4,952 at the end of the preceding month. In the part-time industrial classes held in schools there was an enrolment of 1,581 as compared with 1,436 at the end of May. A total of 4,670 were receiving instruction in the R.C.A.F. classes, a slight reduction over the number in training May 31st. The number in Navy and Army Classes was 2,710 and 95 men were in rehabilitation classes for honourably discharged members of the armed forces.

During the month of June a total of 6,418 new trainees were enrolled in the schools, this total being made up as follows: pre-employment classes 3,120, part-time classes 900, R.C.-A.F. classes 1,411, Navy and Army classes 922, and rehabilitation classes 65.

During the month of June 2,403 trainees were placed in employment while 1,422 enlisted. Of the number enlisted during the month 1,422 were from the R.C.A.F. pre-enlistment classes.

The number of women in training, although included in the totals given in Table No. 1, are also shown separately in Table No. 1A. During the month of June, 1,449 women commenced training in pre-employment industrial classes, and 1,109 were placed in employment, while 1,597 were still in training on June 30th.

#### Plant Schools

Since the Program adopted a policy of assisting, both technically and financially, the establishment of plant schools in war production plants, some thirty schools have been granted the Department's Certificate of Approval.

These schools, designed to train operators under full-time instructors on the actual machines and under the actual conditions found in the plant, have a single shift capacity for some 800 trainees or 2,400 trainees on a three shift basis. Since courses under the plan run from three to twelve weeks (present average 7-5 weeks) there is an average potential turnover in capacity of seven times per annum. This represents a total annual potential trainee output of some 16,800 trainees for the thirty schools so far established.

As the schools are only running at present an average of 1-6 shifts per school the annual trainee potential output is reduced to 8,960 trainees per annum. Average number of

trainees per school is 46, the smallest school having 10 trainees enrolled, the largest 420.

Information concerning the operation of Plant Schools is provided in Bulletin No. 3 in the series of pamphlets on Training for War Industry published by the Department of Labour which may be obtained from the Supervisor of Training, Department of Labour Ottawa.

#### Training in Industry

(Subject to Revision).

	Numbers in Training as at June 30th	
	Part-time Classes	Plant Schools
Nova Scotia ....	91	..
New Brunswick ..	..	15
Quebec .....	46	14
Ontario .....	66	775
Manitoba .....	..	16
British Columbia	13	..
Totals ....	216	820
		1,036

#### Job Instructor Training Program

Inaugurated late in May, Job Instructor Training has been widely accepted and is producing favourable comment from those who are conscientiously making it a part of their training set-up.

This programme is designed to increase the ability of supervisors in war plants to train the thousands of new workers who are being inducted into War Industries.

By sending a carefully selected representative to a Trainer's Institute for a period of a week, the company gets back a certified trainer capable of developing within the plant, among supervisors and key operators, a group of persons acquainted with better methods for training on the job and a uniform sure-fire method of transferring the knowledge and skill of the experienced hand to the new worker. Patience, care, and orderly procedure on the part of supervision, in dealing with a training problem, are the results to be expected from the introduction of Job Instructor Training to the shop personnel.

Trainer's Institutes, originally scheduled for Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, and Vancouver, have been extended to include Quebec, Ottawa, Port Hope, Oshawa, London and Chatham.

Representatives from war plants, selected by their companies, to go to Trainer's Institutes, are assigned to same by the Regional Directors of the War Emergency Training Programme in the various provinces in which the companies are located.

Latest reports from the field show that there are now 138 Official War Production Trainers certificated for 92 companies from 108 of Canada's war production plants.



## ONTARIO

Pre-Employment Classes.....	8,423	2,443	1,867	2,450	5,261	1,570	40	7	106	113	891	270
Part-time Classes (1).....	2,138	904	373	876	17	17	1,281	464	20	6	134	45
R.C.A.F. Classes.....	3,147	1,706	509	1,682	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navy and Army Classes.....	2,024	1,086	325	1,064	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	9	2
Rehabilitation Classes.....	58	17	14	21	27	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## Total.....

15,990	6,156	3,088	6,093	5,305	1,593	1,321	129	471	121	1,044	317
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## MANITOBA

Pre-Employment Classes.....	328	144	55	136	130	44	2	1	44	5	27	14
R.C.A.F. Classes.....	874	463	139	439	.....	.....	398	196	17	11	31	3
Army Classes.....	236	100	23	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rehabilitation Classes.....	81	24	8	13	37	9	2	.....	10	4	18	6

## Total.....

1,522	761	225	677	167	53	402	197	71	20	76	23
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## SASKATCHEWAN

Pre-Employment Classes.....	503	164	131	292	229	68	4	1	36	16	33	8
R.C.A.F. Classes.....	1,465	689	181	684	1	.....	684	170	6	.....	110	16
Army Classes.....	232	127	29	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## Total.....

2,190	980	341	986	230	68	683	171	42	16	143	24
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## ALBERTA

Pre-Employment Classes.....	747	377	86	292	271	104	27	7	60	29	110	35
R.C.A.F. Classes.....	1,062	575	116	514	2	1	488	163	5	1	42	13
Navy and Army Classes.....	567	335	31	234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	4
Rehabilitation Classes.....	66	14	16	24	25	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## Total.....

2,432	1,301	249	1,064	298	107	516	170	65	30	169	52
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## BRITISH COLUMBIA

Pre-Employment Classes.....	1,523	607	291	588	715	251	1	.....	10	1	165	58
Part-time Classes (1).....	1,471	382	527	705	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R.C.A.F. Classes.....	1,065	575	133	565	.....	.....	449	137	2	.....	59	16
Army Classes.....	895	386	141	423	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Rehabilitation Classes.....	28	5	11	10	13	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....

## Total.....

4,982	1,955	1,103	2,281	728	255	450	137	15	1	226	76
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(1) Trainees in Part-time Classes consist mostly of employed persons who are being given training at the request of employers in war production who wish to up-grade their employees.  
 (2) Includes those graduates who, though actually placed prior to June 1, 1942, were not so reported until after June 1, 1942.

TABLE 1A.—NUMBERS OF WOMEN TRAINING IN SCHOOLS—WOMEN PROVIDED TRAINING AND WOMEN PLACED FROM APRIL 1, 1942 TO JUNE 30, 1942, AND IN JUNE, 1942  
(Subject to Revision)

	NUMBERS OF WOMEN IN TRAINING					PLACEMENTS AND WITHDRAWALS FROM PRE-EMPLOYMENT CLASSES				
	From April 1/42 to June 30/42	At First of June	Enrolled in June	At End of June	Placed in Employment		Completed Training but not Reported Placed		Left before Training Completed	
					From April 1/42 to June 30/42	In June	From April 1/42 to June 30/42	In June		
<b>DOMINION SUMMARY</b>										
Pre-Employment Classes.....	5,534	1,475	1,449	1,597	3,383	1,109	142	95	535	184
Part-time Classes.....	440	100	76	125						
Totals.....	5,974	1,575	1,525	1,722	3,383	1,109	142	95	535	184
<b>QUEBEC</b>										
Pre-Employment Classes.....	91	29	59	68	12	12			11	8
Part-time Classes.....	124									
Totals.....	215	29	59	68	12	12			11	8
<b>ONTARIO</b>										
Pre-Employment Classes.....	4,173	904	1,003	838	2,981	918	129	94	388	118
Part-time Classes.....	289	100	56	107						
Totals.....	4,462	1,004	1,059	945	2,981	918	129	94	388	118
<b>MANITOBA</b>										
Pre-Employment Classes.....			5	5						
Totals.....			5	5						
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>										
Pre-Employment Classes.....	159	32	88	108	44	10	4	1	4	1
Part-time Classes.....										
Totals.....	159	32	88	108	44	10	4	1	4	1
<b>ALBERTA</b>										
Pre-Employment Classes.....	204	95	59	108	65	33	9		20	13
Part-time Classes.....										
Totals.....	204	95	59	108	65	33	9		20	13
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>										
Pre-Employment Classes.....	907	415	235	470	281	136			112	44
Part-time Classes.....	27		20	18						
Totals.....	934	415	255	488	281	136			112	44

TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL PRE-EMPLOYMENT TRAINING IN SCHOOLS—MONTH OF JUNE, 1942  
(Subject to Revision)

NUMBERS IN TRAINING BY TRADE CATEGORIES AS AT JUNE 30TH											Total in Pre- Employ- ment Classes
Aircraft Production (trade not specified)	Carpentry and Wood- Working	Drafting	Electricity and Radio Mechanics	Fine Instru- ments	Industrial Chemistry	Machine Shop	Riveting	Sheet Metal Work	Welding	Other Trades	
Nova Scotia.....			13	16		39	2	8			78
New Brunswick.....	19		2			75				5	101
Quebec.....	34	28	19			761	103	34	105	23	1,107
Ontario.....	234	134	17	66	52	1,798		17	113	19	2,450
Manitoba.....						88		19	29		136
Saskatchewan.....	57					137			8		202
Alberta.....	50	44				154		43	1		292
British Columbia.....						117		446	25		588
Totals.....	394	102	51	82	52	3,169	105	567	281	47	4,954

TABLE 3.—TRAINING IN SCHOOLS, AGE AND SEX CLASSIFICATION OF NEW TRAINEES IN PRE-  
EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIAL CLASSES FROM APRIL 1, 1942 TO JUNE 30, 1942  
(Subject to Revision)

—	Age 16 to 19		Age 20 to 29		Age 30 to 39		Age 40 to 49		Age 50 and over		Totals		Grand Total New Trainee
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women			
Nova Scotia	7		35		41		19		2		94		94
New Brunswick	54		29		17		13				113		113
Quebec	818	14	356	18	256	10	113	1	23		1,566	43	1,609
Ontario	1,149	1,062	370	1,381	511	594	317	233	179	16	2,526	3,286	5,812
Manitoba	97	2	44	3	37		22		11		211	5	216
Saskatchewan	39	38	67	78	51		26		15		198	135	333
Alberta	29	39	56	118	58		27	39	1	27	209	166	375
British Columbia	70	357	70	487	124	31	92		34		390	875	1,265
Totals	2,263	1,492	1,027	2,085	1,095	679	631	237	291	17	5,307	4,510	9,817

TABLE 4.—TRAINING IN SCHOOLS—AGE CLASSIFICATION OF VETERANS OF 1914-18 WAR AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS OF PRESENT WAR ENROLLED IN PRE-EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIAL CLASSES FROM APRIL 1, 1942, TO JUNE 30, 1942, AND IN THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1942  
(Subject to Revision)

	Age 16 to 19		Age 20 to 29		Age 30 to 39		Age 40 to 49		Age 50 and over		TOTALS	
	From April 1/42 to June 30 1942	In June	From April 1/42 to June 30 1942	In June	From April 1/42 to June 30 1942	In June	From April 1/42 to June 30 1942	In June	From April 1/42 to June 30 1942	In June	From April 1/42 to June 30 1942	In June
Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	10	1	2	.....	5	2	.....	.....	17	3
New Brunswick.....	5	2	20	8	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	28	11
Quebec.....	7	2	71	18	10	5	7	3	2	1	97	29
Ontario.....	2	.....	16	1	4	1	22	5	18	13	62	20
Manitoba.....	.....	.....	5	.....	7	4	8	1	4	1	24	6
Saskatchewan.....	4	2	22	9	11	2	8	.....	5	.....	50	13
Alberta.....	1	.....	12	1	3	.....	16	1	9	2	41	4
British Columbia.....	.....	.....	11	2	4	3	34	4	17	2	68	11
Total.....	19	6	167	40	42	10	102	16	55	10	385	97

TABLE 5.—TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.—NUMBERS OF ENLISTED MEN IN TRAINING AS ARMY TRADESMEN BY TRADE CATEGORIES AS AT JUNE 30, 1942  
(Subject to Revision)

	Auto Mechanics	Driver Mechanics	Black- smiths	Carpenters	Clerks	Draughts- men	Electricians and Radio Mechanics	Fitters and Artificers	Tin and Copper- smiths	Plumbers	Welders	Other Trades	Total
Nova Scotia.....	29	13	.....	.....	38	17	20	26	10	.....	.....	(1) 9	162
New Brunswick.....	25	.....	9	22	30	5	12	64	.....	.....	2	(2) 13	182
Quebec.....	118	.....	.....	45	95	.....	34	78	10	.....	24	(1) 9	413
Ontario.....	90	.....	.....	9	225	4	63	142	.....	11	.....	(4) 70	614
Manitoba.....	39	.....	9	10	17	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	99
Saskatchewan.....	30	.....	17	6	3	.....	14	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Alberta.....	55	.....	.....	11	39	.....	7	17	1	.....	.....	.....	130
British Columbia.....	115	14	11	35	72	.....	28	43	9	.....	.....	(3) 96	423
Total.....	501	27	46	138	519	26	178	424	30	11	26	197	2,123

(1) Bricklayers. (2) Cooks. (3) Includes 12 Bricklayers, 14 concretors, 20 instrument repair, 50 cooks. (4) Includes 13 instrument mechanics, 57 cooks.

## PRICE CONTROL IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1942

### Conservation, Simplification and Economies—Price Adjustments— Sugar Rationing—Enforcement Proceedings

AT the time the overall price-ceiling came into effect, official policy of the War-time Prices and Trade Board recognized that during the first few months, certain price adjustments would be required in order to ensure an uninterrupted flow of civilian supplies, but that a time would come when price adjustments would be no longer necessary, and that increasing reliance would have to be placed on direct controls over civilian supply and consumption. Price adjustments have been used to meet immediate situations such as individual price anomalies, seasonal variations, time-lag problems, and administrative problems involved in controlling individual sellers' prices for certain kinds of products. The more direct controls include consumer rationing, simplified practice and standardization of production, allocation of scarce materials and bulk purchasing by the government.

#### Conservation, Simplification and Economies

The problem of conservation and simplification is of a two-fold nature; on the one hand the aim is to divert scarce materials to essential uses, and on the other hand it is to reduce costs, and so permit the maintenance of the retail ceiling. The accomplishment of one aim in many cases assists in the accomplishment of the other.

*Metal Products.*—During the month, orders related to the conservation of metal covered a wide variety of articles. The authorized specifications of range boilers were given in A-169\*; by them considerable savings are affected in steel sheet, zinc and other metals. Welding materials are saved by A-215 which required that steel tanks up to 1000 barrels capacity for use in the petroleum supply field be made of bolted rather than welded steel. Factory and railroad milk shipping cans were regulated by A-216 and A-217, manufacture being limited to the 5, 8, and 10 gallon and shot gun varieties. An increase of 10 per cent over the 1940 production was permitted however.

Certain types of barbed wire and steel clothesline wire were eliminated, and production limited to a percentage of production during 1937-1939. Tools such as shovels, spades, scoops, scrapers, axes and adzes also underwent simplification as did electrical supplies of diverse varieties, casters, and corset

steel. The manufacture of lawn mowers after August 31, 1942, was absolutely prohibited.

*Paper Products.*—Several paper products were affected by conservation orders. The number of varieties of dress patterns in each price range was reduced by 1/3 of those sold or distributed during the basic period, (all patterns must conform of course to the various restrictions on clothing). (A-230.) Greeting cards to be sold at retail at more than 25c. each including envelope were prohibited, also seasonal wrappings (except for Easter and Christmas hollow toys), frills and the number of sizes of packages for chocolates and other sugar confections. Other orders stipulated the types of envelopes which might be manufactured in quantities of less than 250,000, the weight, width and length of roll of gummed kraft paper tape, and the weights, colours, finishes and grades of such sulphite converting papers as tissue, wax, bag, and wrapping papers.

*Personal Effects.*—Jewellery was one of the important items of personal effects touched by the simplification orders. A-210 prohibited manufacturers, wholesalers, importers and jewellers from selling without permission new or special models different from those sold before December 1, 1941. Exceptions to the order include trophies, class pins, and military emblems. A further order, A-267, eliminated the manufacture of all silver-plated hollowware without the permission of the Administrator.

A restrictive order on leather footwear, A-263, states that for each twelve month period succeeding June 26, 1942, each manufacturer shall restrict expenditures on lasts, dies, patterns, pattern makers, samples, pullovers, styling, etc., to 50 per cent of the amount so spent in the fiscal year prior to the date of the order. Footwear for the armed forces and for athletic and theatrical purposes is exempted.

Elastic material is further conserved by A-202 which restricts the amount of elastic webbing in a pair of braces to 18 inches, and A-279 which forbids the manufacture of girdles, pantie girdles and corsets having more than twenty-five inches of elastic binding and back or front lace garments having elastic web exceeding twelve inches in length and three inches in width.

Other orders limit the sizes, shapes and colours of buttons, colours of berets, patterns of rayon print goods, and fancy circular knitted hosiery.

(\*) The letter "A" before a number indicates "Administrator's Order"; "B" indicates "Board Order".

*Household and Office Effects.*—Manufacture of novelty furniture is limited (by A-266) to 75 per cent of the designs made in 1941, and a priorities schedule for the sale, delivery and rental of new office machinery is established by A-195. Even mops, household brushes, twist-in-wire brushes, and wire brushes are subject to restrictions and simplifications in A-218 and A-219. The number of flexible electrical cord styles was reduced from thirty to nine (a considerable saving of rubber thus being effected), and the permitted widths and weights of electrical tapes stipulated (A-282 and A-232 respectively).

*Used Goods.*—The salvage of collapsible metal tubes was begun during June. B-139, (which came into effect on the first of the month) organized the collection of used tubes by authorized retail druggists for delivery to Wartime Salvage Limited. Smelters were prohibited from purchasing tubes after June 13th without the permission of Wartime Salvage Limited, payments for all purchases to be made to this company on its terms. The trade in used steel drums and used barrels was regulated by A-269, which appointed authorized dealers, and stipulated standard maximum prices for drums according to geographical areas.

A further order (A-236) governed the collection and disposition of used wine and distillers' bottles, and fixed the prices to be paid by dealers to peddlers and by producers to dealers.

An important order in the field of used goods covered the "registration of and control over used industrial and construction equipment". As a result of this ruling (A-246) an accurate census of all used, industrial, construction and road maintenance equipment in Canada will be completed. Further, if equipment is idle or engaged on non-essential work, the Administrator may require the owner to sell or rent the equipment to users for essential purposes.

*Miscellaneous Conservation Orders.*—The Division of Simplified Practice during June established a Dormant Stock Department, charged with the responsibility of preventing certain stocks (e.g. parts for goods no longer being demanded) from remaining dormant and serving no useful purpose. The new department "is to serve as a clearing house for such stagnant or surplus stocks".

A further order of considerable importance concerns deliveries by laundresses, cleaners, and dyers (A-200.) By it operators having regular delivery routes will not be permitted more than three deliveries or pickups per week to any customer's premises, and these must be on alternate days. Hotels may secure calls twice

a day, and commercial organizations once a day. Hospitals, railroads, and army camps, etc., are exempted. Conservation of materials is accomplished by the elimination of shipping boxes (except when common carrier is employed) hangers, studs, cuff fasteners, shirt boards and envelopes.

Finally, the authorized specifications for asbestos mill board, and asbestos paper are listed in A-209 together with the minimum quantities for the packaging of asbestos paper, valve stem packing and wick packing. The manufacture of 1/2 gallon and 1 gallon jugs or glass containers with capacity of more than 40 fluid ounces for bottling vinegar is prohibited by A-273.

These orders covering a wide variety of items, indicate the growing emphasis of the Board on the diversion of supplies to essential uses. It is an inevitable tendency in view of both increasing shortages, and the need for cost reductions.

### Price Adjustments

Possibly the most difficult problem in this field during the month was that of maintaining beef supplies and controlling beef prices. B-134, which became effective on the first of June, divided Canada into fifteen zones and established uniform maximum prices which packers and wholesalers might charge in each zone. These maximum prices applied to first grade carcasses, sides and quarters of the two following classes of beef:

(1) beef from yearlings, steers, heifers and fed calves;

(2) cow and bull beef.

Retailers were allowed to fix their own prices for individual cuts but were restrained by the condition that aggregate prices for an entire carcass, side or quarter must not exceed laid-down cost plus transportation charges and the normal retail mark-up. The two problems of maintaining adequate supply in the face of export drainage to the United States, and seasonal price variations still remained, however. In regard to the former, the Wartime Food Corporation was established for the purpose of purchasing sufficient cattle from exporters (at United States prices) to maintain domestic supplies. B-151 provided for the formal licensing of all beef cattle exporters,\* and made it compulsory for each to obtain permission from Wartime Food Corporation for each export shipment or to sell to the Company on its terms. The Corporation began operations in the market early in July.

\*A licence for the export of dairy cattle is not required.

The problem of seasonal price variations was also met. The prices of beef usually rise from November to June (as a result of the increased cost of raising stall-fed cattle) thereafter falling again. The policy of the Board is to recognize seasonal variations and this policy was formally incorporated in B-149 which directed the wholesaler's maximum prices should be reduced one cent per point on July 13, August 5, August 24, and one-half cent on September 14.\*

It is believed that these developments in the beef trade will serve to correct many of the difficulties which have been encountered since the ceiling came into effect.

*"Squeeze Adjustments"*—Squeeze adjustments are necessary in cases where ceiling prices do not reflect prior cost increases or do not cover continuing cost increases. One of these has already been discussed—the simplification orders, for in so far as the simplification results in cost reduction, it reduces the "squeeze". Another method is to regulate the maximum prices of wholesalers and manufacturers in a trade so as to "roll back the squeeze" (from the retail level) and share it out. Another method is by means of a subsidy paid by the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation. Still another method is that of bulk purchases of commodities by this same Corporation for resale at prices consistent with the retail ceiling.

B-148, concerning canned fruit and vegetables of the 1942 pack is a good example of a combination of the "roll-back" and the subsidy with a guaranteed market to the producer. As usual, the whole purpose of the order is to make adjustments within the industry which will maintain supply at prices within the retail ceiling.

In the first place, the order sets canners' maximum prices for tomatoes, tomato juice, peas, corn, green and wax beans, peaches, Bartlett pears, Kieffer pears, plums and apricots when sold in specified sizes. Wholesalers and retailers of these particular items are forbidden to sell at prices exceeding the maxima charged prior to January 1, 1942. In so far as prices are set for wholesalers and canners which do not cover all of the increased costs, there is a sharing of the "squeeze" throughout the trade.

Provision is made for the purchase by the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation at prescribed prices and under prescribed conditions of all stocks of peas, corn, green and waxed beans (packed in certain size containers) remaining unused in the hands of canners or wholesalers on February 1, 1943.

\*A-246 (July 8, 1942) fixes maximum wholesalers' prices for individual cuts of beef to be effective from July 13 to August 2.

Provision for *bulk purchases* by the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation is made in the cases of tomatoes, peas, corn, green and wax beans, (packed in certain size containers) when costs of the vegetables to the canner exceed 1941 costs by stipulated amounts.

Further, the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation will pay *subsidies* on tomatoes, tomato juice, peas, corn, green and wax beans, peaches, Bartlett and Kieffer pears and plums where such are sold in particular sizes. Sales to the Corporation, for export, or to the Department of Munitions and Supply, are ineligible for the subsidy.

Regulation of other canned goods than those mentioned such as asparagus tips, lima beans, spinach, blueberries, and rhubarb is accomplished at the level of the canner, the wholesaler and the retailer. Canners' prices must not exceed those charged for similar products prior to October 12, 1941. Wholesalers' prices must not exceed canners' maximum prices plus transportation costs, plus a normal mark-up, if such does not exceed 10 per cent of the wholesaler's selling price. (After December 1, 1942 wholesalers may increase prices on fruit and vegetable products of the 1942 pack by half a cent per dozen per month until next year's pack is available for distribution). Retailers' maximum prices are set at the price paid to the wholesaler plus transportation costs and a normal mark-up if such does not exceed 25 per cent of retailer's selling price.

Three of the techniques of "squeeze" adjustment have been employed in this order then, subsidies, bulk purchases, and "squeeze sharing". As a result, the consumer will still be able to buy the main items of canned fruits and vegetables at the same prices he paid during the basic period, September 13, to October 11, 1941.

Other "squeeze" adjustments covered several articles; Jobbers' prices for feathers (A-204) importers and wholesalers' prices for oakum (A-251) processors' and assemblers' maximum prices for canned lobsters (A-223) and manufacturers' and wholesalers' prices for knitted underwear.

Several *clarification orders* were also passed, one regulating wholesale and retail prices of dehydrated alfalfa meal from the 1942 crop (A-221) and a group of orders governing maximum prices for fuel wood in many counties of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. Only one case of *price anomaly* arose, that of brick ice cream sold by Maple Leaf Ice Cream Limited and Davie's Dairy Products Limited of Toronto. These prices were regulated in (A-203). *Extensions* of the ceiling were made to cover women's,

misses' and children's fur-trimmed cloth coats and fur-trimmed garments (A-265) and alterations and repairs on fur garments (A-234). These extensions were necessitated by the fact that raw fur is not subject to a price ceiling.

During the month a scheme was devised by the Coal Administrator and the chartered banks to facilitate the movement of coal from the mines and avoid prospective transportation difficulties. The plan is known as the *Solid Fuel Credit Plan* and by it the chartered banks will discount notes given by customers whom their dealer can recommend as satisfactory credit risks. The amount so advanced will not be less than \$50 nor more than \$250, ordinarily to be repaid in equal monthly instalments but in any event not later than May 15 next. Interest, payable by the consumer, will be the same as under the Home Improvement Plan, the basic rate being 6.20 per cent per annum.

The only new regulations in connection with *rentals* concerned the variation of maximum rentals for hotel accommodation (B-146). It was stated that applications would be considered in the cases of abnormally low rentals, or when improvements in services or premises had been accomplished.

Two problems covering *imports* arose, the first concerned imported rice; a standardization of brands, maximum prices for Canadian rice mills, and limitations upon the mark-ups by wholesalers and retailers were fixed by the Administrator of Flour and Cereal products. The second problem arose in connection with canned corned beef, most of which is imported into Canada from Argentina. Shortages resulted in an order (A-220) freezing stocks in the hands of distributors and retailers, until further notice.

### Sugar Rationing

Plans were laid during June for the formal inauguration of *coupon rationing of sugar* on July 1. Coupon rationing was established at a time when sugar stocks in Canada were not particularly low. Shipping losses, however, had necessitated a reduction of the voluntary ration to half pound per person, per week, and in the interests of equitable distribution,

coupon rationing became desirable. A further reason for the initiation of coupon rationing was the desire to obtain experience in the administration of such a scheme, in anticipation of a similar handling of other commodities. The experiment with formal rationing by coupon of this commodity will also serve to accustom consumers to this method of distribution.

Under the new system, all household consumers have been given coupon ration cards having five sugar coupons attached each representing a two weeks' ration (one pound) for one person. Industrial users, institutions, the armed forces, and the Department of Munitions and Supply must fill in purchase vouchers for every sugar purchase. Each industrial user and institution has been required to register before July first through his sugar supplier with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. The registration form gives amongst other details his supplier's name, address (one supplier) and category (retailer, wholesaler, or refiner), and his own stocks and estimates of requirements having regard to Board Order No. 150, which, with certain exceptions, limits him during July, August, and September 1942, to 70 per cent of his consumption during the same three months of 1941.

The retailer cannot sell sugar unless he receives coupons or vouchers for the quantity sold. The wholesaler cannot sell to the retailer unless he receives from him coupons and/or purchase vouchers corresponding to the amount sold. The wholesaler cannot sell direct to industrial users or institutions unless they have registered through him and surrender to him purchase vouchers. In order to secure their supplies, wholesalers will surrender the coupons and vouchers to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and get a special certificate entitling them to buy sugar from a refiner.

### Enforcement Proceedings

Enforcement proceedings of the Board have become more numerous as shown in a return tabled by Finance Minister Ilsley in the House on July 9. This summarizes the prosecutions for alleged offences against the regulations up to the fifteenth of June.

Prosecutions for Alleged Offences Against Regulations\*

	Total	Rental Regulations	Price Ceiling	Rationing Hoarding	Other
Nova Scotia .....	8	7	..	1	..
New Brunswick .....	1	1	..	..	..
Quebec .....	22	10	7	5	..
Ontario .....	96	76	1	17	2
Manitoba .....	6	..	3	2	1
Saskatchewan .....	8	5	2	1	..
British Columbia .....	9	6	1	2	..
	150	105	14	28	3

\* *Hansard*, July 9, 1942, P. 4368.

In conclusion, mention should be made of the order-in-council (P.C. 5109, June 16, 1942) which combined the Maximum Prices Regulations and Wartime Prices and Trade Board Regulations in one document with resulting convenience both to the public and the Board. Certain sections have been changed or sup-

plemented for the purpose of strengthening the enforcement provisions; other clarifying alterations have been made in respect to the powers and duties of the Board in general, and of the administrators and officials of the Board in particular.

## FOOD CONTROL IN GREAT BRITAIN

### Recent Survey by International Labour Office Indicates Successful Functioning of Organization for Food Distribution

**F**OOD control in Great Britain on the whole has been successful in accomplishing the ends for which it has been designed, according to an exhaustive study entitled "Food Control in Great Britain," published recently by the International Labour Office at its headquarters in Montreal.

The purpose of food control, the study points out, is "first to obtain an even and adequate flow of food into the channels of distribution and, secondly, to distribute these foods equitably to all individuals and to all classes in the community."

"The task is immense and the pitfalls many," the study says, "but on the whole British food control has been successful in accomplishing these ends. Mistakes have been made and more will be made, but mistakes as well as successes are not without their lesson for the future."

The study was prepared by Edith Tilton Denhardt of the economic and statistical section of the I.L.O. Much of the material of which Mrs. Denhardt makes use was obtained from first-hand investigation in Britain of the extensive apparatus that has been set up for the organization of the food supply and its distribution.

The study is part of the work that is now being done by the I.L.O. in fulfilment of a resolution of the 1941 Conference of the International Labour Organization which declared that "the close of the war must be followed by immediate action, previously planned and arranged, for the raising of standards of living throughout the world" and which affirmed the "desirability of associating the International Labour Organization with the planning and application of measures of reconstruction."

The author points out that Sir William Beveridge, in his discussion of British food control in the last war, came to the conclusion that it had little if any value for the years of peace. But the same thing cannot be said of food control today, the study finds. On the contrary, it says, "among the tangled and sometimes knotted threads of food control

schemes and orders are some of a different colour from the rest, standing out in sharp relief. These threads will not be cut off with the end of the war, for they represent a social policy desirable both in peace and war."

The study shows that the British Government has gone beyond the mere acceptance of responsibility for the food supply of the country as a whole and has accepted a large measure of responsibility for the proper nutrition of every section of the people. Adequate nutrition depends on the foods available, on the consumers' ability to obtain them in adequate quantities, and on a sufficient knowledge of nutrition among consumers. The British Government has attacked on all three of these fronts, the author says, and "the ground gained on the last two fronts will set new peacetime frontiers."

"A nutrition program in peacetime must push these frontiers further. It should be concerned with influencing food production so that the most nutritionally valuable food will be abundant; it should be concerned with increasing the efficiency of production and distribution so that food will be cheap; it should be concerned with subsidizing or distributing free those foods which are most necessary in diet but which are beyond the reach of lower income groups; it should be concerned with school meals, school milk, factory canteens and other communal feeding centres; and it should be especially concerned with advancing the consumers' knowledge of nutrition and the proper methods of preparing foods."

The two outstanding wartime developments in this field in Great Britain, the study finds, are the free or cheap milk scheme and the communal feeding program. The milk scheme, under which children and nursing and pregnant mothers are supplied with cheap or free milk, has contributed greatly to increasing milk consumption. This plan, the study says, "is a definite recognition by the Government of its responsibility for the health of the children and, in addition, of an income level below

which their health is endangered because of inability to obtain milk—the birthright of all children.” There seems to be little doubt that the scheme will remain as a permanent part of British social policy, the study concludes.

As for communal feeding, especially in the schools, the factories and in the mines, the study says “decent mid-day meal facilities have been provided that will not be scrapped after the war.”

A similar and little-marked revolution has taken place in connection with the provision of milk and meals for children in school, the author points out.

The “indefensible definition” of a necessitous child as one who already shows symptoms of malnutrition has finally been superseded in England and Wales, she says, by a definition which refers to the ability to buy the required food. “This is a great and permanent advance; for it is unthinkable that the old definition will ever be re-established.”

The author declares that during this war the British public has probably been bombarded with more sound nutritional information than in all the rest of its history to the extent that it has become “nutrition conscious.” It is reasonable, she finds, to assume that the end of the war will not cause a relapse into unconsciousness.

Mrs. Denhardt points out, however, that the measures taken to improve the nutrition of the people are only one side of the Government's wartime food policy. Of equal importance is the responsibility that has been taken for the production and consumption of food and the consequent control established over the organization of the community's resources for this purpose.

“If post-war economic policy is to be characterized by a greater degree of government control over production and distribution of essential foods than existed in the past, many of the techniques of control evolved during the war, and especially the information and statistics collected, will be of great value. Indeed, without these basic data, no food policy in peace or in war can be fully effective.”

The study is one of the I.L.O.'s continuing series of studies and reports on economic conditions. In its 272 pages are contained a thorough-going analysis of almost all aspects of the problems of production, distribution and consumption of food in Great Britain since the beginning of the war. There is a detailed examination of agricultural policy, rationing and priority distribution, and price control policy. The study also contains a number of valuable appendices and a detailed index.

## MERCHANT SEAMEN'S MANNING POOLS AND WELFARE FACILITIES IN CANADA

THE International Labour Office has issued a pamphlet containing articles on “Organization of Seamen's Welfare in Canada”, and “Continuity of Service”. The first of these, which is based on information provided by the Director of Merchant Seamen of the Department of Transport, summarizes the work done in Canada in regard to merchant seamen's welfare during the war, and the second contains a section, “Continuity of Employment”, describing manning pool schemes in various countries including Canada. These are the third and fourth in a series of articles on “The War and Merchant Seamen,” the first two of which appeared in the May and June issues of the International Labour Review and were also published separately.

The War has necessitated careful organization of the supply of seamen and a great expansion of arrangements for their welfare while ashore. An informal Interdepartmental Committee was early established at the instance of the Minister of National Defence for Naval

Services to consider the numerous questions relating to merchant seamen and to co-ordinate the activities of the various departments concerned. This committee was recently given formal status by an Order in Council of June 15, 1942 appearing elsewhere in this issue, p. .

Specific action was taken in an Order in Council of May 19, 1941 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 957) which was passed as a result of the recommendations of the Interdepartmental Committee. This order, which stated that “the provision of merchant seamen, their training, care and protection are essential to the proper conduct of the war”, authorized the establishment of manning pools of merchant seamen, the provision of accommodation for seamen in these pools and the extension of existing and the establishment of new welfare facilities. It also provided for the expansion of training facilities. The program was placed under the supervision of a Director of Merchant Seamen who was appointed on June 5, 1941.

The manning pools were set up to prevent waste in the use of seamen by regularizing the system of employment, and their existence also simplifies the welfare problem, especially in regard to the provision of food and lodging. The Canadian system works in close co-operation with the British Merchant Navy Reserve Pool which was established under the Essential Work (Merchant Navy) Order of May 1, 1941. Soon after the passage of the Canadian Order in Council of May 19, a manning pool was established at Halifax. A British pool was also set up at Montreal. Towards the end of 1941 the number of British merchant seamen arriving in Canada increased sharply and since this increase was expected to be permanent, additional steps had to be taken. At the request of the British Government the Dominion took over the general responsibility for the manning scheme under authority of an Order in Council of November 22, 1941. This order authorized the enlargement of the United Kingdom manning pool at Montreal and its conversion into a Canadian Government pool, the establishment of a new pool at Vancouver and the expansion of the Halifax pool. These three pools are now fully operating; the Canadian Government bears the cost of the buildings, while the British Government is charged, with regard to its own seamen, for the cost of operation and services. The seamen in them receive board, lodging and reserve pay while awaiting assignment to ships.

It is also anticipated that other Allied governments may establish manning pools since many of their seamen are now commonly in Canada. An Order in Council, appearing elsewhere in this issue, was therefore passed on June 15, 1942, to place such pools under the general supervision of the Director of Merchant Seamen and to provide that they should be governed in the main in accordance with the principles regulating the Canadian pools.

On the welfare side, merchant seamen's clubs and homes have been opened in Halifax, Sydney, Louisburg, St. John and Montreal and an additional one is to be opened at Three Rivers. The largest of these is the Allied Merchant Seamen's Club at Halifax, which has 500 beds, a spacious lounge and reading room, a canteen for the sale of beer and a cafeteria serving from 1,500 to 2,000 meals per day. It is intended to open a Merchant Navy Officers' Club in Halifax as soon as suitable premises can be secured, and a separate club for officers has already been opened in Montreal.

Welfare in other respects is also being provided for. Sports and other entertainment

facilities are being systematically developed and the Director of Merchant Seamen has arranged with the Educational Service of the Canadian Legion War Services for educational courses. Clothes, tobacco, chocolate, writing pads and other comforts are distributed by the Navy League of Canada and other voluntary organizations. Free medical service is also provided under Part V of the Canada Shipping Act, 1934, and a special hospital ship service has been instituted for vessels lying at anchor awaiting convoy.

In this welfare work the Director of Merchant Seamen has co-operated closely with voluntary organizations, principally the Navy League of Canada. It is the Navy League which operates the seamen's clubs mentioned above and for this purpose it receives a grant from the Dominion Government. In addition there are in Montreal and Saint John old-established sailors' institutes, both Protestant and Catholic, which provide a certain amount of accommodation for board, lodging and entertainment. Other organizations provide comforts.

### Control of Employment of Women in Great Britain

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* reports that the Minister of Labour and National Service has made an Order amending in certain respects the Employment of Women (Control of Engagement) Order, 1942, which prohibited women in the age-groups 20-30 inclusive, subject to exceptions as regards certain categories of women and specified employments, from obtaining employment otherwise than through a local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service or an employment agency approved by the Minister. Similarly, employers were prohibited from engaging or seeking to engage women covered by the Order, except through a local office or an approved employment agency.

The principal amendment effected by the new Order, which was made on 28th April and became operative on 4th May, 1942, extends the scope of the Order to include women aged 18 and 19 years of age. Other amendments provide for certain additional categories of employment to be excluded from the scope of the Order, viz., (a) the employment in a professional capacity of any person whose name is on the medical register, (b) the employment as a dentist of any person registered under the Dentists Act, 1878, as amended by the Dentists Act, 1921, and (c) employment as a member of a Police Force within the meaning of the Police Pension Act, 1921.

## RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

**Merchant Seamen—Pilots and Masters—Longshoremen—Construction Projects at Victoria—Minimum Wages in Alberta, Manitoba, Quebec and British Columbia—Hours in British Columbia—Licensing Drivers in New Brunswick—Pensions in British Columbia and Saskatchewan—Workmen's Compensation, Cost of Living Bonus and Cinema Projectionists in Saskatchewan.**

**E**XTENSIVE welfare and training facilities have been set up for merchant seamen, and temporary Masters' and Pilots' Certificates are to be issued. An order authorizing the issue of work permits for longshoremen has been passed and the one for Halifax longshoremen amended. Employers are required to take precautions against fires on their premises caused by enemy action. Wage and cost-of-living bonus adjustments have been made for workers on government construction works at Victoria.

Alberta has set minimum rates for female workers in greenhouses and canneries. British Columbia has issued its usual summer season order relating to hours for women employed in resort hotels and has renewed the exemption from the Hours of Work Act granted to the fruit and vegetable industry. It has also adopted the new amendments in the Domin-

ion Old Age Pensions regulations. Motor-vehicle shops in Nanaimo and the surrounding territory have been exempted from the Weekly Half-Holiday Act but must observe a half-holiday on Saturdays. Manitoba has issued a new minimum wage order applying to hotels and restaurants. Four minimum wage orders have been renewed in Quebec and a new order for the match industry has been passed. In New Brunswick drivers' licences are to be granted to boys of 16 and 17 years to meet the shortage of motor-vehicle operators. Saskatchewan has granted a cost-of-living bonus to government employees and no longer requires two licensed projectionists to be on duty in moving-picture houses where more than one machine is in use. It has also extended the coverage of its Workmen's Compensation Act to test flying and has issued a regulation under its 1942 Teachers' Superannuation Act.

### Dominion

#### Merchant Seamen

At the instance of the Minister of National Defence for Naval Services an informal Interdepartmental Committee was established to co-ordinate the activities of the several departments concerned with merchant seamen. In P.C. 4970, June 15, 1942, the functions and composition of this Committee were formally set out. It is "to study such questions concerning the control and discipline of merchant seamen ashore in Canada and on board ship, and other related matters as may from time to time be referred to it." The Committee consists of the Director of Merchant Seamen's Branch and the Supervisor of Nautical Services' Division, Department of Transport; the Director of Trade Division, Department of National Defence, Naval Services; officials from the Immigration Branch of Mines and Resources and the Judge Advocate General's Branch of National Defence; representatives of the Departments of Justice, External Affairs and Pensions and National Health; and a Royal Canadian Mounted Police officer. It has power to appoint sub-committees.

By P.C. 14/3550, May 19, 1941 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 957) authority was given to establish merchant seamen's manning pools

and to extend welfare and training facilities. On the recommendation of the Interdepartmental Committee the terms of this Order in Council were extended with regard to training facilities and manning pools by two Orders in Council dated November 22, 1941.

The first of these, P.C. 148/9130, authorized the following training program drawn up by the Director of Merchant Seamen; the establishment of Training Centres, the first one being established in Nova Scotia, for training men without experience as Ordinary Seamen; the establishment of a Marine Engineering School at Kingston where men may qualify as firemen, stokers and trimmers; the extension of the facilities of this School to enable seamen with engine room experience to acquire certificates from Fourth Engineer to Chief Engineer; the extension of existing Navigation Schools to enable men with sea experience to qualify for Second Mate's and higher certificates; and arrangements for the training of cooks. These facilities are also available to men in ships of United Kingdom registry.

The second, P.C. 149/9130, provided that the system of manning pools be expanded to meet the large and permanent increase in the

number of seamen recruited in Britain who were arriving in Canada, and that the entire scheme be placed under the supervision of the Canadian Government.

P.C. 4924, the Manning Pools (Alien Merchant Seamen) Order, 1942, passed on June 15, authorized Allied Governments to establish manning pools for alien seamen in Canada. The Director of any such pool may exercise with regard to the seamen in it such powers as are conferred on him by the laws of the Power setting up the pool, but this clause does not affect the jurisdiction of any Canadian Court. The Canadian Director of Merchant Seamen will exercise general supervision and control over the foreign pools in regard to welfare and training facilities. The Merchant Seamen Order, 1941, as amended (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 650; March, 1942, p. 307), which relates to the discipline of merchant seamen, applies to the foreign manning pools.

Under P.C. 104/3546, April 30, 1942 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1942, p. 691) pensions are paid to Canadian merchant seamen and salt-water fishermen who suffer disability as a result of enemy action. This Order in Council is supplemented by P.C. 80/4430, May 27, which extends to them the provisions of the Post-Discharge Re-establishment Order (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 1235). The latter provides for the payment of grants to persons discharged from the armed forces to permit them to pursue vocational, technical or other training which the Minister of Pensions and National Health approves as likely to fit them for employment or re-employment.

#### Temporary Certificates for Pilots and Masters

The shortage of Masters and pilots to handle the wartime increase of traffic is to be met by the issuing of temporary certificates.

P.C. 2892 of April 14 empowers the Minister of Transport to grant temporary Master's certificates for the harbour communication service. They will be valid for periods not exceeding one year within the harbours and adjacent waters designated in the certificate and approved by the Naval Authorities. Applicants must be approved by the Naval Authorities or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and must be qualified to operate a motor-boat not exceeding forty tons and certificated to carry not more than 35 passengers. A licence fee of \$5 is required.

P.C. 4429 gazetted June 6 provides for temporary certificates for pilots at Halifax. The qualifications are similar to those for pilots stipulated in the by-laws of the Halifax Pilotage District except that the upper age

limit has been raised from 50 to 55 years and a minimum of two years' experience as First Mate of a Foreign Going Ship is substituted for experience as a Master.

#### Construction Projects

P.C. 5037, June 12, 1942, sets maximum hourly rates and provides a cost-of-living bonus for workers on Government construction projects in Victoria and its environs or in any other part of Vancouver Island designated by the National War Labour Board. The order is designed to bring rates on Dominion Government work into line with those current in the area. A maximum of 50 cents an hour and a cost of living bonus of \$3.65 for a standard work-week are decreed for labourers, and the National War Labour Board is empowered to make proportionate adjustments in wages and bonuses for other classes of workers on the same projects. An employee who works less than a standard work-week will receive a bonus proportionate to the number of hours worked but no additional bonus will be granted for overtime. The Board may adjust the bonus from time to time.

#### Defence of Canada Regulations

P.C. 4933, June 10, 1942, amends the Defence of Canada regulations to empower the Minister of Pensions and National Health to compel owners, lessees or occupiers of any premises to take the necessary steps to prevent and minimize the spread of fires due to enemy action. In particular, employers may be required to organize and train their employees in fire-fighting and to maintain fire watchmen and spotters on their premises.

#### Longshoremen

P.C. 4270, May 21, 1942, amends P.C. 3511 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1942, p. 556) concerning ship loading and unloading at Halifax. The amendment moves ahead the effective date of the former order from May 1 to May 18 and alters the clause relating to existing agreements. Formerly the Controller of Loading Operations was not to be restricted by any agreement between the shipping and stevedoring companies at Halifax and the Longshoremen's Association except insofar as they concerned wage rates. Now all other parts of existing agreements which are not inconsistent with P.C. 3511 are to remain in force.

P.C. 6004, July 13, 1942, published elsewhere in this issue, p. 757, empowers the Minister of Labour to prescribe a system of work permits for persons loading and unloading ships at any port.

## Provincial

### Alberta Minimum Wage Act

Order 12, gazetted and effective June 30, fixes a minimum rate of \$12.50 a week for female workers employed in greenhouses. Time and one-half must be paid for all hours in excess of 9 a day and 48 a week. Part-time workers are to receive not less than 30 cents an hour and must be paid for at least four hours on any day they work. For apprentices and learners the weekly minimum is to be \$8 for the first month and \$10 for the second month. Thereafter they are to be paid at the regular rate. Not more than 25 per cent of the staff may be learners unless the staff numbers less than four, in which case one learner may be employed.

Order 14, gazetted and effective June 30, prescribes minimum rates for female workers in canneries which process meat, fish, fruit or vegetables. Experienced workers must be paid a minimum of 32 cents an hour, and inexperienced women are to receive 25 cents an hour for the first two weeks and the regular rate thereafter. Workers with one month's experience in the industry must be paid the rate for experienced employees. A special minimum of 35 cents an hour is set for corn huskers or corn cutters irrespective of experience. These rates apply to part-time workers also, but if they are employed for less than four hours in any one day they must be paid at least 32 cents an hour for four hours. As in Order 12, above, time and one-half is to be paid for all hours in excess of 9 a day and 48 a week, and not more than 25 per cent of the staff may be apprentices or learners. If the staff numbers less than four, one apprentice may be employed.

### British Columbia Female Minimum Wage Act

The usual summer season Order varying the maximum hours provisions of Order 52 (LABOUR GAZETTE 1938, p. 291) for resort hotels in unorganized territory was gazetted June 11. It is identical with the one issued for the summer of 1941 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 651). The Order is effective between June 15 and September 12 and does not apply to a long list of cities, districts and villages appended to it.

### British Columbia Hours of Work Act

The regulation first passed in 1935 exempting the fruit and vegetable industry from the eight-hour day and 48-hour week fixed by this Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1935, p. 428) has again been renewed to March 31, 1943. The regulation covers the canning, preserving,

drying, packing or otherwise adapting for sale or use of any kind of fruit or vegetable.

### British Columbia Old Age Pensions Act

By two orders gazetted June 25, British Columbia, which pays old age pensions in accordance with Dominion regulations, has adopted the two recent amendments in the Dominion Old Age Pensions regulations providing that cost-of-living bonuses or supplemental allowances from the British Columbia or Alberta Governments or assigned pay from a member of the services in cases where no dependent's allowance is paid shall not be counted in computing a pensioner's income. Alberta has already taken this step and Saskatchewan adopted the amendment relating to assigned pay. (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1942, p. 583).

### British Columbia Weekly Half-Holiday Act

The exemption from the weekly half-holiday provisions of this Act which had already been granted to motor-vehicle shops in Vancouver, Victoria and suburbs, and New Westminster (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 1269; April, 1942, p. 447) has been extended to the city of Nanaimo and the unorganized territory within a 10-mile radius of it. The exempting Order, gazetted June 11, decrees that shops engaged in repairing motor-vehicles, those which sell motor-car parts at wholesale and those which sell new motor-vehicles must observe a half holiday on Saturdays between 12 noon and midnight. Employees must leave the premises by 1 p.m. on that day but one or more may be retained to perform necessary services and repairs to motor-vehicles.

Automobile service stations are governed by a 1931 order, (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1931, p. 1285) exempting them from the provisions of the Act. As was done in the case of Vancouver (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 1269) this order is now amended by a regulation gazetted June 11 declaring that the term "automobile service stations" within the city of Nanaimo shall not include the types of motor-vehicle shops mentioned in the above paragraph.

### Manitoba Minimum Wage Act

A new Order 5 governing hotels, restaurants, clubs, victualling houses and refreshment stands in Manitoba was gazetted June 13 and is to be effective from that date. It replaces Order 5 first issued in October, 1935 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1935, p. 1011) and later extended in January, 1936, to "all portions of the prov-

ince of Manitoba although not included within any city" (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1936, p. 239).

The new order fixes different rates for different areas. The rates, somewhat higher than in the previous Order, have been approved by the Manitoba Regional War Labour Board. Hours and other conditions of work remain the same except for new overtime provisions. Permits granting modifications of or exemptions from any provision of the Order may be issued by the Minister of Labour on application but only to meet emergencies or seasonal needs.

The Order specifies that employers in the Greater Winnipeg Water District, Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Dauphin, Neepawa, Souris, Carberry, Virden, Flin Flon and in any summer resort from June to September inclusive must pay a minimum wage of \$13 instead of the old minimum of \$12 to experienced employees for a 48-hour week. Inexperienced workers are to be paid \$11 a week for the first month of employment, \$12 for the second month and \$13 a week thereafter. A special rate of \$10 a week is set for bell-boys irrespective of experience. Employers in any other part of Manitoba must pay wages not more than \$2 a week less than these rates.

Hours of work in the specified areas may not exceed 10 a day and 48 a week. A full day's rest is to be allowed each week and a half-hour interval for each meal. The working period for any woman employee may not end between 1 a.m. and 6 a.m. For overtime a worker must be paid at least five cents per hour more than the regular rate. Overtime is limited to three hours a day, six hours a week, and 36 times a year. To work overtime within the Greater Winnipeg Water District a permit from the Minister of Labour must be obtained.

In the rest of the province outside the specified areas the weekly hours of work may not exceed 52 and one full day's rest a week must be permitted.

There have been some variations in the provisions relating to deductions for board and lodging. As before, an employer may deduct a maximum of \$2.50 a week if he furnishes lodging and \$4 if he supplies 21 meals. New provisions stipulate that deductions for fewer meals must be computed on the basis of 20 cents a meal. Such deductions can only be made if the employee actually partakes of the meals and utilizes the

accommodation. The Minister of Labour may give notice limiting or prohibiting such deductions if he is satisfied that the meals or lodging are inadequate or that the worker is being overcharged.

As in the previous Order the employment of children under 16 is forbidden. There is no change in the provisions relating to time records, methods of payment, giving notice before dismissal, and the supplying and laundering of uniforms. The clauses prescribing conditions of work also remain as before. They cover cleanliness, sanitation, ventilation, temperature, toilet facilities, the guarding of machinery and first aid.

### New Brunswick Motor Vehicle Act

By an Order issued June 24 and gazetted July 2 the Minister of Public Works recommended that the Motor Vehicle Act be amended, retroactive to the date of the order, to authorize him to issue licences during the war to male persons between the ages of 16 and 18 to enable them to drive delivery trucks or perform light work involving the operation of motor-vehicles. Under the Act the Minister only has power to issue special licences to qualified persons between 16 and 18 years to operate motor-vehicles owned by their parents or guardians, if the latter have given their consent and agreed to assume full responsibility for the operation of the motor-vehicle.

The Minister recommended that the new special licences for boys of 16 and 17 be granted only on the application of the employer and after the consent of the parent or guardian had been obtained. Licences will not be issued for motor-vehicles exceeding 10,000 lbs. gross weight and will be limited in validity to a radius of 35 miles of a designated place and to the motor-vehicles of the employer which will also be specified in the licence. Employers must furnish the Minister with proof of financial responsibility and may be required to enter into an undertaking with respect to damages. The special licences will expire on March 31 of each year and three months after the end of the war.

### Quebec Minimum Wage Act

A new Order 13 applying to the match industry was gazetted June 13 and replaces the 1938 Order (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 1099). It declares that general Order 4

(LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1942, p. 586) governs the industry in all but two respects. The minimum rate applies to a work-week of 60 hours for men and 55 for women and all establishments manufacturing matches are to be classed in Zone II irrespective of their location.

Renewals of four orders were gazetted June 6. Order 9 governing teachers employed by the Catholic School Board of Verdun (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 626), and Order 40 relating to theatres and moving-picture houses on the island of Montreal (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 653), are to remain in force until July 1, 1943. Order 17 concerning laundries and related establishments in the Montreal District (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 1351) and Order 19 governing the manufacture of full-fashioned hosiery (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 1352) are extended to June 15, 1943.

#### **Saskatchewan Cost-of-Living Bonus for Government Employees**

Saskatchewan, by two orders gazetted June 15, has authorized the payment of cost-of-living bonuses for 1942 to employees in the Public Service and the Department of Telephones. Full-time employees whose salary with the bonus added is not more than \$2,100 are eligible for bonus payments. Single persons are to receive \$5 a month and married male employees, widows, widowers and married female employees with dependent children under 18 will receive \$10 monthly. The bonuses are to be paid on June 30 and December 31 for the preceding six months of continuous employment. Proportionate payments will be made to those who are superannuated, enlist or die before the six months is completed. In the case of death, payment is to be made to the next-of-kin or to the estate as the Deputy Minister of Telephones or the Provincial Treasurer may decide.

#### **Saskatchewan Teachers' Superannuation Act**

A regulation gazetted June 30 clarifies the section in the new Teachers' Superannuation Act of April 11, 1942, which provides for a sliding scale of deductions in superannuation allowances being paid under the former Act at April 1. The deductions are to be made from the net pension which is defined as the actual amount of the pension computed under

the old Act less any deductions provided for by that Act. Where a pensioner has availed himself of the alternative scheme by which he may commute his superannuation allowance into a reduced allowance and a pension for his dependent after his death, the deductions are to be made from the net pension and the sum remaining shall then be commuted into the alternative scheme of payments.

#### **Saskatchewan Theatres and Cinematographs Act**

The regulation requiring two licensed operators to be on duty in motion-picture houses where more than one machine is in use (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1931, p. 658) has been relaxed by an order gazetted June 15 and effective from July 1. Alberta took a similar step recently (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1942, p. 691).

The amending regulation declares that one operator with qualifications corresponding to the classification of the equipment used is now deemed sufficient irrespective of the number of machines in use. Theatres in cities are forbidden to take advantage of the new regulation to reduce their operating personnel immediately but are not required to fill vacancies occurring in the future. All such vacancies must be promptly reported to the Chief Inspector of Theatres and Cinematographs by the proprietor.

#### **Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Act**

As the result of an application to the Workmen's Compensation Board, the provisions of the Act have been extended to include test flying by an order gazetted June 15 and effective from July 1, 1942. Operations connected with aeroplanes and hydroplanes exclusive of flying were already covered (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 139). Commercial flying is still expressly excluded although Trans-Canada Airlines and five air transport companies controlled by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company were brought within the scope of the collective liability system in April (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1942, p. 588). The present order makes one slight variation effective from April 1, 1942, in the earlier order by substituting "Canadian Pacific Air Lines Ltd." for "Prairie Airways Ltd." in the list of air transport companies included.

## LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN MANITOBA, NOVA SCOTIA AND SASKATCHEWAN

### Annual Reports of Provincial Departments of Labour

THE following article reviews the activities of the Departments of Labour in Manitoba, Nova Scotia, and Saskatchewan, as detailed in their annual reports for the preceding fiscal year.

#### Manitoba

The annual report of the Department of Labour of Manitoba, for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1941, gives details concerning the administration of various Acts coming within the jurisdiction of the department.

**Inspections.**—During the fiscal period May 1, 1940 to April 30, 1941, the Manitoba Department of Labour made 19,258 inspections under Acts administered by the Department and 6,877 orders were issued. In Winnipeg and District 1,507 inspections were made under the Manitoba Factories Act which resulted in 965 orders for the improvement of safety conditions and 28 for the improvement of health and sanitation. In areas outside of Winnipeg and District, 216 inspections were made under the same Act and these resulted in 117 orders for the improvement of safety conditions and 11 for health and sanitation.

**Minimum Wages.**—Eight charges were laid by the Department under the terms of the Minimum Wage Act during the fiscal year. On behalf of female employees, \$2,092.53 in wages due was collected by the Department in the adjusting of 236 cases. On behalf of male employees, \$2,429.36 was collected in wages due in adjusting 112 cases.

There were 2,538 day inspections and 7 night inspections made throughout the province under regulations established under the Minimum Wage Act. Of orders issued as a result of these inspections, 45 dealt with working conditions; 374 with hours; 256 with wages and 84 with other regulations.

**Overtime Permits.**—A noticeable increase in the number of overtime permits issued during the fiscal year is recorded in the report. This increase was particularly due to war contracts issued to dry cleaning, laundry and garment industries. The Minimum Wage Board, in an effort to reduce overtime to a minimum, and to spread the work amongst as many employees as possible, endorsed the policy of working double shifts. In all there were 203 overtime permits issued during the year and 6 for legal holidays.

**Steam Boilers and Pressure Vessels.**—During the year there were 4,593 inspections under the Steam Boiler and Pressure Vessels Act.

As a result of these inspections, repairs were ordered in 1,732 cases.

**Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act.**—During the year, the report states that many employers and employees availed themselves of the services of the Conciliation Branch and serious disturbances were avoided by this procedure. Six (6) applications for the establishment of a board of conciliation were filed with the Registrar of the Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act.

**Accidents and Accident Prevention.**—In the period between January 1 to December 31, 1940, there were 1,074 industrial accidents reported to the Department. In 28 of these cases the injuries resulted in death. In the previous year, 1939, there were 910 accidents, 19 of which resulted in fatalities. Falls, falling objects and drownings, were the most frequent causes of industrial accidents.

#### Nova Scotia

The annual report of the Nova Scotia Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1941, states that during the year "every effort has been made to impress upon contractors and others engaging in new business, whether of a war nature or otherwise, the importance of reaching an agreement upon wage and working conditions before actual operations are begun. . . A planned wage and classification range and prior settlement of working arrangements is most important".

**Joint Adjustment Board.**—The report refers to the establishment during the year of a Joint Adjustment Board "to consider, examine or deal with all disputes or grievances in the coal mines of the province which dispute or disputes did not involve rates of pay, working conditions or other matters being the subject of agreement between the operators and the union". The Board was called upon to adjudicate in many cases throughout the year and the report states that "already a great deal of good has been accomplished".

**Employment Service.**—In view of the taking over on August 1, 1941, of the Employment Service of Canada by the Unemployment Insurance Commission, statistics of applications, placements and vacancies are given in the report for eight months only. In the fiscal period, December 1, 1940 to July 31, 1941, a total of 20,829 placements were made by the Employment Service of Canada. Vacancies reported to the Service numbered

21,401; applications, 22,320; while of the placements 9,334 were in regular and 11,495 in casual work.

*Factories Inspection and Industrial Accidents.*—There were 309 inspections and re-inspections made by the Factories Inspector during the fiscal year. The number of accidents reported or ascertained from claims made to the Workmen's Compensation Board was 831, eleven of which were reports of fatal accidents.

Commenting on the incidents of industrial accidents, the Factory Inspector states: "The presence of large numbers of inexperienced workers in industry, most of whom are enthusiastic and eager to make good, implies a potential accident hazard which is very difficult to offset, for such worker will be clumsy and incautious at many of the beginners' occupations, and therefore more likely to be injured. When this class of worker is employed at machines under proper supervision, the danger of injury is much reduced, as the dangerous parts of the new machine-tools are very thoroughly guarded. On the other hand, a difficulty of securing new machines has brought into operation old discarded machine-tools which tax the ingenuity of even experienced mechanics to adjust and operate".

One employer was prosecuted under the Factories Act and fined \$50 and costs for employing a child under 14 years of age.

*Industrial Standards Act.*—Dealing with the administration of the Industrial Standards Act, the Factory Inspector's report declares: "All the trades under the Act had a very busy year, and practically all of the hundreds of mechanics who came to the districts where the law is in operation became members of the trade union organization. Union men are not likely to violate working arrangements, and therefore the large increase in the number of mechanics did not bring a corresponding increase in violations. Then again, the demand for workers being great, there was not the competition for jobs that might have led to disregard of the scheduled requirements".

One employer, a building contractor, was prosecuted under the Act for employing a carpenter at wages lower than the scheduled rate. The magistrate ruled that the man was not a carpenter and dismissed the case. An appeal was taken before a County Court Judge who upheld the decision of the Magistrate. Commenting on this, the report states: "The decision might have had serious repercussions, as the organized carpenters are not likely to work with other men employed at carpenter work, unless such men receive the scheduled rate of pay. There are hundreds

of men employed by building contractors who are in the class which the Court decided were not carpenters. Fortunately the contractors took no advantage of the Court's decision, and continued to pay the regular rate to all men employed at carpenter work".

*Minimum Wages.*—The report of the Minimum Wage Board states that wage sheets collected show that in almost all of the industries, especially the textile trades, there was an increase in wage earnings during the fiscal year, but in some instances there was a concurrent increase in the weekly hours worked. This later condition was chiefly attributed to the issuing of war contracts which have to be filled quickly.

During the year the Board interviewed a large number of employers and employees, and all complaints received were investigated and adjustments in wages and hours made.

The report contains tabular statistics for a number of industrial groups: firms reporting; the number of women workers; total wages paid per week; average weekly wages and hours; and the numbers in each wage classification.

*Fishermen's Loan Board.*—During the period December 1, 1940 to June 4, 1941, no loans were made to fishermen. On the later date, an Order in Council was passed by the Government of Nova Scotia, authorizing the Provincial Fishermen's Loan Board to use the Fund, which was created by repayments of loans to needy fishermen and which amounted to \$67,058.25 on December 1, 1940, for the purpose of issuing two types of loans, namely (1) boat building loans to individuals, and (2) loans to organized groups of needy fishermen to be used for purposes incidental to the catching, curing and marketing of fish and fish products.

In the period June 4, 1941, to November 30, 1941, twenty-seven boat loans were approved by the Board amounting to \$11,135.00. At November 30, 1941, fifteen of these boats had been completed at a total cost of \$6,005.00 of which \$4,730.00 was paid out of the Fund as at November 30, 1941, the remainder, \$1,275.00, being paid out of the Fund on or after December 1, 1941. Six organization loans were also granted, amounting to \$10,500.00 making a total expenditure of \$15,230.00 chargeable against the Fund and leaving a balance of \$51,828.25.

#### Saskatchewan

Covering the year ending December 31, 1941, the seventh report since the present Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare of Saskatchewan was formed in 1934 also constitutes the twenty-first report since the

original Bureau of Labour and Industry was organized in 1920.

*Strikes and Lockouts.*—Continuing the record established in 1940 there were no industrial disputes in Saskatchewan during the calendar year 1941.

*One Day's Rest in Seven Act.*—Three charges were laid against three firms under the One Day's Rest in Seven Act, fines being imposed in all three cases. One case on which conviction was obtained in Police Court was appealed but the appeal was lost. In addition, the report states, it was found necessary to issue numerous warnings in connection with the application of the Act which applies to the cities of the province and provides for 24 consecutive hours of rest in every seven days with certain exceptions.

*Freedom of Trade Union Association Act.*—As required under the Freedom of Trade Union Association Act, 128 associations filed a copy of their constitution and bylaws with the Minister of Labour, as well as lists of names and addresses of their officers and the number of their members. The 128 organizations filing returns reported a membership of 8,873 compared with 130 organizations with 8,193 members in 1939.

*Minimum Wages.*—During the period January 1, 1941, to December 31, 1941, a total of 3,111 inspections were made. Of these, 2,915 were general inspections and 196 special inspections. The Board also sent wage returns forms to 3,908 firms. Of 3,024 wage sheet returns from firms having employees, 2,555 were analysed while 469 showed incomplete information and were still pending amendment.

From the analysis made of these returns it was found that 330 employees were receiving less than the minimum rate to which they were entitled compared with 647 in the preceding year 1940. It was found that 127 employees were not receiving proper pay for overtime; 51 were serving as apprentices in industry without the approval of the Minimum Wage Board.

The total number of employees reported on the wage sheet returns was 22,319, consisting of 16,141 males and 6,178 females who together received \$54,894.27 in overtime pay for time worked in excess of 48 hours in any week, during the four week or one month pay period in 1941. In 1940 there were 19,076 employees who together received \$50,086.00 in overtime pay for time worked in excess of 48 hours in any week during the four week or one month pay period reported.

During the calendar year 1941, arrears of wages to the amount of \$10,498.92 were col-

lected from 309 firms and were apportioned amongst 257 males and 237 females, a total of 494 employees. It was also necessary during the year to institute court proceedings in order to enforce the minimum Wage Act and Orders of the Board. Fourteen charges were laid against eight firms; convictions were obtained and fines imposed on ten charges; three were dismissed while one was withdrawn. As part of the penalties, \$375.36 in wages was ordered by the Court.

*Apprenticeship Agreements.*—At December 31, 1941, there were 89 apprentices indentured to 65 firms covering 20 trades or industries. Pharmacy was the trade of the largest number of apprentices, 31 being indentured in that group. This was followed by "druggist" with 11.

*Industrial Standards Act.*—According to the report, in the period January 1 to December 31, 1941, a total of 609 employers and 1,485 employees were governed by agreements drawn up under the terms of the Industrial Standards Act. At the end of the year there were 40 schedules in effect under the legislation, 13 schedules being in the barbering trade and 7 in beauty culture. There were 38 schedules under the Act in the year ending December 31, 1940.

During 1941, nine firms and four individuals were prosecuted. Twelve charges in all were laid for failure to comply with the terms of the Act, convictions and fines imposed in four cases, five cases were dismissed and 3 were withdrawn. Back wages collected in the period January 1 to December 31, 1941, amounted to \$2,830.55 to the benefit of 103 employees.

*Dominion-Provincial Wage Inspections.*—As explained in the report "there has been a great increase in the amount of Construction and Supply Contracts issued by the various Departments of the Dominion Government. The Dominion Department of Labour found it impossible to adequately check the wages required to be paid under each contract. In May, 1941, the Ministers in charge of the Labour Departments of the Provinces held a conference at Ottawa. The Dominion Government requested that the Provincial Departments of Labour assist in these wage inspections in each Province. This was agreed to. In due course the Provincial officials were given credentials which permitted them to inspect payrolls and make investigations into complaints.

"Dominion Government procedure requires that when arrears of wages are found owing under a Federal contract, the employer must pay the amount of the arrears to the Receiver-General of Canada and distribution is then

made by the Dominion Treasury to the employee concerned."

As a result of these inspections, \$3,915.31 in arrears of wages was collected to the benefit of 138 employees.

*Summary of Arrears of Wages Collected.*—The report gives a tabular summary of arrears of wages collected under different Acts affecting labour. In all, \$17,715.83 was collected on behalf of 889 employees. The bulk (\$10,508.87) of this total was collected under the Minimum Wage Act to the benefit of 497 employees; followed by \$3,130.54 collected under Federal Construction Contracts; \$2,830.55 under the Industrial Standards Act; \$784.77 through inspections of supply contracts, Department of Munitions and Supply; \$356.90 by way of Provincial Highway con-

tracts; and \$104.20 under the Master and Servants Act.

*Employment Service.*—Contained in the main report is the twenty-second and final report of the Employment Service of Canada covering operations in the province. On July 1, 1941, the Unemployment Insurance Commission absorbed the Employment Service and therefore the report only covers the period January 1, 1941, to June 30, 1941. During that time, 11,887 applications and 9,666 vacancies were registered with the Service. There were 9,048 placements made, 5,528 being of men and 3,520 of women.

*Farm Wages.*—The following were the average wages for farm labour: winter, \$5 to \$10 per month, plus board and lodging; spring, \$10 to \$25 per month, plus board and lodging.

## LABOUR LEGISLATION IN QUEBEC AND NOVA SCOTIA IN 1942

### Quebec

**D**URING the session of the Quebec Legislature which began on February 24 and ended on May 29, laws were enacted to facilitate the construction of workmen's houses and to provide for subsidies to the Desjardins People's Banks, the Stationary Enginemen's Act was revised, and statutes dealing with regulation of factories, licensing of electricians and pipe mechanics, and mothers' allowances were amended.

#### Workmen's Houses

An Act to allow municipalities to enter into agreements with Wartime Housing, Limited, a Dominion corporation, authorizes any municipal or school corporation to make such an agreement whenever Wartime Housing constructs workmen's dwellings within its limits to remedy a housing shortage occasioned by the establishment of war industries. The valuation of such houses for municipal and school purposes is to be \$1,200 where there are less than two bedrooms and \$1,500 where there are more than two. In a house containing several dwellings the same rates are to apply to each dwelling. The rate for general or special taxes and for school taxes is to be 1 per cent of valuation in each case and the occupants of the houses are to pay for public utility services and school fees on the same basis as other ratepayers. Wartime Housing is to bear the cost of streets and street lights, water and sewer services, fences, etc., and is to undertake to assign such works gratuitously to the municipality. These conditions are to

apply as long as Wartime Housing Limited owns the houses. As soon as it disposes of any or all of the houses in a municipality the Act ceases to have effect and the purchasers of the properties are to be subject to the general law. In any case the special conditions granted by the municipality to Wartime Housing are to cease six months after the termination of the present war.

#### Subsidies to People's Savings Banks

Under an Act to promote the extension of people's savings banks, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the Minister of Agriculture to grant an annual subsidy, payable from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, to the federation of People's Savings Banks known as the "Fédération de Québec des Unions Régionales de Caisses Populaires Desjardins," for the extension, maintenance and supervision of such savings banks. This subsidy may not exceed \$30,000 for a period of five years, distributed as follows: \$100 for each savings bank affiliated with the federation, up to the number of 600, and \$50 for each such savings bank in excess of that number, up to a total of 1,000. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the Minister to sign a contract fixing the conditions of payment of the subsidy. A statute of 1932 authorized the setting aside of \$20,000 a year for ten years for the payment of grants to the Federation. (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1932, p. 298.)

### Safety in Public Buildings

The Public Building Safety Act was amended to provide a new definition of "public building," which now includes stores having a floor area of over 3,000 square feet, instead of, as formerly, those employing ten or more clerks, and, as before, charity work-rooms and buildings of more than two stories used as offices. Stations of any railway under the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada are exempt under the section requiring public buildings to afford all the security provided by the Act and regulations, and forbidding construction or alteration of such a building without a permit, or extensive alterations without an architect's certificate. The time limit for bringing an action for breach of the Act or regulations is extended from 60 days to six months.

### Stationary Enginemen

The Stationary Enginemen Act, as revised, substitutes for the term "motive power" the term "stationary engine," defined to include steam boilers and engines, stationary internal combustion engines of over 25 h.p., refrigerating apparatus operated by motors whose total power exceeds 25 h.p., and the piping and accessories used for operating such engines. The term does not include steam boilers used for heating buildings other than those covered by the Public Building Safety Act and the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act, boilers with safety valves set at a pressure of not more than 15 pounds to the square inch with a capacity not exceeding 75 h.p. and a heating surface not exceeding 1,125 square feet, or boilers used elsewhere than at buildings under construction with safety valves set at a pressure of over 15 pounds to the square inch but with a capacity not exceeding 15 h.p., and a heating surface not exceeding 225 square feet. Mines governed by the Quebec Mining Act are not subject to this Act.

The board of examiners, which, as formerly, is to consist of three members, is to be under the control of the Minister of Labour. Any examiner or inspector may enter premises and carry out an inspection at any hour. The person in charge of the engine must facilitate the inspector's work and must entrust stationary enginemen's work only to persons having the required certificate and keep the engine under the supervision of a stationary enginemen while it is in operation.

Regulations made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, in addition to dealing with examinations and the fees to be paid for them, may fix the period for which certificates

are to be valid and the conditions of their renewal, define the classes of certificates and the conditions on which they are to be issued, and determine the manner of establishing the capacity of stationary engines.

As before, the Act provides for the keeping of a register of stationary enginemen and the making of annual reports to the Minister and exempts the holder of a certificate from the necessity of obtaining a licence from any municipal authority. The maximum fine for contravention of the Act or regulations is, as formerly, \$100 and costs but a minimum fine of \$25 is now provided. New sections enable enginemen to be sued for fees payable for renewal of their certificates, provide that prosecutions under the Act shall be instituted by the Attorney General instead of by an inspector, and prohibit the admission of evidence to show that proceedings were instituted as the result of a complaint or to discover the identity of the informer.

Under the Pressure Vessels Act, as amended, the pressure vessels which are subject to inspection on installation and annually thereafter, are those in public buildings as defined by the Public Building Safety Act, in gasoline distributing stations, and in industrial establishments as defined by the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act. All refrigerating plants using more than 24 pounds of refrigerant must be inspected on installation and those run by a motor of over 4 h.p. are to be inspected annually. Annual inspections are now to be made free of charge. All pressure vessels manufactured in the Province must conform to specifications approved by the Chief Inspector but an accompanying affidavit to that effect is now required only in the case of those subject to annual inspection. A new class of certificate, "D", is to be issued for any used vessel before it may be sold. New sections relating to prosecutions are similar to those inserted in the Stationary Enginemen Act. They prohibit attempts to identify an informer and authorize a civil action to recover fees.

### Electrical Works

The Electricians and Electrical Installations Act, which provides for the regulation and inspection of electrical installations in public buildings and for the licensing of electricians, was amended to redefine "public buildings." This term now has the meaning given to it in the Public Building Safety Act and includes, in addition, industrial establishments covered by the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act, garages having a floor space in excess of 6,000 square feet, transformer rooms, and all installations of transformers on posts

and other supports set up on private property. No fee is to be charged for the annual inspection required by the Act. The time within which a prosecution for violation of the Act or regulations must be brought was extended from sixty days to six months after such violation comes to the knowledge of the inspector. Instead of one chief inspector, as formerly, two may be appointed to direct, under control of the board of examiners, the work of the inspectors. A provision is added, similar to that in the Stationary Enginemen Act, forbidding the admission of evidence to discover the identity of the informer in case of prosecution. The clauses fixing maximum salaries of the inspectors and of the chairman of the Board of Examiners, were struck out.

### Pipe-mechanics

Amendments in the Pipe-mechanics Act provide that licences shall expire on March 31, the end of the fiscal year of the Province, enable the taking of action to recover fees for renewal of licences, and add a section similar to that in the Stationary Enginemen Act, forbidding evidence establishing the identity of an informer.

### Industrial and Commercial Establishments

A new section in the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act bars institution of a penal prosecution under the Act more than six months after the offence has come to the knowledge of the inspector. This section replaces one providing that no fine or imprisonment might be imposed unless proceedings were commenced within three months after the offence had come to the

knowledge of the inspector or within 30 days after written notice of such offence given at any time by the inspector to the party in default.

### Mothers' Allowances

Amendments in the Needy Mothers' Assistance Act authorize the granting of an allowance to the wife of a man who is totally disabled. Formerly benefit was only granted in such cases if the husband was being cared for in a public charitable institution or a mental hospital. Right to an allowance is also extended to the wife or widow of a British subject whereas formerly an applicant was required to be a British subject by birth or to have been one for fifteen years.

### Compulsory Labour for Forest Fires

The Lands and Forests Act was amended to require every person who carries on forest operations or holds a licence to cut timber to place at the disposal of the Minister of Lands and Forests as many of his employees as he may consider necessary for the efficient organization of forest fire protection. Formerly, only railway companies were required to provide men under this section.

### Resolution

On May 6 the Legislative Assembly adopted a resolution urgently requesting the Government of Canada not to intensify the recruiting of women beyond the limit of family requirements and particularly to do nothing of a nature to injure the Canadian home.

## Nova Scotia

The Nova Scotia Legislature, which met on February 19, and was prorogued on March 28, enacted laws designed to meet the shortage of workers in coal mines, to provide extra housing accommodation and to authorize the licensing of scalers. Acts relating to the regulation of coal mines, workmen's compensation and mothers' allowances were amended.

### Coal Mines

The Coal Mines Regulation (Wartime Emergency) Act provides that, notwithstanding any provision of the Coal Mines Regulation Act or of any other Act, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing the qualifications required of persons employed at working faces in coal mines and the conditions as to super-

vision under which such persons are to be employed. Differing qualifications and requirements may be prescribed for differing conditions of supervision and any regulation may apply to all mines or to any particular mine or any part of it. The Act is to be in force only until the date declared by the Governor General in Council to be the date of termination of the present war, if the Legislature is then in session, or, if it is not then in session, until twenty days after the opening of the next session. When the Act expires the regulations are to cease to have effect.

Amendments in the Coal Mines Regulation Act include a revision of the sections relating to qualifications of coal miners. As formerly, no person may have charge of a working face unless he has a first-class certificate issued

under the Act. Persons employed at the face must have first or second-class certificates but a person at least 18 years of age, if constantly accompanied by and under the immediate supervision of the holder of a first-class certificate, may be employed for not more than six months. Workers employed to cut, shear, mine, bore, or loosen coal at the face must have first-class certificates or have second-class certificates and work under the close supervision of the holder of a first-class certificate. As before, an applicant for a second-class certificate must be at least 18 years of age and have been employed underground for a year, but an amendment enables a person with six months' underground experience to obtain the certificate, provided such experience was at the working face. The section requiring an applicant for a fireman's certificate to have served for a year as fireman at a steam boiler was amended to make it clear that such boiler must have been at a coal mine. A new section forbids the use of open lights at a mine in which gas (methane) has been found to accumulate in any place in quantities in excess of three-quarters of one per cent as shown by an analysis of samples of air or by an approved gas tester. Examinations for gas are to be made with a locked flame safety lamp or other gas tester approved by the Minister, instead of with a locked safety lamp as formerly. An amendment was also made in the section forbidding explosives to be taken into a working place for two months after inflammable gas has been found on three consecutive days in quantity sufficient to show in a flame safety lamp except where employees are out of the mine or in cases of stonework and sinking shafts where ventilation is so managed that the return from the place where the explosive is used passes into the main return air course without passing any place in actual course of work. The amendment provides for exception to be made also in any case where the chief inspector gives written permission.

The section providing for special examiners into accidents causing death, was redrawn and now enables the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to appoint one or more special examiners and to require each to act in a designated area or anywhere in the province. As before, special examiners have the powers of Commissioners under the Inquiries Act, of the inspector in respect of formal investigations, and of a coroner. A special examiner is not to report his findings to the inspector, as formerly, but to the Minister of Public Works and Mines, who is authorized to make them public, if he thinks fit.

When a shot flames on firing it is to be extinguished and immediately reported to the

Deputy Inspector for the district. The place in which it occurs is to be guarded and left unworked until inspected by the Deputy Inspector. All flamed shots are subject to inquiry by the Deputy Inspector and any certificate of any person or persons involved may be revoked or suspended by the Minister.

The engineer in charge of a stationary engine or an engine used for hoisting men, coal or materials, may not leave it until he has received a predetermined signal from someone in attendance at the other end of the rope, and he must in no case leave his engine controls without ascertaining that the engine is braked or in gear or otherwise locked to prevent any movement of the drum or rope.

### Workmen's Compensation

A number of changes were made in the Workmen's Compensation Act. Where a workman is found dead in the underground workings of a coal mine in a place where he had a right in the course of his employment to be, it is now to be presumed that death was the result of personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, unless there is sufficient evidence to rebut such presumption. Formerly, such evidence has to be furnished by witnesses present at the time of death.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the 1941 amending Act that accounts for medical aid must be rendered within three months after such aid was furnished, the Board is given authority to pay such an account in respect of an injury happening after April 5, 1941, if application for payment was made before February 28, 1942. The section requiring an employer to convey an injured workman to a place where he may receive medical aid was amended to provide that, as an alternative, the employer may obtain the necessary medical aid for the workman. In such cases the same conditions apply as when the workman is conveyed to another place for treatment; if the employer fails to obtain such aid any other person may do so and if the employer fails to pay the reasonable charges the Board may pay them and recover double the amount from the employer.

A new section, which will come into force on Proclamation, brings all members and employees of the Board under the Public Service Superannuation Act and empowers the Board to make the necessary deductions from salaries and to pay from the Accident Fund any amounts which, in the case of other classes of public service employees, would be payable from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Under another amendment the cost of publishing the annual report of the Board is also to be paid from the Accident Fund.

An employer carrying on an industry under Part I must keep such records or accounts as may be reasonably required to show a true record of the wages earned. The section which provides that where an employer fails to keep adequate records or refuses to produce them for inspection he may be assessed on the Board's estimate of his pay roll, was amended to extend the penalty to cases in which the employer fails to produce such records or fails or refuses to produce any other book or record pertaining wholly or partly to his industry and makes it clear that the penalty section applies not only to cases of failure to keep time sheets and wage schedules but also to default in keeping the books required to be kept by sawmill operators and dealers in lumber, showing particulars of contracts, quantity of lumber produced, and other items. The schedule of industrial diseases for which compensation is payable was amended to include silicosis in "mining", instead of in "coal mining", as formerly.

### Employment of Non-Residents

The Nova Scotia Labour Act, which is to remain in force until May 1, 1943, is a revision, without material change, of an Act first passed in 1933 and renewed annually since then. The Act forbids any person or corporation employing 25 or more workers to hire any person who has not been a resident of the Province for at least one year unless the person hired produces a certificate from the Government employment agent or municipal clerk in the place where he is to be employed stating that there are no unemployed persons resident in such place who are capable of doing and willing to do the work.

### Licensing of Workmen

The Scalers' Act, which will come into force on Proclamation, provides for the examination and licensing of scalers and forbids any unlicensed person to act as a scaler unless the Minister of Lands and Forests is satisfied that the services of a licensed person are not procurable.

An amendment in the Theatres, Cinematographs and Amusements Act empowers the Board of Censors to revoke or suspend any licence issued under the Act or regulations.

### Fire Escapes in Shops and Offices

The Fire Prevention Act was amended to add mercantile establishments and office buildings to the list of public buildings, which already included factories, covered by sections of the Act relating to fire escapes. These sections empower the local Board of Fire

Escapes to inspect all such public buildings, to order the proper maintenance and clear indication of the position of fire escapes, the enlargement of doors, passageways, staircases and windows, and the alteration of furnaces, chimneys and other heating apparatus.

### Mothers' Allowances

Amendments in the Mothers' Allowances Act enable an allowance to be granted after June 1, 1942, to a mother whose husband is an inmate of a public institution for the treatment of mental illness or tuberculosis. An allowance may also be paid in respect of an adopted child, provided that such child was legally adopted by the applicant and her husband before the husband's death or disablement.

### Wartime Housing

An Act to enable cities, towns and municipalities to enter into agreement with the Crown in respect to wartime housing gives authority for the making of such agreements, either with the Dominion Government or with Wartime Housing, Limited, or with both, for the construction of housing accommodation and the supplying of the necessary services to provide for water, for the disposal of sewage and for other conveniences.

The Halifax Charter was amended to enable that city also to make agreements with Wartime Housing, Limited, for the purpose of providing houses to be rented to persons recommended by the city, or by any persons or committee appointed by it, as provided in the agreement. The city may also guarantee the payment of rent by the persons so recommended and may borrow the sums required to give effect to such guarantee from any bank or fund and include them, with interest, in the civic estimates.

### Poll Tax

Under an amendment in the Assessment Act, the maximum poll tax which may be imposed by an incorporated town upon male residents between the ages of 18 and 60 who are not otherwise assessed, is raised from \$5 to \$10. The minimum tax remains at \$2 but, as formerly, persons under the age of 21 years may be exempted or may be required to pay an amount less than \$2.

### Co-operative Associations

Changes in the Co-operative Associations Act enable an association to deal in services and to become a member, shareholder, or officer, of any other company having similar objects. New sections forbid an association to operate a store or open a branch without

the consent of the Inspector of Co-operative Associations, which must not be given if the Inspector considers that the financial condition of the Association does not warrant such a step or that the operation of such store or branch would be detrimental to the existence of another association. A maximum penalty of \$25 a day may be imposed on any officer of an association for contravention of this provision or for failure to forward an annual financial statement to the Registrar within 30 days after the annual meeting. Such statement may be verified by a competent auditor or, as formerly, by the oaths of the President and Secretary. The section re-

quiring every association to set aside, annually, at least 5 per cent of its net profits for a reserve fund, to be kept liquid and intact in trustee funds, was replaced by a section requiring the same sum to be set aside for a reserve fund until an amount equal to at least 30 per cent of the paid-up capital has been accumulated. The memorandum of association of every co-operative association is to be deemed to include the objects and powers, as amended.

### Bills Not Passed

A Bill to incorporate the New Longshoremen's Association of Halifax failed to pass.

## WEIGHT LIFTING BY WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

THE entry of large numbers of women into war industries has focussed attention on the need for protecting them from injury caused by lifting heavy weights. Such protection is particularly needed for the many women now being recruited into Canadian war industries who are comparatively unused to the regular lifting of heavy loads. A Welfare Supervisor testifying before the British War Cabinet Committee on Women in Industry, which reported in 1919, declared:

Lifting is partly a matter of knack and training, and women are inclined to exhaust themselves unnecessarily at first, though they improve greatly with practice.

A recent survey of New Jersey metal and machinery manufacturing industries revealed that before the war no woman was lifting weights exceeding 25 lbs.

The dangers of carrying heavy weights have been demonstrated by several studies. An international Labour Office brochure on women's work issued in 1934 stated:

When women have habitually to carry heavy loads...skeletal deformities are noted...alterations in the thoracic capacity and abdominal walls. Thus for example, a broadening in the lumbar region of the spine in women who carry loads, with crushing together of the vertebrae, bringing about diminution in height, deformity of the pelvic basin with harmful effects on the development of pregnancy. Occupational cramp of the lateral muscles of the neck, pains of the brachial plexus, suboccipital nerves, moveable kidneys, cardiac and thyroid hypertrophy, etc., have been reported.

The U.S. Women's Bureau, in a recently-issued pamphlet on "Lifting Heavy Weights in Defence Industries" declared that "continual lifting of heavy loads results in deformities of bone-structure that may have serious effects at childbirth." A study reported in the I.L.O. brochure revealed a much higher percentage of still-births among women employed

on heavy work than among the general population. Many of the medical authorities submitting evidence to the 1919 British Committee on Women in Industry urged that the lifting of heavy loads be forbidden immediately before and after confinement. The International Labour Convention on the employment of women before and after childbirth stipulates that women must not be employed for six weeks after childbirth and recommends that they should be permitted to leave their jobs six weeks before their confinement. The present British law forbids employment within four weeks after childbirth.

The British Industrial Health Research Board in 1927 made a study of 14 industries employing women and young persons on weight-lifting jobs. It was found that women in the sanitary pipe industry lifted as much as 6-6 tons a day and in the tin plate industry, 3-25 tons. In the paper industry women lifted loads equivalent to 57 per cent of their body weight. In the cotton industry the percentage was 56 and in the tin plate industry, 55. Examination of the women and young persons employed in these industries revealed that the women did not appear to be suffering any ill-effects from such work but many of the young persons had poor physique partly attributable to the nature of their employment. The report recognized, however,

that the heaviest industries attract, or, perhaps more accurately, *retain* the strongest women; the weaker gravitate through various trades and find their physical level.

Where there is no regulation of weight-lifting this process may be very costly to the individual, particularly to young persons.

One interesting fact revealed by this study was that in industries where the worker may select the size of the load, women were "wisely self-protective" but young persons,

particularly boys, over-estimated their strength. In the paper industry a worker with 35 years' experience selected a load 49 per cent of her body weight while a girl of 17 with six months' experience chose one equivalent to 70 per cent of her body weight. The report concluded that

young persons require more regulation and supervision in their work if they are to avoid overstrain in the physically exacting period of adolescence....Continued strain cannot but have a pernicious effect, which only show itself indirectly in the multiple sequelae of fatigue, increased incidence of accidents, lowered resistance to infection, increased suggestibility with its manifold and depreciating effects—to name but a few.

During the last war women in British war industries successfully handled weights in excess of 50 pounds, but the committee on Women in Industry warned that

the practice requires careful watching, however, if the risk of accident or internal displacement is to be avoided, and the raising of weights up to or above the head is particularly liable to lead to strain.

Since the last war a number of studies have been made to determine the optimum load for the average woman, the most satisfactory methods of lifting and carrying and the harmful effects of lifting excessive weights.

In determining the optimum load most investigators recognize that numerous factors besides weight must be considered. These include the shape and compactness of the load, the mode of handling it, the duration of the lifting and carrying, the distance the weight has to be carried, the type of surface traversed, the levels at which the load is picked up and deposited, the pace of the work and the temperature and atmosphere in which it is performed, the aggregate load carried in a day and the physique and training of the worker.

Several estimates of the optimum load have been made. The Industrial Health Research Board concluded in 1927 that the optimum load is 35 per cent of the body weight and that, in general, loads should not exceed 40 per cent of the body weight for continuous lifting and 50 per cent for intermittent lifting. For the average woman in industry these percentages would mean weights of 45 and 55 lbs. A healthy well-trained adult might exceed these maxima by 20 per cent without undue strain to herself if the load is compact and easily handled. The Board was of the opinion that young persons should not be permitted to carry more than 25 to 30 lbs. if under 16 years of age and 40 lbs. if over 16.

The British Home Office in a Safety Pamphlet issued in 1937 suggested certain load limits but added that all loads should be based on physical data for the individual worker. For

men it recommended a maximum of 130 lbs. for compact loads. For women maxima of 65 lbs. for intermittent work and 50 lbs. for continuous work were suggested. Male young persons from 16 to 18 years on continuous work might carry 45 lbs. and on intermittent work, 60 lbs. Female young persons in the same age group should be limited to 40 lbs. on continuous work, 56 on intermittent work. A maximum of 35 to 40 lbs. was suggested for young persons under 16.

Attempts to regulate by law the loads which workers may carry began in Britain during the last war. In 1916 a General Order was issued by the Home Office stating that "a woman or young person should not be allowed to lift, carry or move anything so heavy as to be likely to cause injury to them." Earlier, weight lifting by women and young persons in the pottery industry had been regulated under the clause in the Factories Act of 1901 empowering the Secretary of State to draw up rules for the safety of persons employed in dangerous industries. The 1937 Factories Act authorizes the Secretary of State to prescribe maximum weights for various types of workers and forbids the employment of young persons in weight-lifting jobs likely to cause them injury. The Flour Mills Order of January, 1942, permits a woman to carry 65 lbs. alone or 140 lbs. with the help of another. A maximum of 65 lbs. for women is also fixed in a 1926 order making effective an agreement in the woollen and worsted industry, but if the load is bulky the maximum is reduced to 50 lbs. The agreement permitted girls under 18 and boys under 16 to lift 50 lbs. in a compact load and 40 lbs. if the load was bulky.

In the United States six States have had legislation prescribing weight limits on their statute books for some time. Five States set load limits ranging from 15 to 75 lbs. and one merely prohibits the carrying of excessive weights. Five States regulate the employment of women in core rooms where much weight-lifting is done.

A survey of 62 American companies made in 1942 by the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University revealed that many companies have rules forbidding women to handle loads above a certain weight and many also provide mechanical devices to eliminate the need for lifting. The load limits set by the companies varied from 15 to 50 lbs. even in States permitting higher maxima. In one case the load limit was set by collective agreement. One company ruled that "any job requiring lifting by a woman must be approved by the company physician."

The U.S. Women's Bureau has endorsed the optimum of 35 per cent of body weight recommended by the British Industrial Health Research Board. It favours State legislation

empowering the factory inspection authorities to set load limits for each industry rather than the prescription by law of fixed maxima for all industries.

None of the Factory Acts of the Canadian provinces deals specifically with the problem although Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia have sections prohibiting the employment of women, young girls and children in such a manner that their health is likely to be permanently injured and all the other provinces except New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island declare it unlawful to employ anyone so that their health and safety is endangered.

The various methods of weight lifting have been studied to determine which is the least costly from a physiological point of view. Most investigators agreed that methods which interfered least with balance or centre of gravity, normal gait, posture, breathing and circulation, were the most efficient. The Industrial Health Research Board on the basis of a series of experiments in 1924 and 1927, concluded that carrying by a yoke on the shoulders was the best, and hip-carrying the worst of eight methods studied. Carrying a bundle in each hand was quite efficient except for the local strain on the arms. The use of a tray held in front of the body or slung from the shoulder was also fairly good but it caused strain on the arms and interfered with gait, besides contributing to accidents by preventing the worker seeing where he was stepping. Head-carrying produced tension and interfered with breathing and rucksack-carrying caused a pronounced stoop. Shoulder-carrying altered the body's centre of gravity but was otherwise efficient.

The Women's Bureau pamphlet on weight lifting recommended shoulder-carrying as the

most economical method because it leaves the limbs free and does not cause chest-fixation. It approved tray-carrying and carrying bundles at the sides, one in each hand for short distances only and disapproved of carrying on the hip. It stressed the importance of correct lifting to avoid undue strain on certain muscles. Most authorities recommended frequent rest pauses for heavy work so that awkward positions are not maintained continuously. The Women's Bureau also urged pre-employment physical examinations for women seeking jobs in heavy industry to weed out the unsuitable ones.

Employers may minimize the dangers to women workers from handling too heavy weights by instructing them in the most efficient ways of lifting and carrying, by organizing the work to eliminate much lifting and carrying and by providing mechanical devices. The latter must be conveniently situated and easy to use or they will be ignored by the workers. Hoists, cranes, conveying belts, hand barrows, trucks and wagons can be used to lift or carry materials. In some British shell factories all the machine work on shells weighing from 90 to 160 lbs. is being done by women by means of a system of telfers and high-level trucks. The telfers convey the shells from the high-level trucks into the machines and lift them from the machines back on to the high-level trucks so that the women do no heavy lifting or carrying. The shells are raised and lowered by pneumatic hoists. One girl can manipulate both hoist and travelling control. Modern engineering has designed lifting and carrying devices to meet almost every problem encountered in handling heavy weights, but employers have been slow to install such machinery while there was a plentiful supply of male labour.

## UNITED STATES EMPLOYEE THRIFT PLANS IN WARTIME

THE National Industrial Conference Board Inc. New York, has issued a report entitled *Employee Thrift Plans in Wartime*. The report shows a definite trend in employees' thrift plans since the last survey was made in 1936 by the Board.

In 1936 it was found that a considerable proportion of the savings plans in co-operation with the banks had been discontinued since the 1927 survey. This was attributed to "the many bank failures and the cooling interest of banks in this kind of account." Since 1936, the report states "the savings bank plans have never recovered the popularity which they enjoyed in the Twenties. The plans in force have proved very satisfactory in aiding the employee to save systematically, but the rate

of growth of new plans of this character has been very slow, as only about a sixth of the plans included in this classification was introduced since 1930."

In its conclusions, the report continues:

"Several other types of employee thrift plans have so lost favor with industry that they have ceased to be a significant factor in promoting employee savings. At one time plans which provided for the deposit of the workers' savings in the company's business were of considerable importance, but during recent years their popularity has waned because other mediums for savings have been devised which relieve the company of the responsibility for the employees' savings, and because the acceptance of deposits by the em-

playing company is forbidden in many states unless it is incorporated under the banking law.

"Plans under which the employees' savings are pooled and invested in securities are in reality small investment trusts. Before 1929 they enjoyed a considerable vogue when stock prices were soaring, but the stock market crash eventually caused the abandonment of a considerable proportion of these plans. This trend was noted in the 1936 survey, and it has continued unchecked since that time, with several well-known companies discontinuing their plans of this nature for a variety of reasons.

"Experience with employee stock-purchase plans was also unfortunate during the depression years. In a three-year interval ending in 1932, stock market values dropped precipitously, and at the same time wage-earners suffered widespread unemployment and greatly curtailed earnings. This situation made it extremely difficult for employees in companies which were hardest hit by the depression to retain possession of their stocks, so that in many instances they were obliged to dispose of their holdings at a figure far below the purchase price. Thus a plan which had been devised to promote employee savings and to better employer-employee relations failed of its objectives because of factors beyond the control of the employer. Consequently a large proportion of these employee stock purchase plans was discontinued. Few active plans were discovered in the course of the present investigation. The group studied comprised twenty-one plans of which only two were adopted since 1930.

"By and large the credit unions withstood the depression years very satisfactorily. This statement is borne out by statistics compiled by the Federal Government and the Conference Board. According to the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, the number of credit unions in operation increased from 838 in 1929 to 1,472 in 1932, although during the same interval, the share capital, which represents the employees' savings, decreased from an average of \$92 per member to \$70. From 1929 through 1940, the credit unions increased from 838 to 9,510 or a tenfold rise, while membership which rose from 264,908 to 2,816,000 exhibited a similar percentage increase.

"These data do not separate occupational credit unions from other types. The Credit Union Section of the Farm Credit Administration, however, compiles statistics for the federal-chartered credit union in occupational groups. Since the Act was passed in 1934 to the end of January, 1942, the number of federal-chartered credit unions in occupational groups had grown to 3,664.

"The 1936 survey of the Conference Board showed an equally satisfactory condition. Forty-six credit unions furnished complete statistics for the six-year period ending 1935. During that time, these credit unions lost \$31,327 in defaulted loans, or 0.64 per cent of the total loans. Credit unions included in the 1936 study apparently experienced little difficulty in granting loans and were able to meet all demands for withdrawals during the depression.

"Satisfactory experience with credit unions has continued to the present. Three-fourths of the companies with credit unions reporting in the present study had no criticism of their administration. The credit union had promoted thrift, had made credit available to its members at reasonable rates, had improved employee morale and strengthened employer-employee relations. The chief complaint made in connection with credit union operation in a fourth of the companies was the ease with which the members could borrow and the laxity evident in requiring repayment of delinquent loans. Other complaints made by the company management were the degree of responsibility which it must necessarily shoulder for the solvency of the credit union, and the amount of credit union business which was conducted on company time. Only five credit unions were found to have been liquidated in the present investigation.

#### Employee Participation in Thrift Plans

"A comparison of employee participation in thrift plans in 1936 and 1941, indicates certain trends. In general, the participation in plans in co-operation with savings banks and in pooled savings and investment plans has decreased appreciably. This is in line with previous observations of diminished interest in these types of plans, and may be of significance even though the size of the sample was smaller in 1941, and the companies were not identical.

"The percentage of participation in credit unions is considerably higher than in other types of savings plans. However, borrowers as well as savers are included in the credit union membership, whereas under the other types periodic savers only are included. The percentage of participation in the credit unions covered in the present study is appreciably higher than in unions included in the 1936 survey. This may be attributed in part to the fact that the 1941 survey was restricted to credit unions which have been in existence for five years or over, while many of those covered in the 1936 study were relatively new organizations. The older and more successful credit unions would obviously have attracted a wider membership."

## MAINTENANCE OF UNION MEMBERSHIP CLAUSE APPROVED BY UNITED STATES WAR LABOR BOARD

**D**URING the middle part of June there were three decisions of the United States National War Labor Board on the union security issue in which, for the first time, two of the employer representatives on the Board voted with the majority in favour of the maintenance of membership formula. The National War Labor Board consists of four representatives each of employers, labour and the public. It succeeds the National Defence Mediation Board and was set up on January 12 after a conference of labour and industry, held at the request of the President in the last half of December, had agreed that there would be no strikes or lockouts, that all disputes would be settled by peaceful means and that the President should establish a Board to handle disputes. In the many disputes the Board has dealt with so far there have been two major issues: union security and wages.

The union security issue, i.e., the question of providing unions means whereby they can retain their status and membership at a time when they have voluntarily waived some of their most important rights, has proved to be a particularly difficult problem to both the Defence Mediation and War Labor Boards. The latter, however, seems by now to have developed a fairly clear-cut and acceptable policy with regard to it. The unions have usually demanded a closed shop provision requiring that all the employees of a given firm must, as a condition of employment, become and remain members of the union in good standing. The employers, on the other hand, have held that to condition the right to work in this manner is an illegitimate interference with the freedom of the individual worker. The War Labor Board has attempted to steer a middle course between these two positions. On no occasion has it gone so far as to impose a closed shop, but, at the same time, the majority of the members, including all the public representatives and now also two of the employer representatives, has taken the position that, in the words of one of the public members, "the unions, with the unusual risks of the war pressure against strikes and general wage increases, except in the nature of equitable adjustments, need some security against the disintegration under the impact of war."

The solution which has been devised is the maintenance of membership clause. The exact details of such a clause vary from case to case according to the circumstances, but there is one

fundamental provision, viz., that after a specified date no existing members of the union may terminate their membership for the duration of the contract. In most of the cases involving union security which it has dealt with, the Board has ordered the incorporation of clauses of this nature in the contracts between the employers and the unions.

This solution was developed empirically. The foundations were laid by the National Defence Mediation Board which managed to settle a number of prolonged and difficult disputes by adopting it. The War Labor Board, in the successive cases it has had to handle, has built on the work of its predecessor, and out of this process of determining each case on its merits a definite pattern of decisions on union security has evolved. The new Board early showed that it favoured the maintenance of membership provisions when in the Marshall Field case, which was widely regarded as a test case, it decided upon such a provision on the condition that each employee, to be bound by it, must voluntarily authorize the check-off in writing. The principle became firmly established when it was adopted, with variations in details, in three successive major disputes: Walker-Turner, International Harvester and Federal Shipbuilding.

In the Marshall Field case one of the employer representatives voted with the public and labour members. In the three major cases referred to, however, and also in all other cases where the issue was involved, the employer members voted solidly against the maintenance provision, though the Vice-Chairman of the Board stated in a speech of May 20 that "the only difference was one of implementation."

It would appear that this difference, whatever its nature, is now disappearing. In a decision announced on June 12 regarding Ranger Aircraft Engines, Farmingdale, Long Island, two of the employer representatives voted with the majority to make a ten to two decision in favour of granting the United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations) a clause requiring continued membership in the union as a condition of employment for all workers who were in good standing 15 days after the Board's order. The same vote was recorded in an identical decision regarding the Ryan Aeronautical Corp. of San Diego which was reported on June 18. In a third case, covering E-Z Mills, Bennington, Vt., the International Ladies Garment Workers (American Federation of

Labor) were granted a maintenance of membership clause by an eight-to-one vote, the same two employer representatives as in the previous cases voting with the majority.

The explanation of this change of position on the part of two of the employer representatives is that in the three cases noted an escape clause was devised. Under this clause, union members who wished to withdraw from the unions before the rulings went into effect, and thus escape the maintenance requirement, were permitted to do so. One of the employer representatives concerned stated that the Board had recognized "one of the main principles the employer members have contended for.....I have voted with the public

and labour members because they have met a main objection to any union maintenance of membership clause."

The public member who wrote the majority report in the Ryan Aeronautical case summed up the situation as follows: "The fourteen months struggle over union security from Snoqualmie Falls to E-Z Mills has resulted ....in an almost unanimous Board backed by increasingly strong public opinion for individual liberty, union security and maximum production....The maintenance of membership clause provides, during this war, for a free and fair basis for responsible union-management co-operation for all-out production."

### Release of Civil Defence Personnel for Employment in War Industries in Great Britain

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for May outlines the steps taken by the British Government to release about one-third of the total number of whole-time Civil Defence workers for employment in war industries. As far as possible, the workers will be released indefinitely, but where this is not possible workers may be released conditionally for temporary employment in war industry, either in factories or under the local authorities, for periods of not less than a week.

In the first place, the release is to be sought of men and women whose past experience fits them for professional and skilled work in industry, and on the basis of a recent industrial registration of Civil Defence personnel local offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service are to prepare lists of those whose services are most urgently required and are then to arrange with the Civil Defence authority for their release.

Civil Defence workers who are released, whether indefinitely or for short periods, are to be employed under normal industrial conditions, including payment at ordinary indus-

trial rates, and their pay and privileges as whole-time members of the Civil Defence Services will, therefore, be suspended during their release.

For whole-time Civil Defence workers who cannot be released even temporarily, arrangements are being made whereby they may be employed during some of their Civil Defence duty hours on useful work carried out by local authorities or, under certain conditions, on essential work of extreme urgency for outside employers.

The general principles governing the release of workers from the Civil Defence General Services are also to apply to release from the National Fire Service, subject, however, to the special requirements which this Service has to meet.

Persons released to go into war industries will be under obligation not only, as at present, to return to whole-time Civil Defence employment, if called upon to do so, but also, by virtue of a suitable amendment of the relevant Defence Regulation, to perform part-time duties in the meantime, if so required.

## ACTIVITIES OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

### Statement Covering Unemployment Insurance Fund from Commencement of Contributions on July 1st, 1941, to End of May, 1942—References to Courts of Referees—Report of Employment and Claims Offices—Employment Conditions at End of June

THE balance at the credit of Canada's Unemployment Insurance Fund on May 31 last was \$54,488,668.24. This is the situation after eleven months' operation, collection of contributions having started on July 1, 1941. Total contributions from employer and employee made in respect of the period ending May 30 were \$45,152,771.66. The Government contribution, which is one-fifth of the total employer-employee contributions, amounted to \$9,030,554.32. The Fund, by the end of May, had earned interest amounting to \$426,840. The cumulative total was \$54,610,165.98.

On the other side of the ledger were total expenditures of \$121,497.74 for benefits. While benefit expenditures were small in relation to total contributions, it must be remembered that payment of benefits started only in February last. Also, as this is a period of high employment, claims for benefits are not numerous. The Fund, therefore, is building up rapidly.

As provided in the Unemployment Insurance Act, investments of the Fund are made only on the authorization of an Investment Committee of three members. This committee is headed by the Governor of the Bank of Canada and on it are the Deputy Minister of Finance and the Deputy Minister of

Labour. The Bank of Canada are the statutory fiscal agents for the Commission.

On page 815 is shown a statement of revenue and expenditures of the Insurance Fund for the eleven months ended May 31, 1942.

#### Unemployment Benefit

Up to the end of May, 1942, the total number of benefit claims received by the Unemployment Insurance Commission for adjudication was 8,961. These were divided by areas as follows: Pacific, 649; Edmonton, 555; Saskatoon, 441; Winnipeg, 909; North Bay, 569; London, 477; Toronto, 1,721; Quebec, 3,013; Maritimes, 627.

The number of benefit cheques issued since February, when benefit payments started, up to the end of May, was 14,087. The total amount of benefits paid was \$121,497.74.

#### Courts of Referees

The Unemployment Insurance Act provides that if a claim for benefit is not allowed by an Insurance Officer the claimant may have his case referred to a Court of Referees. The following table shows the number of requests for reference to Courts of Referees and their disposition in the nine insurance districts of Canada, as at June 27 of the present year.

Insurance Office	Request for Reference	Not Yet Heard	Withdrawn	Adjourned	Heard	Court's Decision	
						Allowed	Not Allowed and Disqualified
Maritimes.....	2		2				
Quebec.....	46	19	2	3	22	3	19
Toronto.....	41		4		37	11	26
London.....	6	2	1		3	1	2
North Bay.....	1				1		1
Winnipeg.....	13	3	1		9		9
Saskatoon.....	3				3		3
Edmonton.....	4				4	3	1
Pacific.....	10	2			8		8
	126	26	10	3	87	18	69

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION INSURANCE FUND  
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE ELEVEN MONTHS ENDED MAY 31st, 1942

REVENUE										EXPENDITURES		
Month	CONTRIBUTIONS (Gross, less refunds)							Interest	Monthly Total	Cumulative Total	Balance	
	Stamps	Meter	Bulk	Misc.	Total	Government						
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1941												
July.....	2,280,385 85	243,361 02	233,692 05	.....	2,757,438 92	551,487 78	.....	3,308,926 70	.....	3,308,926 70	3,308,926 70	
August.....	2,737,427 38	396,494 82	784,752 00	.....	3,918,674 20	783,734 84	.....	4,702,409 04	.....	8,011,335 74	8,011,335 74	
September.....	2,592,678 31	808,930 87	796,740 36	.....	4,198,349 54	839,069 91	16,500 00	5,054,519 45	.....	13,065,855 19	13,065,855 19	
October.....	2,609,932 24	1,004,855 78	952,191 25	18 30	4,567,047 57	913,409 51	.....	5,480,457 08	.....	18,546,312 27	18,546,312 27	
November.....	2,504,849 23	890,900 46	830,514 90	.....	4,226,264 59	845,252 92	.....	5,071,517 51	.....	23,617,829 78	23,617,829 78	
December.....	2,232,882 21	895,820 39	790,301 59	25 87	3,919,030 05	783,806 01	161,220 00	4,864,056 07	.....	28,481,885 85	28,481,885 85	
1942												
January.....	2,448,375 99	960,430 45	744,351 03	34 20	4,153,161 67	830,638 33	.....	4,983,830 00	.....	33,465,715 85	33,465,715 85	
February.....	2,190,122 75	864,815 30	779,327 55	70 05	3,834,335 65	766,867 13	55,980 00	4,657,182 78	983 09	983 09	38,121,915 54	
March.....	2,838,891 10	1,143,449 39	873,355 74	580 62	4,861,276 85	972,255 37	41,810 00	5,875,342 22	26,769 83	27,752 92	43,970,487 93	
April.....	2,447,695 56	1,095,909 60	933,515 18	2,126 96	4,479,247 30	895,849 46	135,980 00	5,511,070 76	41,554 26	69,307 18	49,440,010 43	
May.....	2,242,987 49	1,026,031 54	965,957 74	2,938 54	4,237,915 31	847,583 06	15,350 00	5,130,848 37	52,190 56	121,497 74	54,488,668 24	
Total.....	27,126,278 11	9,330,999 62	8,689,699 39	5,794 54	45,152,771 66	9,030,554 32	426,840 00	54,610,165 98	121,497 74	121,497 74	54,488,668 24	

The Interest column represents the interest received on the due dates of the various Government bonds and includes accrued interest at the time of purchase. This figure does not include the accrued interest earned to May 31st.

## Report of Employment and Claims Offices for May, 1942

Reports of the Employment and Claims Offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission for the month of May, 1942, showed a gain of over 8 per cent in the average daily placements as compared with those of the preceding month, but a decline of 29 per cent in comparison with those of May a year ago. Increased placements over the previous period were registered in all industrial divisions, except agriculture and logging, in which moderate losses occurred, the highest gains being in construction, manufacturing and services. In comparison with the corresponding period of 1941, heavy reductions in services, construction and logging and fairly substantial declines in agriculture and transportation were partly offset by gains in manufacturing, trade, mining and finance, the largest of which was in manufacturing.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1940, as represented by the ratios of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each hundred applications for work registered, each month, at Employment and Claims Offices throughout Canada. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications followed an upward course throughout May, that of vacancies showing a decidedly upward trend and attaining at the close of the month a level over eighteen points higher than that recorded at the end of the corresponding period a year ago; the level of placements, however, was nearly eight points below that shown at the close of the same month of 1941, the ratios in May, 1942, standing at 93.4 and 60.6, respectively, in comparison with 74.8 and 68.5 reached in May last year.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Commission throughout Canada during May, 1942, was 2,111, as compared with 1,742 during the preceding month and with 2,115 in May a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,260, in comparison with 2,172 in April and with 2,826 during May last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Commission during May, 1942, was 1,368, of which 968 were in regular employment and 400 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,262 during the preceding month. Placements in May, 1941,

averaged 1,937 daily, consisting of 1,125 placements in regular and 812 in casual employment.

During the month of May, 1942, the offices of the Commission referred 38,102 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 34,200 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 24,200, of which 19,377 were male and 4,823 female, while placements in casual work totalled 10,000. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 36,544 for men and 16,218 for women, a total of 52,759, and applications for work numbered 56,475, of which 39,824 were from men and 16,651 from women. Reports for April, 1942, showed 43,534 positions available, 54,297 applications made and 31,529 placements effected, while in May, 1941, there were recorded 54,982 vacancies, 73,458 applications for work and 50,337 placements in regular and casual employment. The following table gives the placements effected by Employment Offices, each year, from January, 1932, to date:—

Year	PLACEMENTS		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1932.....	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933.....	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934.....	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935.....	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936.....	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937.....	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938.....	256,134	126,161	382,295
1939.....	242,962	141,920	384,882
1940.....	320,090	155,016	475,106
1941.....	316,168	191,595	507,763
1942 (5 months).....	93,009	42,933	136,002

### NOVA SCOTIA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

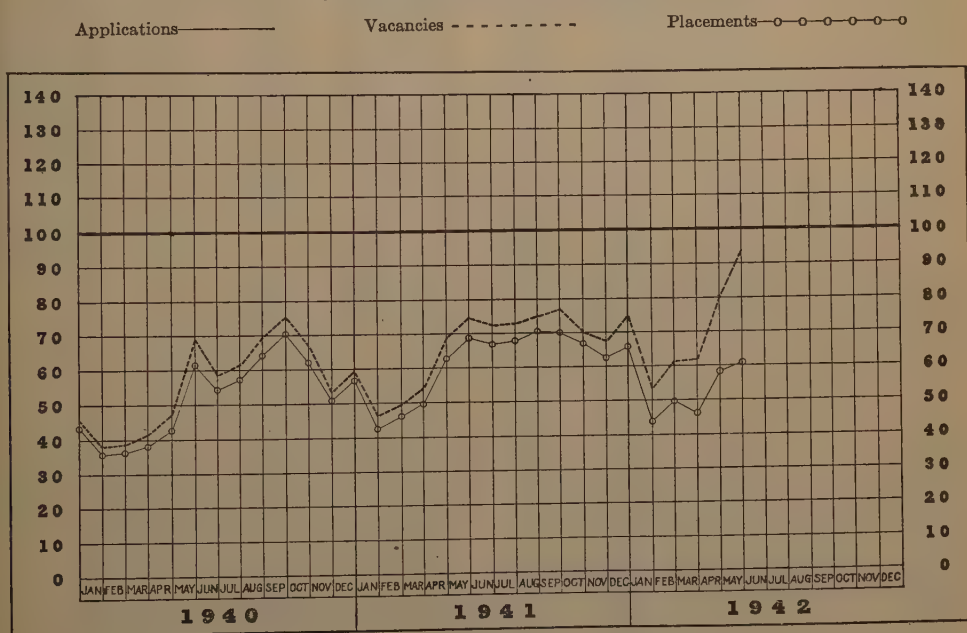
Employment and Claims Offices in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island were notified of 26 per cent more vacancies than in April and 32 per cent more than in May, 1941. Placements also were 28 per cent above those of the previous month and 24 per cent in excess of the corresponding period a year ago. Appreciable gains in placements over those of May, 1941, were recorded in construction and manufacturing, but these were largely offset by a substantial decline in services. Of the remaining groups, increases were reported in mining and trade and declines in transportation, logging and agriculture, none of which was outstanding. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected were: construction, 1,729; services 1,058; manufacturing 580 and trade 115. There were 2,513 men and 248 women placed in regular employment.

### NEW BRUNSWICK

During May, vacancies offered through Employment and Claims Offices in New Brunswick, were 34 per cent higher than in the previous month, but more than 4 per cent below those of the corresponding period last year. Placements were 37 per cent in excess of April, but 18 per cent lower than in May, 1941. A fairly substantial decrease in services, augmented by a small loss in construction, was responsible for the net reduction reported, as gains registered in all remaining groups, the largest of which were in trans-

than in the corresponding period last year. Greatly reduced placements from May a year ago were reported in services, construction, logging and transportation, which accounted for the decline for the province as a whole, a smaller loss in agriculture being more than offset by a moderate gain in manufacturing; slight increases also were reported in mining and trade. Groups in which most of the placements were effected were: manufacturing 1,649; services 1,540 and construction, 1,314. During the month 3,150 men and 822 women were placed in regular employment,

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



portation and manufacturing, were insufficient to offset the previously mentioned declines. Industries in which employment was found for more than 100 workers included: services 521; construction 375; transportation 150 and manufacturing 143. There were 699 men and 78 women placed in regular employment during the month.

### QUEBEC

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment and Claims Offices in the province of Quebec during May, were 60 per cent better than in April, but 35 per cent fewer than in May, 1941. Placements were 16 per cent above those of the preceding month, but 67 per cent lower

### ONTARIO

Orders listed at Employment and Claims Offices in Ontario during May were 13 per cent higher than in April, but 3 per cent below those of May a year ago. There was a decline in placements from the previous period of over one per cent and from the corresponding month last year of 29 per cent. Placements under construction and services were considerably fewer than during May, 1941; and smaller declines were registered in logging, agriculture and transportation, as well as a nominal loss in mining. These decreases, however, were partly offset by gains in other groups, the largest of which was in manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing 4,604; services, 4,165;

## REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT AND CLAIMS OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1942

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants				Un- placed end of period	Regular place- ments same period 1941
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Prince Edward Island</b> .....	<b>71</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>229</b>	
Charlottetown.....	71	17	288	142	84	0	229	
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>3,928</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>4,319</b>	<b>3,564</b>	<b>2,677</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>1,149</b>
Amherst.....	101	0	104	101	101	0	10	
Halifax.....	743	186	1,072	664	479	185	476	378
Kentville.....	67	39	81	54	38	16	54	17
New Glasgow.....	1,512	206	1,379	1,309	926	383	107	48
Sydney.....	1,270	133	1,421	1,207	909	299	236	113
Truro.....	14	4	17	12	7	0	10	
Yarmouth.....	221	6	245	217	217	0	106	
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>1,641</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>1,680</b>	<b>1,412</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>495</b>
Campbellton.....	47	15	116	42	18	26	107	
Chatham.....	72	0	72	72	15	57	36	325
Edmundston.....	23	12	26	19	19	6	42	
Moncton.....	805	64	885	784	540	210	146	55
Saint John.....	694	219	581	495	187	259	166	115
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>12,047</b>	<b>8,038</b>	<b>9,674</b>	<b>6,223</b>	<b>3,972</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>6,184</b>	<b>7,726</b>
Chicoutimi.....	3,907	4,036	408	375	346	11	110	603
Drummondville.....	178	0	261	229	228	0	330	
Granby.....	133	191	49	60	36	0	189	
Hull.....	114	46	271	107	84	4	172	743
Joliette.....	18	6	59	17	14	0	49	
Lachine.....	223	52	197	153	153	0	57	
Levis.....	26	12	60	25	25	0	42	119
Montreal.....	3,850	1,392	4,138	2,916	1,244	853	1,970	3,097
Pointes-aux-Trembles	49	7	19	10	10	0	10	
Quebec.....	1,463	1,081	1,926	934	706	0	1,812	1,043
Rivière du Loup.....	183	145	108	72	60	0	29	
Rouyn.....	209	93	149	116	110	6	37	320
St-Hyacinthe.....	263	93	282	185	157	0	166	
St. Jean.....	159	46	117	128	84	5	63	
St. Jerome.....	69	58	49	8	3	4	63	
Shawinigan Falls.....	185	112	241	138	138	0	96	
Sherbrooke.....	427	155	427	351	163	128	110	219
Sorel.....	1	0	8	1	0	1	7	
Thetford Mines.....	38	31	131	44	35	0	131	167
Three Rivers.....	88	0	335	110	93	17	329	844
Val d'Or.....	31	81	61	34	34	0	47	402
Valleyfield.....	86	73	106	62	61	0	46	
Verdun.....	244	240	213	119	80	0	270	169
Victoriaville.....	103	88	59	129	108	0	49	
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>19,877</b>	<b>8,284</b>	<b>21,190</b>	<b>15,026</b>	<b>10,007</b>	<b>3,714</b>	<b>10,193</b>	<b>11,547</b>
Barrie.....	180	106	95	75	70	4	20	316
Belleville.....	231	69	174	147	127	22	105	266
Brantford.....	355	152	320	324	197	26	140	139
Brockville.....	116	91	81	136	102	13	38	
Chatham.....	152	17	137	140	124	16	55	132
Cornwall.....	269	33	375	327	260	36	140	
Fort Frances.....	23	19	100	35	18	6	78	
Fort William.....	518	435	378	230	141	85	104	741
Galt.....	338	213	153	153	117	12	23	156
Guelph.....	365	138	421	335	273	22	135	218
Hamilton.....	1,336	320	1,552	1,192	754	408	280	953
Kenora.....	51	23	98	31	21	10	72	76
Kingston.....	554	101	522	454	391	49	237	260
Kirkland Lake.....	216	135	289	301	138	9	215	
Kitchener.....	368	58	403	381	307	74	35	209
Lindsay.....	97	0	183	97	87	0	177	104
London.....	848	460	877	777	281	253	404	403
New Toronto.....	137	72	172	116	106	10	69	220
Niagara Falls.....	331	293	340	276	205	46	193	250
North Bay.....	229	88	476	409	306	103	157	156
Orillia.....	262	166	135	108	92	4	85	
Oshawa.....	1,013	501	915	487	361	125	393	318
Ottawa.....	1,050	445	1,108	590	216	365	682	485
Owen Sound.....	64	27	69	58	42	16	54	154
Pembroke.....	270	37	379	270	266	4	133	180
Peterborough.....	341	186	414	331	303	28	308	198
Port Arthur.....	2,396	1,658	957	959	761	60	149	1,320
St. Catharines.....	746	126	724	851	535	102	183	363
St. Thomas.....	169	35	200	202	110	44	66	162
Sarnia.....	395	33	414	364	266	108	134	91
Sault Ste. Marie.....	359	225	218	186	134	45	50	129
Simcoe.....	130	23	178	124	101	23	97	87
Smiths Falls.....	3	2	25	0	0	0	24	
Stratford.....	231	56	259	242	143	66	100	93
Sudbury.....	331	272	387	365	259	86	100	207
Timmins.....	288	156	432	236	184	52	276	305
Toronto.....	3,697	970	4,821	2,374	1,307	1,067	3,236	2,324
Welland.....	325	365	290	265	189	1	81	73
Windsor.....	968	123	1,942	933	571	311	1,307	268
Woodstock.....	125	55	177	115	112	3	58	191

## REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT AND CLAIMS OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1942—Contc.

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants				Un-placed end of period	Regular place- ments same period 1941
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>3,919</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>5,531</b>	<b>3,472</b>	<b>1,782</b>	<b>1,426</b>	<b>4,706</b>	<b>1,996</b>
Brandon.....	303	115	377	213	167	46	280	199
Dauphin.....	157	16	174	143	118	25	66	163
Flin Flon.....	94	12	101	113	32	44	15	.....
Portage la Prairie.....	77	34	102	43	38	5	61	106
Winnipeg.....	3,288	829	4,777	2,960	1,427	1,306	4,284	1,528
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>1,912</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>2,706</b>	<b>1,584</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>1,847</b>	<b>976</b>
Moose Jaw.....	359	83	342	307	233	33	119	218
North Battleford.....	28	20	26	109	30	6	17	10
Prince Albert.....	149	44	153	109	30	70	59	81
Regina.....	705	289	870	598	266	309	726	249
Saskatoon.....	417	156	998	315	168	147	804	187
Swift Current.....	70	13	64	54	54	0	10	71
Weyburn.....	119	0	115	115	69	46	0	104
Yorkton.....	65	13	138	60	48	2	112	56
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>3,052</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>4,335</b>	<b>2,992</b>	<b>1,768</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>2,657</b>	<b>1,902</b>
Calgary.....	1,270	192	2,136	1,292	675	373	1,277	611
Drumheller.....	3	0	29	3	3	0	48	13
Edmonton.....	1,379	443	1,732	1,414	882	196	1,102	734
Lethbridge.....	283	125	312	174	120	35	189	396
Medicine Hat.....	117	26	126	109	88	7	41	148
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>6,312</b>	<b>3,981</b>	<b>6,752</b>	<b>3,687</b>	<b>2,248</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>4,061</b>	<b>1,696</b>
Kamloops.....	84	0	133	81	73	8	52	88
Kelowna.....	36	27	172	49	10	0	157	.....
Nanaimo.....	74	13	109	73	54	16	113	80
Nelson.....	65	53	82	49	37	1	50	30
New Westminster.....	359	188	288	202	123	56	210	103
Penticton.....	48	34	86	11	5	6	24	85
Prince Rupert.....	625	198	359	342	338	0	21	109
Vancouver.....	3,955	2,998	4,402	2,225	1,131	877	2,827	451
Victoria.....	1,066	470	1,171	655	477	178	607	750
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>52,759</b>	<b>23,614</b>	<b>56,475</b>	<b>38,102</b>	<b>24,200</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>31,367</b>	<b>29,243*</b>
Men.....	36,541	16,863	39,824	25,550	19,377	3,864	23,262	24,156
Women.....	16,218	6,751	16,651	12,552	4,823	6,136	8,105	5,087

\* 1,756 placements effected by offices now closed.

construction 2,278; trade 816; logging 764; farming 477; and transportation 400. Placements in regular employment numbered 7,673 of men and 2,334 of women.

## MANITOBA

Opportunities for employment, as shown by calls received at Employment and Claims Offices in Manitoba during May, were 18 per cent in excess of those of the previous month and 41 per cent above those of May, 1941. Placements showed an advance of 26 per cent over April and a fractional gain over the corresponding month last year. The most important changes in placements from May, 1941, were gains in manufacturing, transportation and trade, which slightly exceeded the losses reported in construction, agriculture and logging. Industrial divisions, in which the majority of placements was effected, included: services 1,508; manufacturing 576; construction 305; logging 254; trade 175; agriculture 168; and transportation 144. There were 1,427 men and 355 women placed in regular employment.

## SASKATCHEWAN

There was an increase in vacancies offered at Employment and Claims Offices in Saskatchewan during May of 2 per cent over April, but a loss of nearly 5 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 6 per cent in excess of those of the preceding month, but 20 per cent lower than in May, 1941. Moderate declines in services and agriculture were the most marked changes from May, 1941 a small decrease also was reported in manufacturing and minor gains in trade and transportation. Placements by industrial groups included: services 802; construction 251; agriculture 148 and trade 118. During the month, 724 men and 161 women were placed in regular employment.

## ALBERTA

During May, vacancies offered at Employment and Claims Offices in Alberta were nearly 6 per cent above those of the preceding month and 15 per cent over those of May a year ago. There was a gain in place-

ments over April of more than 2 per cent, but a loss of slightly over one per cent in comparison with the corresponding period last year. In comparing placements with those of May, 1941, reductions were noted in agriculture and construction, which were almost entirely offset by advances in manufacturing, trade, transportation, mining and logging, none of which, however, was particularly pronounced. The majority of placements recorded during the month took place in the following industries: services 880; manufacturing 350; agriculture 310; construction 309; transportation 175; trade 157 and logging 119. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,431 of men and 337 of women.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

The demand for workers, as shown by orders listed at Employment and Claims Offices in British Columbia during May, was nearly 7 per cent higher than that of April and 65 per cent better than in the corresponding month of 1941. Placements also showed a gain of more than 6 per cent over April, but a decline of 10 per cent from May a year ago. Reduced placements from the corresponding period in 1941, registered in construction, agriculture and services, were responsible for the contraction reported, although moderate increases were shown in manufacturing and trade, and nominal improvement in mining, logging and transportation. Placements by industrial groups numbered: services 1,325; manufacturing 990; construction 617, and trade 202. During the month 1,760 men and 488 women were placed in regular employment.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of May, 1942, Employment and Claims Offices effected 24,200 placements in regular employment. Of these, 2,088 were of persons to whom was granted the reduced rate, 1,302 proceeding to centres within the same Province as the despatching office and 786 to other Provinces. The rate given, which is 2.5 cents per mile for coach tickets, tax extra, where the fare is at least \$4 is granted by the Railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Offices, who may desire to journey to distant employment, for which no workers are available locally.

In Quebec province during May, 244 provincial certificates were issued, nearly all for workers travelling to construction jobs in the Chicoutimi area, the majority of whom were labourers, although carpenters and a few other skilled tradesmen also were included

in the number. Of these, 148 went from Quebec City and 27 from Montreal, the remainder going from Hull, Riviere du Loup, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Thetford Mines, Val d'Or, Valleyfield and Victoriaville. In addition, Thetford Mines sent three welders and three carpenters to Sorel. Persons securing certificates from offices in Ontario totalled 860,—provincial, 799 and interprovincial, 61. For centres within their respective zones Fort William despatched 10 bushmen, 6 cookees and 6 highway labourers; the Port Arthur office 373 bushmen, 30 river drivers, 19 cooks, 17 cookees, 15 carpenters, 14 camp builders, 5 teamsters, 4 camp clerks, 4 truck drivers, one dumper operator one stenographer, one checker, one tractor operator, one handyman, one watchman, one X-ray line operator, one foreman, one hoistman and 77 labourers for the Hydro Electric Company, and Sudbury 5 bushmen, 4 mill hands, 3 waitresses, one edgerman and one fireman; besides these, 46 railway labourers were conveyed from Sudbury to Sault Ste. Marie. Travelling from Cornwall, one labourer went to Orillia and from Fort Frances two carpenters and 12 labourers for the Hydro Electric journeyed to Port Arthur, while Kirkland Lake transferred 84 labourers for war industries as follows:—38 to Niagara Falls, 5 to Orillia, 9 to St. Catharines and 32 to Welland; North Bay also forwarded 46 labourers to St. Catharines and 5 bushmen to Timmins. The workers proceeding to interprovincial points consisted of 51 bushmen from Pembroke to Moncton, 5 carpenters from Fort Frances to Prince George, 4 construction labourers from North Bay to Chicoutimi and one aircraft engine fitter from Toronto to Vancouver. Manitoba transfers at the reduced rate numbered 567, of which 65 were provincial and 502 interprovincial, the entire movement emanating from Winnipeg. Of those going to provincial points 7 miners, 6 watchmen, 2 hoistmen, one mucker and 27 mine labourers were bound for Flin Flon and 14 bushmen, 3 farm hands, 2 cookees, one cook and 2 construction labourers to localities within the Winnipeg zone. Outside the province 8 bushmen were despatched to Fort William; 190 bushmen, 38 cookees, 16 carpenters, 9 truck drivers, 4 tractor operators, 2 cooks, 2 bakers, 2 dragline operators, 2 riggers, 2 dishwashers, 2 drillers, one oiler, one shovel operator, and 68 labourers for the Hydro Electric to Port Arthur; 21 carpenters to Prince Rupert and 83 carpenters, 3 student engineers, one engineer and 47 construction labourers to Vancouver. Only 8 certificates were issued by offices in the province of Saskatchewan, one of which was for a ship's driller journeying from Saskatoon to Vancouver and the rest for 5

miners and 2 mine labourers being sent from Fort St. John to Flin Flon. Business transacted by Alberta offices involved the use of 404 vouchers, 189 provincial and 215 interprovincial. Of the former, to points within its own zone, respectively, Calgary transferred 6 muckers and 1 miner, while Edmonton forwarded 27 deckhands, 19 cooks, 16 cookees, 16 miners, 14 truck drivers, 10 freight handlers, 9 bushmen, 6 muckers, 5 stewards, 4 mill hands, 3 fishermen, 3 mechanics, 2 marine engineers, 2 pursers, 2 waitresses, 2 hotel employees, one engineer, one carpenter, one clerk, one boat hand, one stevedore, one fireman, one dishwasher, one watchman, one accountant, one tractor driver, one prospector, one handyman, and 26 labourers. In addition, Calgary directed to Edmonton 2 clerks and 2 cookees. Interprovincially the same centre forwarded 29 labourers (smelter) to Nelson and one machinist, one ship's plater and one pipefitter to Victoria, while Edmonton despatched to Kamloops, 8 bushmen, 3 mill hands, one trimmer-

man and one sawyer; to Prince Rupert, 71 mill hands, 30 bushmen, 20 lumber pilers, 13 cookees, 8 cooks, 7 swampers, 2 dishwashers, 3 jitney drivers, 2 teamsters, 2 carpenters, 2 mill labourers, one bookkeeper, one deckhand, one planer fitter, one sawyer, one blacksmith, one painter, one edgerman and one catskiner, and to Victoria, one machinist and one marine engine fitter. Profiting by the reduced rate in British Columbia 5 persons travelled to provincial employment. From Kamloops to points within its own zone proceeded 2 loggers, and from Vancouver, one cook to Kamloops and one miner and one cook to points within the jurisdiction of the Vancouver office.

Of the 2,088 workers who travelled at the reduced rate during May, 1942, 1,623 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 355 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 88 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 11 by the Quebec Central Railway, 9 by the Northern Alberta Railway and 2 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

### Employment Conditions at the End of June

Placement activities, as reported by Employment and Claims Offices during the month of May, 1942, together with statistical summaries for that period are covered by an earlier section of this report. Later reports received from these offices indicate that conditions at the end of June were as follows:—

The agricultural outlook in Prince Edward Island and the Maritime Provinces was promising, almost every locality reporting crop prospects very favourable; there remained, however, a decidedly definite shortage of farm help. Strawberries were being harvested and prices were holding well. Good prices also were in evidence for live stock. The fishing industry is having a comparatively good year; lobster catches have been well above the average and while in some sections the season was over for lobster and mackerel, fishermen were engaged in salmon drifting. Cod and pollack were scarce, but herring fishing was expected to continue until fall, provided satisfactory markets were obtainable. Logging was active, with a good demand for bushmen, as some of the operators were cutting during the summer months; pulp peeling also was progressing, but there was evidence of a shortage of labour. Mining was steady in the area around Amherst; in the Sydney district some mines operated on short time. A limestone quarry had been reopened at Point Edward after having been closed for a period of ten years. Manufacturing plants worked steadily, except at Truro, where operations were curtailed owing

to shortage of materials, or factories had been shut down for repairs and annual overhaul. Construction showed considerable progress; some projects having been completed, while others were getting under way. Moncton reported a good demand for labour at the Elementary Flying Training School. Wholesale and retail trade was good, although curtailed in some lines. Difficulty was experienced throughout the entire province in obtaining the necessary workers for domestic service.

Farmers in the Province of Quebec were busily engaged with preparations for the haying season and it is feared that there will be a serious shortage of farm hands when haying becomes general. Logging continued active in all districts, with many requests for woodsmen, and a scarcity of help of this type. Manufacturing maintained a steady level. Many calls for employees came from the Aluminum Company at Arvida, but in the city of Quebec a dispute in the shoe industry was partly responsible for the unemployment of 1,500 workers. Mining was active and experienced miners were requested in the Rouyn and St. Jerome areas. Some mines, however, had ceased operations for the duration of the war. Activity in the building industry was somewhat spotty and confined chiefly to Wartime Housing and National Defence projects, although in some places work had been temporarily suspended, owing to lack of necessary materials. Dam construction under way was progressing favour-

ably and provided employment for numerous men. Transportation recorded improvement. Wholesale and retail trade was steady, with a fair demand for labour in most localities. Hotel, restaurant and domestic help was at a premium and exceedingly difficult to secure.

The scarcity of agricultural help in the Province of Ontario was developing into a serious situation and in order to relieve this as much as possible, various industries were being called upon to release employees for haying and harvesting. The situation regarding the fruit crop was being taken care of to a great extent by the Ontario Farm Service Force, which organization is enlisting the support of students and teachers during the school vacation period. The picking of cherries and small fruits was in full swing and a fair crop was being harvested. Logging operations were continuing and operators were finding it difficult to secure an adequate supply of competent bushmen. Mining companies too, were still calling for experienced miners, with a very limited number of men offering. Manufacturing showed increased activity, but reported a general shortage of labour. Skilled men for small arms and munition factories, as well as for shipbuilding, were badly needed. The pulp and paper industry showed a decline in output, but textiles materially increased production. Construction was holding up well, although good building tradesmen were scarce. Defence projects under way in various parts of the province showed progress and many orders were received from the various railways for extra gangs, and bridge and building maintenance men, etc. Institutions, such as hospitals, found it impossible to procure suitable workers, and hotels, restaurants and summer resorts also were decidedly short of help, domestics and charworkers being almost impossible to find. This situation is becoming more serious, as many of the persons usually employed in this service are turning to work in factories where the pay is more remunerative. In the city of Toronto a definite shortage of bookkeepers, stockkeepers and general office clerks was reported.

A steady demand existed for agricultural help in the Prairie Provinces, there being definite call for workers in the beet fields. Crop prospects are excellent and help is urgently needed for the harvest. Fishing was steady, with firm prices and a ready market. Logging operations were continuing during the summer, but the scarcity of bush workers was hampering this industry. Coal mining was active in Alberta, with a demand for experienced miners. Considerable activity existed, also, in the drilling of additional oil wells. Manufacturing was brisk, with sawmill activity predominating. Textiles showed improvement, but a general shortage of factory labour was in evidence. Construction of the larger type, which consisted for the most part of Defence projects, as well as other undertakings already under way, were progressing favourably; local activity, however, was confined to the erection of dwellings and repair and maintenance work. A number of men had been brought in from the United States for work on the Alaska Highway, and a pipeline project in the northern part of the Province of Alberta also was advancing satisfactorily. Wholesale and retail trade was brisk, but with curtailment on certain lines of goods.

A decided shortage of orchard help and general farm hands was reported from British Columbia, although weather conditions in some localities had damaged the berry crop considerably. Haying was general and labour very hard to procure. Fishing was active, although fishermen were scarce. Logging camps operated on full time with a good call for fallers. Miners were in demand at base metal mines, where qualified applicants were lacking. Manufacturing concerns, throughout the province, were very busy and numerous skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers were needed. Construction was brisk, particularly in the northern part of British Columbia, where several large projects are under way. Transportation by bus, steamship and rail was heavy and wholesale and retail trade was good. Help for hotels, restaurants and domestic service was difficult to procure.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

### Industrial Situation as Indicated in Reports of Employers, Trade Unions and Value of Building Permits

IN view of the transference of the functions of the Employment Service of Canada to the Unemployment Insurance Commission, information formerly presented in this article concerning applications, vacancies and placements made by the offices of the Employment Service will now be found in another article entitled "Activities of Unemployment Insurance Commission," under the heading "Report of Employment and Claims Offices for May, 1942." In this section information is given concerning the number of applications for work, existing vacancies and the number of placements made through the Employment and Claims Offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. The latest available information concerning the employment situation in Canada is also given in another section, under the heading "Employment conditions at the end of June."

The accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting

and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting May 1, was 13,064, the employees on their payrolls, numbering 1,674,665, compared with 1,652,925 (revised) in the preceding month.

The Department of Labour receives reports from the local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for May was 2,208, having an aggregate membership of 352,821 persons, 2.4 per cent of whom were without employment on June 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

Recorded in the concluding section of this article and indicative of the employment situation in the building trades are the detailed statistics compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics each month showing the value of building permits granted and the value of building materials.

### The Employment Situation at the Beginning of May, 1942, as Reported by Employers

Employment showed a further advance at the beginning of May, when the 13,064 establishments co-operating in the monthly survey of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported the addition of 21,740 persons to their working forces, bringing them to 1,674,665 at May 1. The index (1926=100) rose from 165.2 at April 1 to 167.4 at the date under review, while at May 1, 1941, the crude figure was 145.5. The general increase from April 1 was rather less-than-average for the time of year, with the result that the seasonally-adjusted index slightly receded from its all-time maximum of 175.0 at April 1 to 173.7 at May 1. This decline is the fourth noted since the outbreak of war, the previous reductions in the corrected index during this period having taken place at February 1 and March 1 in 1940, and at February 1, 1942. The latest adjusted index is the highest in the record, except that for the preceding month.

The general expansion in employment at the beginning of May was accompanied by an increase in the payrolls disbursed. The employees of the reporting firms in the manu-

facturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services and trade industries were paid the sum of \$47,887,408 at May 1 for services rendered in the week preceding. This was a per capita average of \$28.60. The weekly average reported at April 1 had been \$28.41. Including those in financial institutions, the men and women in recorded employment at May 1 numbered 1,738,018, whose earnings amounted to \$49,795,070, an average of \$28.65 per worker. The average pay envelope of those employed by the same establishments at April 1 had contained \$28.47.

There were seasonal reductions in employment in logging at the beginning of May, some 14,900 men having been laid off since April 1. This decrease was unusually large for the time of year, although it was smaller than that reported at May 1, 1941. Mining also showed curtailment which rather exceeded the average. In the remaining industrial divisions, the trend of employment was upward. The greatest gains were in manufacturing, transportation and construction, in which 14,900, 6,400 and 14,200 additional employees

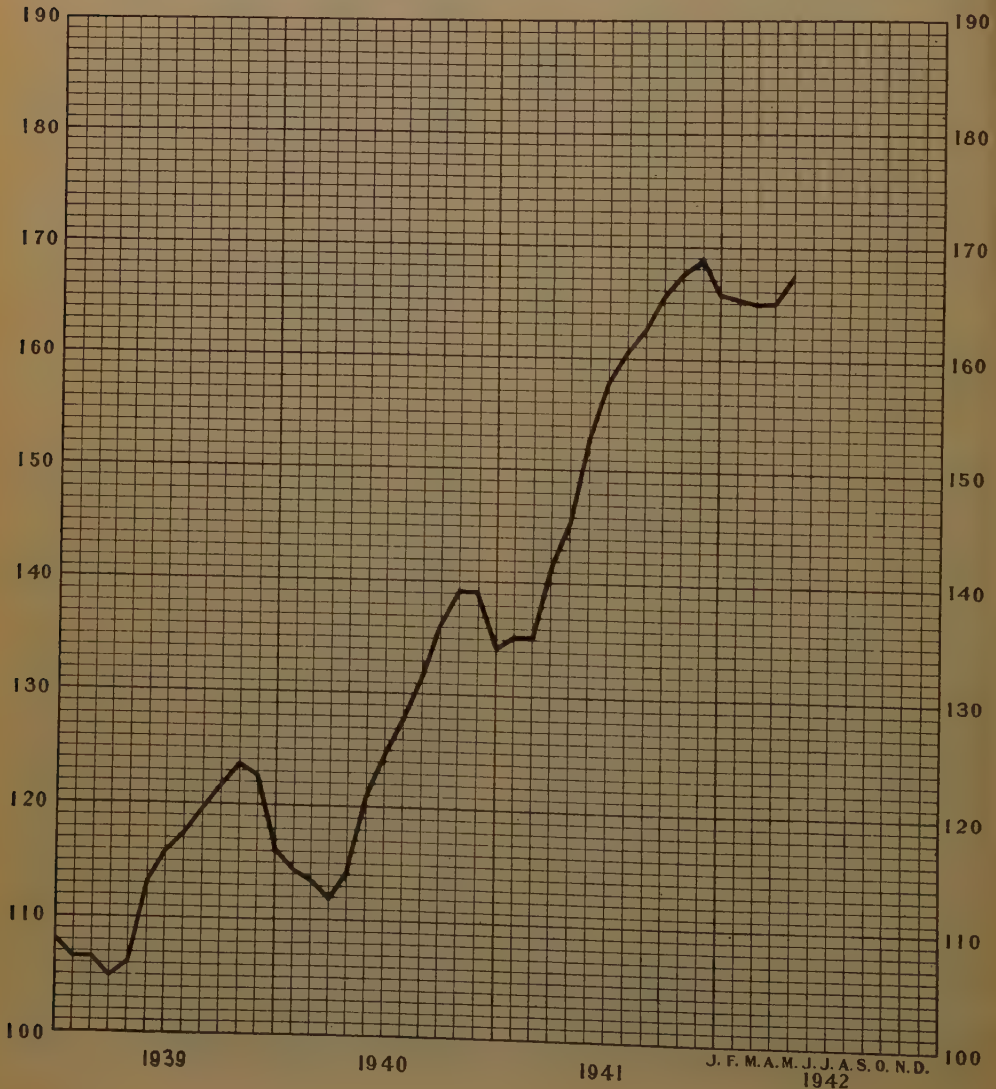
were reported, respectively. The increases in communications, services and trade were on a much smaller scale. In communications, transportation and services, the advances were above-normal for May 1; those in trade were less than usual. In construction, the number added to the payrolls was rather above the average, but the percentage gain was not equal to that reported at the beginning of May in the years since 1920.

Within the manufacturing division, there was especially important expansion in iron and

steel, in which some 10,600 additional workers found employment. Animal food, lumber and chemical plants also reported substantial increases, while there was improvement on a smaller scale in textiles, beverages, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metals and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products. In many cases these advances were of a seasonal character; those in textiles were contra-seasonal. On the other hand, leather, vegetable food, printing and publishing, tobacco and miscel-

#### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



laneous manufacturing plants were slacker; to some extent, the contractions in employment were seasonal.

For May 1, 1941, 12,542 firms had furnished data showing that they employed 1,450,542 persons, as compared with 1,408,138 in the preceding month. Most of the improvement had then been reported in manufacturing, transportation and construction.

The unadjusted index numbers of employment in the eight leading industries at May 1 in recent years are as follows: 1942, 167.4; 1941, 145.5; 1940, 114.3; 1939, 106.2; 1938, 107.4; 1937, 106.3 and 1936, 99.5. The average for the calendar year 1926 is taken as 100 in calculating these indexes.

# The Course of Wartime Employment

As stated in recent reports on employment and earnings, the value of any comparison of the volume in employment as presently existing with that indicated at the opening of the war has been partly nullified by the seasonal movements in industry from the late summer to the early spring; industrial activity ordinarily reaches its peak for the year about September 1 or October 1, after which fairly continuous seasonal curtailment usually reduces employment in the first few months of the year to its lowest point in the twelve months. In view of these facts, the present comparison of the situation indicated at May

TABLE I—EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

Number of Persons Employed at May 1 and at April 1, 1942, by Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Weekly Earnings of these Employees as Paid on or about May 1 and April 1.

(Preliminary figures.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Number of Employees Reported for		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Paid on or about		Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings Paid on or about	
	May 1	April 1	May 1	April 1	May 1	April 1
			\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>(a) Provinces</i>						
<b>Maritime Provinces</b> .....	<b>117,240</b>	<b>116,449</b>	<b>3,132,842</b>	<b>3,073,681</b>	<b>26.72</b>	<b>26.40</b>
Prince Edward Island.....	1,834	1,787	40,326	40,066	21.99	22.42
Nova Scotia.....	72,350	70,644	1,990,303	1,931,220	27.51	27.34
New Brunswick.....	43,047	44,018	1,102,213	1,102,395	25.60	25.04
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>519,341</b>	<b>516,163</b>	<b>13,784,932</b>	<b>13,615,354</b>	<b>26.54</b>	<b>26.35</b>
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>713,932</b>	<b>709,595</b>	<b>21,415,329</b>	<b>21,138,536</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>29.79</b>
<b>Prairie Provinces</b> .....	<b>177,126</b>	<b>172,158</b>	<b>5,034,660</b>	<b>4,912,240</b>	<b>28.42</b>	<b>28.53</b>
Manitoba.....	84,673	82,311	2,412,413	2,337,623	28.49	28.40
Saskatchewan.....	32,805	31,255	904,129	851,195	27.56	27.23
Alberta.....	59,648	58,592	1,718,118	1,723,422	28.80	29.41
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>147,026</b>	<b>138,560</b>	<b>4,519,645</b>	<b>4,221,937</b>	<b>30.74</b>	<b>30.47</b>
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>1,674,665</b>	<b>1,652,925</b>	<b>47,887,408</b>	<b>46,961,748</b>	<b>28.60</b>	<b>28.41</b>
<i>(b) Cities</i>						
<b>Montreal</b> .....	<b>247,258</b>	<b>243,335</b>	<b>6,872,684</b>	<b>6,720,992</b>	<b>27.80</b>	<b>27.62</b>
Quebec City.....	29,964	29,066	683,988	651,947	22.83	22.43
<b>Toronto</b> .....	<b>227,403</b>	<b>224,634</b>	<b>6,746,573</b>	<b>6,644,827</b>	<b>29.67</b>	<b>29.58</b>
Ottawa.....	20,633	20,652	518,888	519,783	25.15	25.17
Hamilton.....	60,308	59,272	1,898,157	1,861,174	31.47	31.40
Windsor.....	36,504	36,264	1,447,138	1,416,900	39.64	39.07
Winnipeg.....	54,400	53,122	1,474,633	1,428,637	27.11	26.89
Vancouver.....	68,461	62,946	2,064,936	1,852,541	30.16	29.43
<i>(c) Industries</i>						
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>1,053,500</b>	<b>1,038,599</b>	<b>30,751,831</b>	<b>30,053,067</b>	<b>29.19</b>	<b>28.94</b>
Durable Goods <sup>1</sup> .....	553,023	540,286	17,817,540	17,227,413	32.22	31.89
Non-Durable Goods.....	482,251	480,694	12,305,739	12,217,304	25.52	25.42
Electric Light and Power.....	18,226	17,619	628,552	608,340	34.49	34.53
Logging.....	47,027	61,931	1,001,861	1,254,854	21.30	20.26
Mining.....	81,076	81,762	2,823,838	2,870,888	34.83	35.11
Communications.....	27,702	27,189	767,508	761,839	27.71	28.02
Transportation.....	131,134	124,721	4,523,068	4,319,807	34.49	34.64
Construction and Maintenance.....	137,444	123,221	3,536,082	3,269,738	25.73	26.54
Services.....	39,272	38,491	679,372	653,740	17.30	16.98
Trade.....	157,510	157,011	3,803,798	3,777,825	24.15	24.06
<b>Eight Leading Industries</b> .....	<b>1,674,665</b>	<b>1,652,925</b>	<b>47,887,408</b>	<b>46,961,748</b>	<b>28.60</b>	<b>28.41</b>
Finance.....	63,353	63,451	1,907,662	1,896,344	30.11	29.89
<b>Total—Nine Leading Industries</b> .....	<b>1,738,018</b>	<b>1,716,376</b>	<b>49,795,070</b>	<b>48,858,092</b>	<b>28.65</b>	<b>28.47</b>

<sup>1</sup> This classification comprises the following:—Iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Table III, with the exception of electric light and power.

1, 1942, with that at September 1, 1939, is greatly abbreviated.

Industrial activity in the Dominion has shown an extremely important growth during the first thirty-two months of the war; the interruptions in the generally upward movement have been almost wholly due to seasonal contractions in the divisions particularly subject to such influence. Although these factors have recently reduced employment in a number of groups in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing classes, the general index has risen by 39.9 per cent between September 1, 1939, and May 1, 1942. The importance of this gain is emphasized by comparison with that of about 14½ per cent in the five years ending in 1939, while in the period from 1921 to 1939, the general index rose only by approximately 28 per cent.

For obvious reasons, the response of the manufacturing industries to war-time demands has been substantially greater than that of any other class. From September 1, 1939, to May 1, 1942, the index number of employment in factories rose by 75½ per cent, while the general increase in the non-manufacturing groups, in spite of important seasonal curtailment in some branches (notably construction), was 4.1 per cent.

The durable goods industries have shown especially impressive gains; the index number in this class has risen from 100.4 at September

1, 1939, to 237.8 at May 1, 1942, or by 136.9 per cent. The number of persons employed in the manufacture of "heavy" goods constituted over 53 per cent of all those engaged in manufacturing at May 1, 1942. This proportion greatly exceeded that of 40 per cent reported in the durable goods industries at the outbreak of hostilities. Employment in the non-durable goods class has also shown pronounced expansion during the period of the war, the index rising from 126.6 at September 1, 1939, to 175.0 at May 1, 1942. This was an increase of 38.2 per cent. Activity in these industries is usually relatively quiet during the winter, owing to seasonal slackening in certain divisions, notably the food group. In spite of this factor (which also operates in the case of some lines in the durable goods category) employment in the large majority of manufacturing industries was considerably more active at the latest date than it was at September 1, 1939.

Although there has been important seasonal curtailment during the winter and early spring in construction and some other classes, employment in the non-manufacturing group as a whole was, as already stated, 4.1 per cent higher than at September 1, 1939. Seasonal changes in these classes are largely responsible for the decline in this rate of increase from 14.6 per cent at September 1, 1941, over September 1, 1939, when the seasonal factor

TABLE II—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100.)

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
May 1, 1927	101.8	100.5				100.6	104.5	99.0				
May 1, 1928	106.8	101.3				103.0	110.1	108.5				99.4
May 1, 1929	116.2	108.3				107.3	123.8	119.7				105.4
May 1, 1930	111.4	113.1				106.1	115.7	109.2				111.6
May 1, 1931	102.2	104.0				102.3	103.8	100.0				110.7
May 1, 1932	87.5	87.8				86.0	89.5	87.6				86.1
May 1, 1933	77.6	80.3				75.4	79.5	79.2				82.7
May 1, 1934	92.0	93.3				85.5	93.5	85.4				72.2
May 1, 1935	95.2	97.4				89.7	101.7	87.9				88.4
May 1, 1936	99.5	103.4				96.4	103.4	92.7				92.6
May 1, 1937	106.3	110.7				105.2	111.2	93.2				99.0
May 1, 1938	107.4	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2		103.4
May 1, 1939	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	95.0	102.8
May 1, 1940	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	97.7	103.3
May 1, 1941	145.5	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.4	124.1	120.5	122.1	102.0	107.2
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	131.1	132.7
Feb. 1, 1942	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	145.7	142.6
Mar. 1, 1942	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	143.2	140.5
Apr. 1, 1942	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	141.0	143.1
May 1, 1942	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	139.4	149.6
Relative weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at May 1, 1942.	100.0	7.0	0.1	4.3	2.6	31.0	42.6	10.6	5.1	2.0	3.5	8.8

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

did not complicate the comparisons. The following are the percentage increases in the index numbers in the indicated industries in the first thirty-two months of the war: logging, 162.9 per cent, mining, three per cent, communications, 18.8 per cent, transportation, 15.7 per cent, services, 16.2 per cent, and

trade, 13.8 per cent. In construction as a whole, on the other hand, there was a loss of 28.3 per cent. In building, the increase of 64.5 per cent at May 1, 1942, as compared with September 1, 1941, largely resulted from war-time requirements. There was also a gain of 5.3 per cent in this comparison in the staffs

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	May 1 1942	April 1 1942	May 1 1941
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>62.9</b>	<b>202.3</b>	<b>199.4</b>	<b>162.3</b>
Animal products—edible.....	2.0	168.8	162.3	160.7
Fur and products.....	0.2	121.0	117.2	121.2
Leather and products.....	1.7	139.6	142.7	134.8
Boots and shoes.....	1.1	130.1	133.2	129.3
Lumber and products.....	3.7	115.7	113.9	108.7
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2.2	103.4	101.2	99.2
Furniture.....	0.6	113.5	114.6	110.8
Other lumber products.....	0.9	163.7	160.8	141.7
Musical instruments.....	0.1	87.9	91.2	86.1
Plant products—edible.....	2.6	135.1	136.2	129.8
Pulp and paper products.....	4.9	132.1	132.8	124.8
Pulp and paper.....	2.2	123.4	123.2	115.1
Paper products.....	0.9	186.5	188.9	162.8
Printing and publishing.....	1.8	124.9	126.2	124.3
Rubber products.....	1.0	126.7	127.2	131.0
Textile products.....	8.8	169.5	169.0	158.9
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.2	177.4	177.8	168.2
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.5	128.9	128.6	124.5
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	0.8	205.4	206.3	185.9
Artificial silk and silk goods.....	0.7	581.1	580.4	573.6
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.4	143.7	145.4	142.1
Garments and personal furnishings.....	3.2	174.0	171.6	156.9
Other textile products.....	1.1	173.5	173.2	163.7
Tobacco.....	0.8	156.9	166.0	116.5
Beverages.....	0.8	232.2	222.3	202.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	4.3	583.4	571.5	306.7
Clay, glass and stone products.....	0.9	130.5	128.5	128.9
Electric light and power.....	1.1	143.2	138.4	143.1
Electrical apparatus.....	2.0	242.7	238.6	201.8
Iron and steel products.....	25.3	286.9	279.0	196.8
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.9	244.7	244.2	203.8
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.6	252.4	251.7	215.1
Agricultural implements.....	0.6	122.5	118.5	107.3
Land vehicles.....	8.8	232.1	230.4	176.9
Automobiles and parts.....	2.4	276.8	280.7	256.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	2.4	894.1	760.6	396.5
Heating appliances.....	0.3	157.3	160.4	157.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	1.1	279.2	279.2	224.8
Foundry and machine shop products.....	0.9	282.4	285.6	224.5
Other iron and steel products.....	5.7	451.8	436.1	225.3
Non-ferrous metal products.....	3.0	334.8	331.8	260.7
Non-metallic mineral products.....	0.9	192.9	190.8	172.8
Miscellaneous.....	0.8	322.1	326.1	199.5
<b>Logging</b> .....	<b>2.8</b>	<b>153.5</b>	<b>208.7</b>	<b>107.9</b>
<b>Mining</b> .....	<b>4.9</b>	<b>173.5</b>	<b>175.0</b>	<b>174.8</b>
Coal.....	1.6	94.9	97.4	92.3
Metallic ores.....	2.7	355.4	357.3	367.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal).....	0.6	167.2	153.6	145.9
<b>Communications</b> .....	<b>1.7</b>	<b>103.7</b>	<b>101.8</b>	<b>92.8</b>
Telegraphs.....	0.4	119.8	117.3	109.9
Telephones.....	1.3	99.3	97.5	88.1
<b>Transportation</b> .....	<b>7.8</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>99.2</b>
Street railways and cartage.....	2.1	149.8	146.2	144.1
Steam railways.....	4.4	92.6	91.6	85.9
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.3	95.6	74.2	98.1
<b>Construction and Maintenance</b> .....	<b>8.2</b>	<b>109.3</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>120.0</b>
Building.....	3.4	132.4	131.3	127.2
Highway.....	2.7	114.0	89.0	142.8
Railway.....	2.1	81.6	72.6	81.8
<b>Services</b> .....	<b>2.3</b>	<b>176.3</b>	<b>172.8</b>	<b>165.6</b>
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.4	167.1	164.5	156.2
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	0.9	192.1	187.1	182.0
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>9.4</b>	<b>153.5</b>	<b>153.0</b>	<b>154.5</b>
Retail.....	7.2	160.6	159.8	162.4
Wholesale.....	2.2	134.3	134.7	133.3
<b>All Industries</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>167.4</b>	<b>165.2</b>	<b>145.5</b>

<sup>1</sup> The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

of railway construction and maintenance departments. On the other hand, highway construction showed a large decline from September, 1939. The loss was partly seasonal in character, but was also due to the established policy of postponing all but essential work until after the war, while in 1939 a considerable program of road work for the relief of unemployment was in progress.

### Statistics of Earnings

The present tabulation of statistics of weekly payrolls is the fourteenth made in as many months, the first material of the kind in the Dominion having been collected with the employment data for April 1, 1941. However, the information received in the first two tabulations was incomplete, mainly because many employers were unable to furnish the additional statistics without a period of preparation. The payroll figures obtained in the surveys for April 1 and May 1, 1941, are therefore not wholly comparable with those since tabulated, and have been disregarded. Comparisons with the corresponding period of last year will accordingly shortly be available. The statistics of the present report are subject to revision.

The 13,064 establishments in eight leading industrial groups furnishing information at the beginning of May reported the distribution of \$47,887,408 in weekly salaries and wages to the 1,674,665 men and women on their staffs at that date. These same employers had reported 1,652,925 workers at the first of April, whose earnings in the week preceding had amounted to \$46,961,748. This gain of 1.3 per cent in the number of recorded employees at May 1 was accompanied by an increase of \$925,660, or two per cent, in the aggregate payroll. The per capita weekly average, at \$28.60, was higher by 19 cents than the previous maximum average of \$28.41 paid at April 1.

In the last report on employment and payrolls, the earnings of the 1,652,810 employees of the 13,037 co-operating establishments were given as \$46,959,087, paid on or about April 1 for services rendered in the last week in March. The per capita average based on this total was also \$28.41. The present report shows slight alterations in some of the figures previously issued, mainly as a result of the inclusion of late returns.

Table 1 contains a summary of the statistics for the provinces, the eight leading cities, and the main industrial groups.

*Index Numbers of Earnings.*—Pending the establishment of a more satisfactory basic period for an index number of earnings, the statistics of payrolls reported at June 1, 1941, as having been paid for services rendered in the last week in May, have been revised to serve as a starting point from which may be measured the current changes in the purchasing power distributed in salaries and wages by the establishments co-operating in the current surveys of employment and earnings. The employees of such firms constitute a large proportion of the total number of wage-earners engaged in industries other than agriculture, governmental, educational, domestic and personal service in the Dominion. The presentation of the payroll data in the form of an index number gives a clearer picture of the situation than can be obtained from the use of the current aggregate or average per capita figures. The latter especially are very considerably affected by the dilution of labour which has been a marked feature of the situation in recent months.

The recent movements of employment and earnings in the eight leading industries and in manufacturing as a whole, are shown for the Dominion in the following table; the index numbers of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1,

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, BASED ON JUNE 1, 1941=100, TOGETHER WITH PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS

	ALL INDUSTRIES			MANUFACTURING		
	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
1941			\$			\$
June 1.....	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	25.57
July 1.....	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.82
Aug. 1.....	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06
Sept. 1.....	106.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1.....	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1.....	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1.....	110.4	119.5	27.32	112.1	123.4	28.15
1942						
Jan. 1.....	108.4	112.3	26.13	111.4	114.6	26.32
Feb. 1.....	108.2	118.5	27.65	113.8	126.3	28.30
Mar. 1.....	108.0	119.4	27.92	116.5	130.2	28.58
April 1.....	108.0	121.6	28.41	118.7	134.3	28.94
May 1.....	109.5	124.0	28.60	120.4	137.4	29.19

1941, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls.

The increase of 9.5 per cent in recorded employment since June 1 of last year has been accompanied by a gain of 24 per cent in the aggregate salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating establishments. The latest index of payrolls, at 124.0, is the maximum in the period of observation. The all-industries per capita average rose from \$28.41 at April 1, to \$28.60 at May 1. These two are the highest in the record. The changes recorded in the cost-of-living index in the elapsed months of 1942 have not sufficed to alter the rate of the cost-of-living bonus as established late in 1941.

In the manufacturing division, the index numbers of employment and payrolls have shown especially large advances in the period for which data have been prepared. A rise of 20.4 per cent in employment since June 1, 1941, has been accompanied by a gain of 37.4 per cent in the aggregate payrolls distributed. The per capita figure, at \$29.19 paid on or about May 1, is the highest yet recorded, representing an increase of \$3.62 since June 1, 1941, in the weekly average. This increase, which is particularly impressive in view of the continued dilution of labour, partly represents the payment of higher wage rates over the eleven months, and a more extensive use of the cost-of-living bonus, but is also partly accounted for by growing activity in the heavy manufacturing industries, together with overtime work. As already stated, the recent losses in employment in certain classes of manufactures, as in a number of non-manufacturing divisions, have taken place mainly in groups in which the average earnings are ordinarily lower than in the heavy manufacturing industries, a change in the composition of the total working force which has tended to raise the per capita average. Accordingly, it may be concluded that the more recently recorded increases in the per capita average for manufacturing as well as in the more general figures, are, to some extent, seasonal in character.

### Earnings by Industries

*Manufacturing.*—The employees on the payrolls of the co-operating manufacturers throughout the Dominion, numbering 1,053,500, were paid \$30,751,881 for their services in the preceding week. The same firms had employed 1,038,599 persons at the beginning of April, when they had reported the distribution of \$30,053,057 in weekly earnings to their staffs. There was thus an increase of \$698,824 in the payroll of factory employees for the week ending May 1. The increase of 1.4 per cent

in the number of employees was accompanied by that of 2.3 per cent in the aggregate payrolls. The per capita weekly average accordingly continued to mount, rising from \$28.94 received on or about April 1, to \$29.19 at May 1. These two are the highest per capita figures yet recorded in manufacturing as a whole.

A further important increase was indicated in the production of durable goods, in which the reported payrolls also showed a relatively larger gain, employment in this class advancing by 2.4 per cent, while the weekly payrolls rose by 3.4 per cent since April 1. Where the index in the former has risen by 29.2 per cent since June 1, 1941, that of earnings had mounted by 51 per cent; this growth is partly due to overtime payments and the cost-of-living allowance. Of the total increase indicated in manufacturing as a whole at May 1, 1942, as compared with April 1, \$538,631 was reported in the iron and steel division. Employment and payrolls in this group have risen by 41.1 per cent and 62.8 per cent, respectively, since June 1, 1941.

In the non-durable products group, there was a gain of 0.3 per cent from April, while the earnings rose by 0.7 per cent. The index of employment in this class has risen by 12.8 per cent from June 1, 1941, while the increase in the indicated payrolls has amounted to 23.4 per cent.

The highest earnings in the manufacturing classes were again those reported in the production of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals, largely petroleum products, with those in electric light and power plants coming in second place. The earnings in the iron and steel, pulp and paper, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and beverage industries were also unusually high. These classes employ a large proportion of males, and require many highly skilled and experienced workers, while overtime payments also enter into the situation.

In general, the lowest per capita averages were reported in the tobacco, leather and textile groups, in which considerable numbers of women are employed; not only are the earnings in these categories affected by the sex distribution, but also by the age distribution of workers therein, since the female employees tend, in the main, to belong to the younger age groups. In comparing the earnings reported in various industries, it must again be noted that the existence or the absence of overtime work is an important factor in the averages, while the employment of any considerable number of casual workers greatly affects the per capita earnings in any industry.

**Logging.**—Employment in logging showed a further seasonal decrease, amounting to 24.1 per cent, while the aggregate payrolls declined by 20.2 per cent. As a result of these changes, the per capita weekly average showed a gain, rising from \$20.26 paid at April 1, to \$21.30 paid at May 1. The difference is largely due to the retention of the more highly paid workers as operations in many camps drew to a close. It must again be mentioned that the figures of payrolls given in this report make no allowance for the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of employees in logging camps.

**Mining.**—There was a further reduction of 0.3 per cent in employment in mining, in which the reported aggregate of earnings decreased by 1.7 per cent. The statistics show that 81,076 persons were paid \$2,823,838 at May 1; this was a per capita figure of \$34.83. The average pay envelope of those employed at April 1 had contained \$35.11.

**Communications.**—In communications, there was an increase of 1.9 per cent in employment, while the recorded payrolls rose only by 0.7 per cent. Accordingly, the average earnings showed a decline, falling from \$28.02 at April 1, to \$27.71 paid at May 1.

**Transportation.**—The transportation industries reported an aggregate working force of 131,134 men and women at May 1, when the weekly earnings distributed amounted to \$4,523,068. The former figure was higher by 5.1 per cent than that at April 1, while the payrolls increased by 4.7 per cent. The average earnings were rather lower, the per capita figure being \$34.49, compared with that of \$34.64 paid at April 1.

**Construction.**—Moderate seasonal gains were indicated in construction, in which the personnel increased by 11.5 per cent, and the aggregate payrolls in the group as a whole by 7.9 per cent. There was expansion in employment in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance; in highway and railway work, the reported payrolls were also higher, while those in building were rather lower. The per capita average earnings gained in highway and railway construction and maintenance, but those in building were smaller. The average in construction as a whole was also less, falling from \$26.54 at April 1, to \$25.73 at May 1.

**Services.**—The service establishments furnishing returns reported 2 per cent more employees, with an increase of 3.9 per cent in the reported payrolls. The average earnings therefore showed an advance, rising from \$16.98 at April 1 to \$17.30 at May 1. These averages are lower than in any other industrial

group, partly because of considerable proportions of female and part-time workers, and partly because the earnings quoted exclude the value of board and lodging, in many cases a part of the remuneration of employees in hotels and restaurants. This group accounts for some 60 per cent of those included in the service industry.

**Trade.**—There was a gain of 0.3 per cent in the employees indicated in trade, in which the aggregate payrolls distributed were greater by 0.7 per cent. The per capita earnings were therefore slightly higher, being \$24.15 at May 1, as compared with \$24.06 at April 1.

**Finance.**—In the financial group, 63,353 men and women were reported to have been paid \$1,907,662 at May 1, a per capita average of \$30.11. In the last return, the employees of the co-operating financial institutions had aggregated 63,451, with weekly earnings of \$1,896,344, an average of \$29.89 per person. The inclusion of the data for the financial division raised the general per capita figure of earnings in the Dominion to \$28.47 at April 1, and \$28.65 at May 1. Without the statistics for this group, the weekly average at the former date was \$28.41, and at the latter, \$28.60.

### Earnings by Provinces

Firms in New Brunswick reported further reductions in employment, and there was an insignificant decline in the aggregate weekly payrolls disbursed in that province. In Alberta, there was also a falling-off in the reported earnings, but in the remaining areas employment and aggregate payrolls increased. The largest gains were in British Columbia and Ontario.

The weekly average per capita earnings in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia were higher at May 1 than at April 1.

Preliminary data on employment and earnings for a number of industries in the economic areas are given in Table 1. Manufacturing again reported heightened employment in each of the areas, accompanied by proportionately larger advances in the weekly wage payments, so that the average per capita earnings generally advanced. There were also gains in both cases except in the Maritime Provinces, where there was a seasonal slackening in activity. The only exception to the generally downward movement in logging was British Columbia.

### Earnings by Cities

The number of employees and the total weekly payrolls disbursed at May 1 by the firms co-operating in seven of the eight lead-

ing cities for which statistics are tabulated were higher than at April 1. In these seven centres, viz., Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, the per capita figures were also higher. In Ottawa, however, employment on the whole was rather quieter, and there was a falling-off in the reported earnings. As in the provinces, the general trends in manufacturing were upward, while there were variations in the movements in other industrial divisions within the cities.

Table 1 gives statistics of employment and earnings for leading industries in the eight cities whose returns are segregated each month.

### Employment by Economic Areas

The trend was upward in all provinces except New Brunswick, where a seasonal decline was indicated. The largest gains were in British Columbia. Activity in all provinces was at a decidedly higher level than at May 1 in 1941, or any other year for which information is on record.

*Maritime Provinces.*—On the whole, the advance in employment in the Maritime Provinces was below the average for May 1 in the years since 1920; the index was nevertheless at its peak for that date in the record. Nine hundred and thirty-two firms reported 117,240 employees, or 791 more than at April 1, 1942. The tendency was favourable in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, but seasonal curtailment in logging operations in New Brunswick resulted in a general decrease in employment in that province, in spite of improvement in certain other classes.

Activity in the Maritime Provinces, taken as a unit, was seasonally reduced in logging camps; there was also a relatively small decline in transportation. On the other hand, manufacturing was rather brisker, mainly in the iron and steel and chemical divisions. Construction showed considerable improvement, and mining, communications, services and trade reported minor gains.

The 832 establishments furnishing statistics for the beginning of May last year had an aggregate staff of 102,086 persons, being greater by 946 than at April 1, 1941. The index then stood at 136.5, compared with 156.7 at May 1, 1942.

*Quebec.*—The upward movement was resumed in Quebec, according to 3,295 employers of 519,341 men and women, as against 516,163 in the preceding month. This increase of 3,178 was not so large as that noted at May 1, 1941, being also smaller than the average gain at that date in the experience of the last twenty-one years. However, the level

of employment was higher than at any other May 1 for which information is available.

Further important improvement took place in manufacturing as compared with April 1; there were moderate additions to staffs in a number of industries, notably in tobacco, beverage, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel plants. The expansion in the last-named was the largest. On the other hand, lumber, pulp and paper and a few other classes were quieter. Logging camps continued to make large seasonal reductions in their personnel, nearly 6,600 men being laid off in this industry; trade also released a few employees. On the other hand, communications, transportation, building, highway construction and services showed greater activity, the increase in transportation and in the construction group as a whole being considerable. Employment was much brisker than at the beginning of May of last year, when 3,121 firms had reported 424,278 employees, or 10,614 more than in the preceding month; the index then stood at 146.8, many points lower than that of 177.9 at the date under review.

*Ontario.*—There was further industrial expansion in Ontario; the movement was seasonal, but the gain was below average according to the experience of earlier years of the record. Improvement was reported in manufacturing, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade, while large seasonal contractions were noted in logging. In the manufacturing group, there were considerable increases in lumber, chemical and iron and steel plants, together with smaller advances in animal food, beverage, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants. On the other hand, leather, vegetable food, pulp and paper, rubber and tobacco factories were slackier.

The working forces of the 5,636 co-operating establishments included 713,932 persons, compared with 709,595 at April 1. The latest index (175.9), was higher than in any other month in the period of observation.

Employment at the beginning of May, 1941, had increased considerably, according to statistics from 5,413 employers whose staffs aggregated 633,790. The index was then 156.4.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Manufacturing, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade showed heightened activity in the Prairie area, the greatest additions being in highway and railway construction. In the factory group, a substantial part of the advance took place in the animal food, textile and iron and steel divisions. On the other hand, mining and logging were seasonably slackier.

Statements were compiled from 1,814 firms in these provinces, whose employees increased from 172,158 at the beginning of April, to 176,826 at May 1. This advance, to which all three provinces in the Prairie area contributed, was not so pronounced as that recorded at the same date in 1941, but approximated the average at May 1 in the years since 1920. The index, standing at 130.7, was several points above that of 124.1 at the corresponding date of last year, being also higher than in any other May in the record. Statistics for May 1, 1941, had been received from 1,804 establishments, providing work for 167,881 men and women.

*British Columbia.*—Employment in British Columbia showed further marked increases; these were on a scale considerably above the average at May 1 in the experience of the last twenty-one years. The latest index was 158.8, the maximum to date in this record. An aggregate payroll of 147,026 persons was reported by the 1,387 employers furnishing data for May 1, 1942, who had 138,560 on their staffs at April 1, 1942. Logging, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and manufacturing showed heightened activity; the gains in logging and services were small, while those in manufacturing were particularly large. Within this division, food, lumber and iron and steel plants showed the greatest additions to the working forces. The expansion in iron and steel factories was the largest on record. There were moderate declines in mining and trade at the beginning of May.

For May 1, 1941, 1,318 firms had reported 122,507 workers, as compared with 119,174 in the preceding month.

Table 11 gives index numbers by economic areas.

### Employment by Cities

Seven of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated reported heightened employment; considerable improvement was indicated in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while little general change was shown in Ottawa. Except in Vancouver, the gains were on a smaller scale than those noted at May 1, 1941, but employment at the latest date in each of these centres was in greater volume than at the beginning of May of any earlier year of the record. In Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver, new all-time highs were indicated.

*Montreal.*—Manufacturing, transportation, construction and services recorded advances in Montreal, those in the two groups first named being extensive. Within the manufacturing division, considerable additions to staffs were

made in iron and steel factories; textile, tobacco and beverage plants were also busier, while small declines were noted in a number of industries. The 1,913 co-operating employers reported 247,258 persons on their payrolls, compared with 243,335 at April 1. This increase was not equal to that of May 1, 1941, being also below the average at the same date in earlier years of the record. Nevertheless, reported employment reached a new all-time maximum at the beginning of May, 1942. The 1,813 establishments furnishing data for the same date in 1941 had increased their employees to 206,840, from 200,859 at the beginning of April of last year.

*Quebec.*—Statements were tabulated from 228 firms with 29,964 employees, as against 29,066 at April 1. Most of the betterment took place in manufacturing, but the trend was also upward in construction, services and trade. The general gain was smaller than that recorded at May 1, 1941, although it exceeded the average at the beginning of May in preceding years. The index, at 214.3, was at its highest point in the record. The 216 employers furnishing data for May 1, 1941, had reported 21,823 workers on their payrolls.

*Toronto.*—Construction and maintenance, transportation, services, trade and manufacturing showed heightened activity in Toronto. The largest gains took place in the last-named, in which the additions in iron and steel and chemical products were most outstanding. According to information obtained from 1,971 concerns in Toronto, their staffs aggregated 227,403, as compared with 224,634 at April 1. This advance was not so large as that indicated at May 1 of last spring, but exceeded the average gain at the same date in the years since 1922, when the record for Toronto was commenced. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of May, 1941, when statistics had been received from 1,876 establishments employing 191,638 assistants, or 5,608 more than in the preceding month; the index then stood at 149.7, compared with 176.9 at the latest date.

*Ottawa.*—The trend in manufacturing and services was moderately upward in Ottawa, but construction was quieter; 252 employers reported staffs aggregating 20,633, compared with 20,652 in the preceding month. The index, at 156.6, was many points higher than at the same date of last spring, although a decidedly larger advance had then been indicated. Two hundred and forty firms had made returns for May 1, 1941, and their employees had numbered 19,191, compared with 18,749 in the month before.

*Hamilton.*—A combined working force of 60,308 was employed by the 345 co-operating

establishments, as against 59,272 in their last report. Manufacturing was considerably more active, while the various non-manufacturing divisions showed slight improvement. Industrial employment in Hamilton was at a higher level than at the same date of last year, when a larger advance had been recorded by the 337 reporting employers, whose personnel included 51,310 men and women.

*Windsor.*— There was a further gain in Windsor; returns for May 1 were tabulated from 204 firms with 36,504 workers, compared with 36,264 in the preceding month. The moderate improvement took place largely in manufacturing (mainly in textile and beverage plants), and in construction, transportation and trade. Additions to their payrolls had also been indicated by the 195 industries reporting at May 1, 1941, when they employed 31,199 persons. Employment was then at a much lower level, the index standing at 227.9, as compared with 268.6 at the date under review.

*Winnipeg.*— Manufacturing, construction, services and trade showed heightened activity in Winnipeg, where the 560 co-operating employers had a staff of 54,400, compared with 53,122 at April 1. Employment generally was more active than at the same date of last year, when a larger advance had been noted in the 556 establishments from which information had been received; their personnel had included 49,879 men and women.

*Vancouver.*—The number engaged in manufacturing operations increased substantially in Vancouver; especially important expansion was noted in iron and steel factories. Transportation and construction were also brisker, while trade reported a falling-off. According to data received from 607 firms in this city, they had enlarged their working forces from 62,946 persons at April 1 to 68,461 at May 1. The index was many points higher than at the beginning of May, 1941, when a smaller advance had been reported by the 582 co-operating employers, whose staffs had included 49,682 men and women.

### Employment by Industries

*Manufacturing.*—There was further important expansion in manufacturing operations at the beginning of May. The increase of 14,901 in the reported personnel considerably exceeded the average number added to the payrolls at May 1 in the years since 1920, although it was smaller than the gain indicated at that date in 1941 and in three of the nineteen pre-war years for which data are available; the percentage increase, however, was slightly below normal for the beginning of May. Returns were tabulated from 7,277 establishments with a combined payroll of

1,053,500 men and women, as compared with 1,038,599 in the preceding month. This increase of 1.4 per cent raised the index (1926=100) from 199.4 at April 1, to a new all-time peak of 202.3 at May 1; the figure for the same date in 1941 had been 162.3. There was thus an increase of 24.6 per cent over the twelve months; the gain indicated at May 1, 1941, over the same date in 1940 had been 29.1 per cent.

Reflecting the less-than-normal percentage gain at the date under review, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a slight decline, falling from 201.1 at April 1 to 200.8 at the beginning of May. This is only the fourth occasion since the outbreak of war on which the upward movement of the seasonally-adjusted index has been checked. However, the latest figure was higher than in any earlier month of the record except April 1, 1942.

A large proportion of the increase in manufacturing as a whole was reported in iron and steel plants, which absorbed 10,641 additional workers. The animal food, lumber, chemical, beverage, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, textile and clay, glass and stone divisions also showed expansion. On the other hand, leather, vegetable food, pulp and paper, printing and publishing and tobacco factories reported curtailment in employment, which in some cases was seasonal in character.

For May 1, 1941, information had been received from 6,883 factories, employing 843,560 persons, an increase of 21,335 from their April 1 payrolls. The most marked gains had then also been made in the iron and steel division.

The unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at May 1 in recent years are as follows, based on the 1926 average as 100:— 1942, 202.3; 1941, 162.3; 1940, 125.7; 1939, 108.4; 1938, 110.6; 1937, 113.8 and 1936, 102.7.

*Logging.*— There were seasonal declines in logging on a scale exceeding the average for May 1 in the years since 1920; however, the general reduction was smaller than at May 1, 1941, when the index, at 107.9, was considerably below the latest figure of 158.5. This is the highest for May 1 in the record of 21 years. The 462 co-operating firms employed 47,027 men, or 14,904 fewer than at the beginning of April. There were general losses except in British Columbia, where a moderate gain was indicated.

*Mining.*— Returns were received from 428 mine operators with 81,076 persons in their employ, as against 81,762 in the preceding month. Coal-mining was seasonally slackier and there was a falling-off in the extraction of metallic ores, but improvement was shown in the quarrying and other non-metallic mineral division. Employment in mining as a whole

was at a slightly lower level than at May 1, 1941; the index then stood at 174.8, compared with 173.5 at the date under review.

*Communications.*—An increase was indicated in employment on telephones and telegraphs. The index in communications was higher than at the same date of last year, when a decrease had been noted. The branches and companies co-operating reported an aggregate working force of 27,702 persons, compared with 27,189 at April 1, 1942.

*Transportation.*—The expansion in transportation was pronounced, considerably exceeding the average advance at May 1 in the last 21 years. Improvement was indicated in the three branches of transportation—steam railway, local and water. The gain in the last named was greatest. A personnel of 131,134 men and women was employed by the 558 companies and divisional superintendents making returns, who had 124,721 employees at April 1. The index stood at 104.1, as compared with 99.2 at the beginning of May, 1941. The latest index was the highest for May in any year since 1930.

*Construction and Maintenance.*—The trend of employment in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance was seasonally upward. The largest increase took place in work on the highways. On the whole, 14,223 persons were added to the staffs of the 1,463 employers making returns, who had a

combined working force of 137,444. The number taken on was smaller than that noted at the same date of last year, but was above the average for May 1 in the period 1921-1941; the percentage gain, however, was below normal. The latest index, at 109.3, was lower than that of 120.0 reported at the beginning of May in 1941.

*Services.*—Heightened activity was indicated in laundering and dry-cleaning plants and in hotels and restaurants. Statements were received from 615 firms in these industries having 39,272 workers, as against 38,491 in their last report. The increase was above average, although it was not so large as that noted at May 1 in either 1940 or 1941. Employment was at its peak for the first of May in this record of over twenty-one years.

*Trade.*—Moderate additions to staffs were reported in retail trade, while wholesale houses released some employees. The general gain was less than normal for the season. Nevertheless, the level of activity was above that at May 1 in any other year for which statistics are available, with the exception of 1941, when the index was slightly higher. The co-operating merchants, numbering 2,200, enlarged their forces by 499 persons to 157,510 at the date under review.

Index numbers by industries are given in Table III.

### Employment in Trade Unions at the close of May, 1942

Unemployment in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons, who are engaged at work outside their own trades, or who are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variations in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference, only, to the organizations reporting.

There were 2,208 reports tabulated in May, having a total membership of 352,821 persons, of whom, 8,535, or a percentage of 2.4 were unemployed. These members were to a large extent, temporarily out of work. The percentage who were unemployed in the previous month was 3.3, and in May, a year ago, it was 4.6.

The considerably higher employment level which was indicated in the May reports was due in part, to the substantial seasonal improvement for members in the building and construction trades; unemployment in May

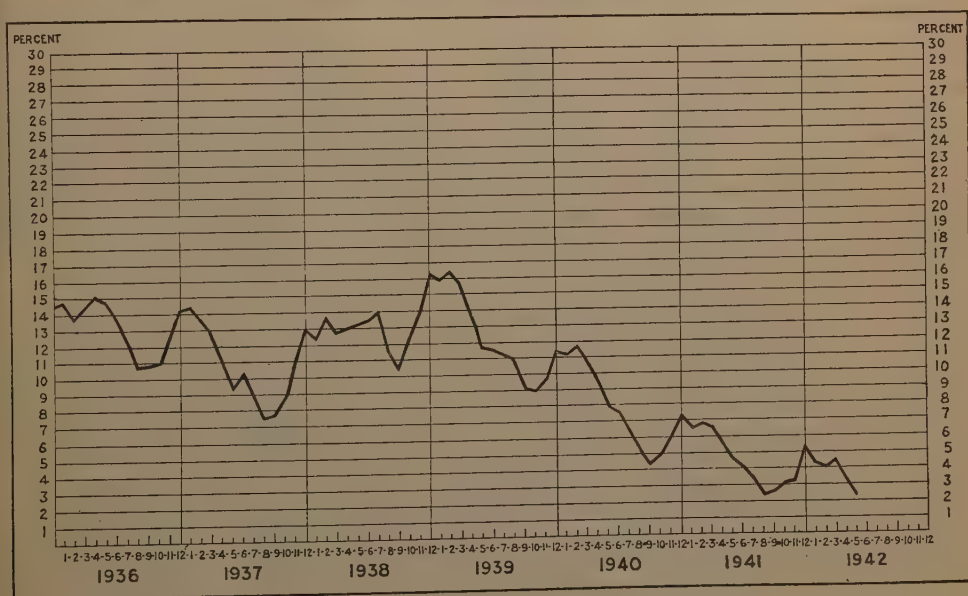
standing at 8.4 per cent, in comparison with 12.5 per cent in April. Still higher employment levels were in evidence, likewise, in the manufacturing and transportation industries. As will be seen in Table II, the unemployment percentages in May were 1.9 and 1.3 respectively, whereas in April the corresponding percentages were 2.4 and 1.5. Unemployment for union members in mining declined from 5.5 to 3.9 per cent and among fishermen there was a noteworthy employment increase, the percentage of members who were out of work in May being 6.0, compared with 12.5 per cent in April.

Table I shows the percentages of unemployment in trade unions by provinces. It will be seen that these ranged from 1.1 per cent unemployed in British Columbia to 4.5 per cent in Alberta. Considerably higher employment levels were apparent in Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta. Unemployment among Ontario members dropped from 4.4 per cent in April to 2.5 per cent in May. This improvement was due mainly to seasonal expansion for workers in the building and

construction trades, and the re-employment of a large number of workers in the re-organized automobile plants. Seasonal increases in building and construction in Manitoba and better conditions among coal miners in Alberta accounted for the higher employment levels manifested in reports received from unions in these provinces. Fractional employment increases only, were in evidence in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia; in New Brunswick, the percentage of members without work in May remained unchanged at 1.6. A comparison with the conditions at the end of May, 1941, as shown in Table I, disclosed a marked employment increase in Alberta, the percentage of mem-

employment increase was apparent in Toronto, the unemployment percentage being 2.6 in comparison with 4.1 per cent in the preceding month. Employment in Winnipeg and Regina, likewise, was high, a moderate improvement only, however, being shown in each case, over April conditions. Fractional employment increases were reflected in Saint John and Vancouver, while in Halifax and Montreal there were fractional declines. In comparison with conditions as reported in May, a year ago, Edmonton and Saint John unions reported pronounced increases in work, unemployment in the former city dropping to 2.2, from 10.0 per cent in the corresponding month, a year ago, while the comparative per-

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



bers out of work standing at 4.5 as against 12.0, a year ago. In Quebec and British Columbia also, the employment levels were much higher, while in Manitoba and New Brunswick there were increases in work, although to a lesser degree; fractional improvement, only, was reflected in reports received from Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan unions.

A separate compilation is made each month of unemployment among trade union members in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. The percentages of unemployment in these cities ranged from 0.6 per cent in Saint John to 3.2 per cent in Winnipeg. There was a noteworthy expansion in work in Edmonton, unemployment declining from 6.4 per cent in April to 2.2 per cent in May. A substantial

percentages in Saint John were 0.6 and 6.5 respectively. In Halifax, Vancouver, Montreal and Winnipeg, there were employment advances, although to a lesser degree. In Regina there was a fractional decline in work and in Toronto the percentage of unemployment increased from 1.5 in May, a year ago, to 2.6 per cent in the month under review.

The accompanying chart illustrates the trend of unemployment from January, 1936, to date. The curve of unemployment in May, 1942, rested at a substantially lower level than in the previous month, thus indicating a noteworthy employment expansion. The point of the curve was at a distinctly lower level than that shown in May, a year ago, thus reflecting a pronounced improvement.

There were 717 reports tabulated from unions in the manufacturing industries. These organizations had a total membership of 177,893 persons, of whom, 3,345, or a percentage of 1.9 were without work compared with percentages of 2.4 in April and 3.1 in May, a year ago. In comparison with the preceding month a very much higher employment level was in evidence among tailors, although their membership was small, unemployment showing a decline among these workers from 21.3 per cent in April to 11.0 in May. Unions in the iron and steel trades continued to report a very high employment level, unemployment being reported at 1.5 per cent compared with 3.0 in April. Among workers in miscellaneous manufacturing industries, likewise, conditions were somewhat better, although unemployment was still high, standing at 16.2 compared with 21.0 per cent in the previous month. Leather and fur workers' unions reflected fractional improvement; among the leather workers unemployment stood at 7.1 per cent as against 7.3 in April, and among fur workers the unemployment percentage declined fractionally from 10.6 to 10.5 per cent in May. Among those unions reporting a fully employed membership in May as in April, were soft drink workers, cigar and tobacco workers, hat, cap and glove workers, butchers, meat and fish packers, rubber, jewellery, and gas workers. The unemployment percentage among bakers and confectioners, papermakers and clay, glass and stone and woodworkers remained unchanged; there was fractional unemployment, only, among the workers in these trades. Employment remained very high among electric current employees, and textile workers, although in each case a fractional decline in work was observed. Among printing tradesmen, and metal polishers there were fractional decreases in work, unemployment increasing in the former group from 1.8 per cent to 1.9 in May and in the latter trade from 2.4 in April to 2.6 per cent in the month under survey. Due to the usual seasonal conditions, garment workers reported a fair reduction in employment, 3.3 per cent being out of work at the end of May, in comparison with 0.8 per cent in April. In comparison with the situation in May, a year ago, leather workers were much better employed, and among garment workers the percentage of 3.3 reported as being out of work in May was much lower than that of May, a year ago, when 6.4 per cent of these workers were unemployed. A slightly higher employment level was apparent among members in the iron and steel trades. Cigar and tobacco,

jewellery and gas workers were fully employed in both months. Among metal polishers there was a slight recession in available employment and fur workers reported an appreciable contraction in work.

Returns were received from 54 unions of coal miners, having a total membership of 21,057 persons, of whom, 795, or a per-

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Average 1932.....	9.6	14.4	26.4	23.7	20.0	15.8	22.6	21.6	22.6
Average 1933.....	16.0	13.0	25.2	24.4	20.3	17.2	21.7	20.8	22.3
Average 1934.....	8.7	7.9	22.8	18.1	17.7	13.2	17.8	20.2	18.2
Average 1935.....	6.9	8.6	20.9	14.3	12.6	9.8	15.4	16.4	15.4
Average 1936.....	6.8	7.4	18.9	12.0	10.1	9.6	12.0	11.9	13.2
Average 1937.....	5.5	5.2	15.0	8.3	9.0	9.0	12.0	10.6	10.7
Average 1938.....	4.9	10.0	17.4	12.1	11.9	9.1	12.3	14.0	13.1
Average 1939.....	7.1	9.0	16.0	11.1	9.6	8.9	12.3	12.0	12.3
Average 1940.....	3.1	3.7	11.0	6.0	7.3	6.9	9.7	7.6	7.8
Average 1941.....	2.2	2.3	6.1	3.4	4.4	3.4	6.7	4.5	4.5
May 1931.....	6.4	10.3	20.5	15.6	13.0	12.8	22.0	14.2	16.2
May 1932.....	8.5	14.2	26.3	23.6	21.0	14.0	26.5	20.4	22.1
May 1933.....	26.6	14.2	25.0	24.9	21.0	17.9	25.9	19.5	23.8
May 1934.....	8.8	8.1	23.6	15.9	17.8	14.2	24.3	18.4	18.5
May 1935.....	5.9	8.4	22.2	12.9	14.1	10.2	21.8	17.2	15.9
May 1936.....	7.4	8.7	19.6	15.0	9.9	7.7	15.7	11.6	14.8
May 1937.....	5.4	5.0	14.1	6.2	7.0	8.0	15.8	6.8	9.5
May 1938.....	3.8	10.5	17.0	12.4	9.4	10.3	18.1	13.8	13.2
May 1939.....	6.3	14.1	13.5	11.0	10.0	7.5	18.3	10.0	11.7
May 1940.....	3.2	4.1	10.0	5.1	9.7	5.5	16.1	9.3	7.9
May 1941.....	2.5	2.8	7.3	1.5	5.3	1.8	12.0	4.2	4.6
June 1941.....	2.0	1.9	6.2	2.0	4.3	1.8	11.5	3.8	4.1
July 1941.....	2.0	1.6	4.1	2.7	4.1	1.5	6.9	4.8	3.5
Aug. 1941.....	1.8	1.7	3.7	1.6	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.4
Sept. 1941.....	1.8	1.8	3.7	2.1	2.8	1.6	1.9	2.6	2.7
Oct. 1941.....	1.6	1.2	4.7	2.0	2.7	3.2	3.7	3.1	3.1
Nov. 1941.....	1.3	1.4	5.1	1.7	5.4	3.7	2.4	4.0	3.2
Dec. 1941.....	1.0	2.1	5.7	6.0	6.2	4.2	3.8	5.3	5.2
Jan. 1942.....	1.3	1.9	5.4	4.4	6.3	3.8	3.3	3.6	1.3
Feb. 1942.....	1.6	2.0	4.4	4.6	4.1	4.6	4.1	2.7	4.0
March 1942.....	2.1	2.2	4.5	5.7	4.0	3.8	7.0	2.6	4.5
April 1942.....	1.9	1.6	3.0	4.4	4.0	2.1	6.1	1.4	3.3
May 1942.....	1.6	1.6	2.8	2.5	2.7	1.2	4.5	1.1	2.4

centage of 3.8 were unemployed in comparison with 5.0 per cent in April, 1942 and 8.8 per cent in May, 1941. Compared with the previous month, Alberta unions indicated a noteworthy expansion in work, unemployment dropping from 13.3 per cent to 9.3 in May. A fractional advance in employment was observed in British Columbia, in which province there were very few of these members out of work. There was a fractional improvement among the Nova Scotia members, unemployment declining from 2.3 to

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Rubber workers	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
May, 1931.....	1.1	31.8	12.8	17.9	5.7	12.5	25.2	7.4	0.31	7.47	3.8	8.7	32.5	7.4	12.0	0.10	7.6	9.9	20.6	0	0.32	0.37	9.2	23.5	11.5	10.3	1.1	7.1	7.2	0	4.9	8.8	2.1	16.8	16.2
May, 1932.....	0.26	7.14	3.24	2.12	8.12	6.12	4.12	7.4	0.36	7.29	8.25	1.30	2.27	4.26	3	0.26	0.22	2.26	2.0	0	0.63	4.6	12.2	29.4	14.0	1.5	15.8	16.0	0	2.3	13.8	9.5	20.5	22.1	
May, 1933.....	2.1	6.1	5.21	5.28	5.16	8.17	0.23	0.14	5	0.32	4.24	4.23	2.25	0.10	0.25	1	0.35	4.26	7.20	0	0	0.65	4.6	12.2	29.4	14.0	0	13.2	13.5	0	6.6	11.7	5.2	21.6	23.8
May, 1934.....	4.3	6.1	12.1	11.5	9.5	7.2	2.8	10.3	0.18	4.9	0.23	5.8	1.3	11.1	0	0.19	2.33	3.69	0	0	0.69	3.63	5.3	27.6	9.9	0	11.9	12.1	4.3	6.6	6.3	1.8	14.7	18.5	
May, 1935.....	3.4	9.2	15.7	11.5	9.11	6.8	8.9	8.6	0.7	6.20	19.7	21.0	9.7	16.3	0	0.15	0.15	9.90	6	0	0.44	9.48	3.9	29.0	9.3	0	10.9	11.1	0	0.5	1.7	1.5	15.1	15.9	
May, 1936.....	8	8.4	18.1	11.5	10.8	5.8	3.0	8.2	0.13	1.31	2	4.9	33.9	43.7	21.1	0.11	4.12	11.5	0	0	0.83	4.0	3	13.1	7.7	0	10.2	10.5	0	0	4.0	0.6	7.7	9.5	
May, 1937.....	3	1.5	15.5	8.2	5.7	5.7	5.2	6.2	0	4.3	10.1	4.12	2.9	17.0	0	0.5	4.8	11.5	0	0	0.86	9.26	5.7	28.6	5.4	0	8.6	8.8	0	0	2.8	1.6	3.9	7.9	
May, 1938.....	8	4.9	13.3	15.8	6.0	7.0	8.5	5.1	5.3	8.9	6.2	12.9	3.1	18.5	22.3	0.13	7.3	3.48	0	1.5	0.30	2.30	7.3	24.8	8.8	1.5	6.2	6.3	0	0	4.0	1.1	6.7	11.7	
May, 1939.....	4.0	9.0	15.3	11.6	5.4	7.7	8.6	6.3	6.1	4.8	8.0	1.7	6.2	1.4	8.0	0.16	1.2	7.48	0	0	0.27	5.30	6.6	31.0	5.4	0	6.2	6.3	0	0	2.8	1.6	3.9	7.9	
May, 1940.....	19.5	14.1	13.5	6.8	2.9	3.2	1.8	5.5	5.3	8.9	6.2	12.9	3.1	18.5	22.3	0.13	7.3	3.48	0	0	0.27	5.30	6.6	31.0	5.4	0	6.2	6.3	0	0	2.8	1.6	3.9	7.9	
May, 1941.....	12.5	3.8	11.5	3.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	2.9	6.1	4.8	8.0	1.7	6.2	1.4	8.0	0.16	1.2	7.48	0	0	0.27	5.30	6.6	31.0	5.4	0	6.2	6.3	0	0	2.8	1.6	3.9	7.9	
June, 1941.....	16.9	3.2	11.9	3.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	2.9	6.1	4.8	8.0	1.7	6.2	1.4	8.0	0.16	1.2	7.48	0	0	0.27	5.30	6.6	31.0	5.4	0	6.2	6.3	0	0	2.8	1.6	3.9	7.9	
July, 1941.....	17.5	7.2	10.5	2.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	4.2	6.1	4.8	8.0	1.7	6.2	1.4	8.0	0.16	1.2	7.48	0	0	0.27	5.30	6.6	31.0	5.4	0	6.2	6.3	0	0	2.8	1.6	3.9	7.9	
August, 1941.....	17.5	7.2	10.5	2.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	4.2	6.1	4.8	8.0	1.7	6.2	1.4	8.0	0.16	1.2	7.48	0	0	0.27	5.30	6.6	31.0	5.4	0	6.2	6.3	0	0	2.8	1.6	3.9	7.9	
September, 1941.....	10.4	6.4	4.2	1.6	4.7	1.1	1.5	2.3	4.3	1.1	4.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	2.0	3.1	1.4	0	0.11	5.3	7.3	1.8	14.9	1.3	0	3.3	3.7	0	0	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.7
October, 1941.....	6.3	6.5	4.1	2.4	1.9	1.1	1.5	2.3	4.3	1.1	4.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	2.0	3.1	1.4	0	0.11	5.3	7.3	1.8	14.9	1.3	0	3.3	3.7	0	0	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.7
November, 1941.....	14.5	6.9	2.1	2.7	1.9	1.3	1.0	2.0	0	1.6	6.2	0.8	4.1	5.9	14.3	0	1.1	0.4	0	0	0.13	1.8	6.6	4.9	19.4	2.3	0	3.3	3.7	0	0	1.1	1.1	1.5	2.3
December, 1941.....	17.7	39.3	2.1	4.7	1.9	1.3	1.0	2.0	0	1.6	6.2	0.8	4.1	5.9	14.3	0	1.1	0.4	0	0	0.13	1.8	6.6	4.9	19.4	2.3	0	3.3	3.7	0	0	1.1	1.1	1.5	2.3
January, 1942.....	13.6	11.1	2.2	3.1	1.7	1.3	1.2	6.2	0	1.3	2.7	0.8	3.1	5.6	25.8	4.9	1.7	1.1	8.1	0	0.20	2.14	3.2	13.6	3.3	0	3.3	3.7	0	0	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.4	
February, 1942.....	8.4	5.6	2.3	2.3	1.7	1.1	1.1	6.0	0	1.3	2.7	0.8	3.1	5.6	25.8	4.9	1.7	1.1	8.1	0	0.20	2.14	3.2	13.6	3.3	0	3.3	3.7	0	0	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.4	
March, 1942.....	12.5	3.7	3.9	2.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.9	0	1.3	2.7	0.8	3.1	5.6	25.8	4.9	1.7	1.1	8.1	0	0.20	2.14	3.2	13.6	3.3	0	3.3	3.7	0	0	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.4	
April, 1942.....	12.5	3.7	3.9	2.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.9	0	1.3	2.7	0.8	3.1	5.6	25.8	4.9	1.7	1.1	8.1	0	0.20	2.14	3.2	13.6	3.3	0	3.3	3.7	0	0	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.4	
May, 1942.....	6.0	3.9	3.9	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.9	0	1.3	2.7	0.8	3.1	5.6	25.8	4.9	1.7	1.1	8.1	0	0.20	2.14	3.2	13.6	3.3	0	3.3	3.7	0	0	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.4	

2.2 per cent; as in April, New Brunswick members were reported as fully employed. In comparison with conditions in May, 1941, there was pronounced expansion in work available, in both Alberta and British Columbia. In Alberta the percentage of unemployed members stood at 9.3 in comparison with 28.9 per cent in May, 1941, while in British Columbia there was fractional unemployment only, as compared with nearly 10 per cent who were out of work, in May, a year ago. In New Brunswick union members were fully employed at both dates, while in Nova Scotia there was a slight decline.

Reports were tabulated from 9 unions of quarry workers having 4,298 members, of whom 207, or a percentage of 4.8, were unemployed in contrast with percentages of 5.9 in April and 32.4 in May, a year ago.

In the building and construction trades there were 222 reports tabulated. The combined membership was 31,433 persons, of whom 2,627, or a percentage of 8.4, were without work, in comparison with percentages of 12.5 in April and 10.0 in May, a year ago. The percentage of members unemployed among carpenters and joiners declined from 13.7 in April to 7.8 per cent in May, while substantial improvement, likewise, occurred for bricklayers, masons and plasterers and hod carriers and building labourers, although the unemployment percentage in the trades first named stood at 22.0; while among hod carriers and building labourers there was but 3.7 per cent reported as being without work. Although the membership is small and the change did not involve many workers, lathers and roofers indicated pronounced betterment, while a slight employment increase only was apparent among steam shovelmen. There was very little unemployment among painters, decorators and paperhangers and electrical workers; slightly higher employment levels were observed among these workers, while plumbers indicated a fractional improvement only. Among bridge and structural iron workers, the percentage of those without work was 5.6 which was identical with that shown in April. On the other hand, among granite and stone cutters the percentage of those out of work increased fractionally from 20.8 to 21.0. In comparison with the situation in May, 1941, hod carriers and building labourers were much better employed and heightened

activity was in evidence, also, among carpenters and joiners. Although but few members were involved, the situation among granite and stonecutters was much improved, there having been over 40 per cent of these workers without employment in May, a year ago. On the contrary, a fractional contraction was observed among electrical workers; the percentage of unemployment among lathers increased substantially although, as this membership is small, not many workers were involved.

There were 875 returns received from unions in the transportation industries. The total membership was given as 79,901, of whom, 1,077, or a percentage of 1.3 were without work, in comparison with percentages of 1.5 in April and 2.6 in May, 1941. Steam railwaymen, whose membership embraced over 78 per cent of the entire group total, indicated a fractionally better situation; employment among these workers remained at a very high level. Further improvement was in evidence among navigation workers, the unemployment percentage standing at 4.5, compared with 7.4 per cent in April. Among street and electric railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs there were but fractional changes; in the former group there was a very slight improvement while among teamsters and chauffeurs there was a fractional recession. In comparison with reports received in May, 1941, navigation workers recorded pronounced betterment and among steam railwaymen there was a slightly higher employment level. No change in the unemployment percentage was apparent among street and electric railway employees, while a fractional decrease in available work was in evidence among teamsters and chauffeurs.

Reports were tabulated from 10 unions of retail shop clerks. The total membership was 2,978. All of the members were fully employed in May, as in the preceding month and in May, a year ago.

Reports were received from 99 unions of civic employees, whose combined membership was 9,789 persons, of whom, 5, or a percentage of 0.1 were unemployed. This percentage was identical with that reported in April. The percentage of those who were out of work in May, a year ago, was 0.6.

From unions in the miscellaneous group of trades there were 160 returns received. The

total membership was 12,003, of whom 115, or a percentage of 1.0, were unemployed compared with 1.1 per cent in April, 1942, and 4.1 in May, 1941. Fractional employment increases were apparent among theatre and stage employees and stationary engineers and firemen. Among hotel and restaurant employees and unclassified workers the unemployment percentages remained unchanged; barbers reported a fractional recession. The unemployment percentages in all of these occupations were low, ranging from 0.1 per cent among unclassified workers to 2.5 per cent among theatre and stage employees. In comparison with returns tabulated in May, 1941, hotel and restaurant employees, whose returns recorded an unemployment percentage of 0.8 showed a pronounced employment increase over the May reports, of a year ago, when 5.3 per cent of these members were without work. Among theatre and stage employees, unclassified workers and stationary engineers and firemen the employment levels

were substantially higher; a fractional increase in work was apparent for barbers.

Reports were tabulated from 4 unions of fishermen. This combined membership was 1,657, of whom, 100, or a percentage of 6.0 were unemployed, in comparison with 12.5 per cent in both the previous month and in May, 1941.

Returns were received from 2 unions of lumber workers and loggers. The total membership was 2,182. Of these, 85, or a percentage of 3.9 were without work compared with 3.7 per cent in the previous month and 3.8 per cent in May, a year ago.

Table I shows by provinces the average percentage of union members who were unemployed each year from 1931 to 1941, inclusive and also, the percentage of unemployment for May of each year from 1931 to 1940, inclusive, and for each month from May, 1941, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the months included in Table I.

## Building Permits Issued in Canada during May, 1942

Compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

The May report of building permits includes returns from 177 of the 204 municipalities in Canada which have systems for issuing such permits and of this number 166 reported detailed operations. The remaining 11 advised that no permits had been issued during the month of May while 27 municipalities had failed to report at the close of June 12.

The total value of permits reported as issued in the month of May is \$8,556,122. Revised values for the month of April include returns from 200 municipalities and aggregate \$11,295,975. Reports were received from 56 of the 58 original municipalities and

show a value of \$6,513,162 for May. The corresponding revised value for April includes 58 returns and is \$9,050,784, while the May, 1941, value was \$12,704,074.

The total value of permits issued by all municipalities during the five elapsed months of the current year is \$37,665,830. The value of the 58 municipalities for the same period is \$29,261,369, while their corresponding value in 1941 was \$39,925,772.

During the month of May new construction of all types amounted to 70.3 per cent of the total value, while the percentage of new residential construction was 55.7.

TABLE I.—VALUES AND CLASSIFICATIONS OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, MAY, 1942

Classification of Permits	CANADA	Provinces			
		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
All Permits—Total Value.....	8,556,122	18,375	273,102	106,933	2,283,545
New construction.....	6,013,604	450	172,512	64,750	1,557,970
Additions, alterations, repairs.....	2,542,518	17,925	100,590	42,183	725,575
Residential.....	5,745,702	875	156,922	28,828	1,464,397
New construction.....	4,767,112	450	124,412	14,750	1,151,875
Additions, alterations, repairs.....	978,590	425	32,510	14,078	312,522
Institutional.....	258,020		1,000	150	62,000
New construction.....	33,635				
Additions, alterations, repairs.....	224,385		1,000	150	62,000
Commercial.....	1,518,388	17,500	114,380	77,155	351,876
New construction.....	689,686		48,100	50,000	245,600
Additions, alterations, repairs.....	828,702	17,500	66,280	27,155	106,276
Industrial.....	954,574		800	800	357,767
New construction.....	501,570				149,300
Additions, alterations, repairs.....	453,004		800	800	208,467
Other Building.....	79,438				47,505
New construction.....	21,601				11,195
Additions, alterations, repairs.....	57,837				36,310

Classification of Permits	Provinces (Con.)				
	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
All Permits—Total Value.....	3,772,482	536,963	226,025	641,495	697,202
New construction.....	2,739,290	402,408	108,070	479,380	488,774
Additions, alterations, repairs.....	1,033,192	134,555	117,955	162,115	208,428
Residential.....	2,533,289	425,368	119,450	546,304	470,269
New construction.....	2,160,396	360,588	79,385	463,063	412,193
Additions, alterations, repairs.....	372,893	64,780	40,065	83,241	58,076
Institutional.....	92,135	800	37,700	2,250	61,985
New construction.....	16,285				17,350
Additions, alterations, repairs.....	75,850	800	37,700	2,250	44,635
Commercial.....	565,249	94,750	67,895	89,306	140,277
New construction.....	224,524	25,800	28,070	13,327	54,265
Additions, alterations, repairs.....	340,725	68,950	39,825	75,979	86,012
Industrial.....	562,457	16,000			16,750
New construction.....	335,820	16,000			450
Additions, alterations, repairs.....	226,637				16,300
Other Building.....	19,352	45	980	3,635	7,921
New construction.....	2,265	20	615	2,990	4,516
Additions, alterations, repairs.....	17,087	25	365	645	3,405

TABLE II.—RECORD OF BUILDING PERMITS AND THEIR INDEXES, TOGETHER WITH AVERAGE INDEXES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS, 1926-1942. (1926=100)

Year	Value of Building Permits issued		Index of value of building permits	Average Index of wholesale prices of building materials	Year	Value of Building Permits issued		Index of value of building permits	Average Index of wholesale prices of building materials
	May	First 5 months				May	First 5 months		
	\$	\$	First 5 months	First 5 months		\$	\$	First 5 months	First 5 months
1942.....	8,556,122	37,665,830	(1) 48.7	(2)	1933.....	2,065,372	6,726,695	11.2	75.2
1941.....	7,144,335	52,013,064	(1) 66.5	101.5	1932.....	5,488,845	19,312,720	32.1	73.8
1940.....	13,847,046	37,614,530	(1) 62.6	94.7	1931.....	12,115,291	50,356,550	83.9	83.6
1939.....	6,722,431	19,676,036	32.8	87.5	1930.....	20,321,160	66,792,498	111.2	95.7
1938.....	6,599,318	19,275,095	32.3	90.7	1929.....	24,185,738	96,792,675	161.2	99.4
1937.....	5,416,299	22,050,984	36.7	95.1	1928.....	27,515,522	79,285,027	132.0	95.8
1936.....	4,836,358	13,666,195	22.8	84.3	1927.....	20,138,657	62,479,480	104.1	96.1
1935.....	4,728,340	19,535,656	32.5	81.2	1926.....	18,504,296	60,042,369	100.0	101.3
1934.....	3,019,761	7,999,917	13.3	82.5					

<sup>1</sup> Figures based on values reported by the original 58 municipalities.<sup>2</sup> Data not yet available.

TABLE III.—VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 MUNICIPALITIES IN CANADA IN MAY, 1942, AND IN MAY, 1941

"N.P.I."—Indicates that no permits were issued during the current month.  
"No Report"—Indicates that the municipality failed to furnish its monthly report.

Cities	Value of Permits Issued during—		Cities	Value of Permits Issued during—	
	May 1942	May 1941		May 1942	May 1941
	\$	\$		\$	\$
<b>Prince Edward Island—</b>			<b>Ontario—Conc.</b>		
*Charlottetown.....	18,375	4,325	*Sarnia.....	27,637	21,724
<b>Nova Scotia—</b>			*Sault Ste. Marie.....	64,449	129,456
*Halifax.....	159,155	197,041	*Stratford.....	4,080	6,290
*New Glasgow.....	9,225	9,993	*Toronto.....	631,033	1,119,152
*Sydney.....	33,100	111,050	*East York Twp.....	213,023	328,889
<b>New Brunswick—</b>			*Windsor.....	124,978	394,965
*Fredericton.....	76,250	1,980	*Riverside.....	6,200	25,275
*Moncton.....	No Report	98,575	*Woodstock.....	8,348	37,703
*Saint John.....	20,583	48,905	*York Twp.....	226,000	219,750
<b>Quebec—</b>			<b>Manitoba—</b>		
*Montreal (*Maisonneuve).....	1,027,371	2,445,180	*Brandon.....	10,055	41,418
*Quebec.....	170,305	451,231	*St. Boniface.....	63,034	122,915
*Shawinigan Falls.....	137,905	178,520	*Winnipeg.....	433,250	609,150
*Sherbrooke.....	81,615	266,400	<b>Saskatchewan—</b>		
*Trois-Rivieres.....	31,795	57,935	*Moose Jaw.....	19,983	3,880
*Westmount.....	45,117	5,575	*Regina.....	103,312	95,666
<b>Ontario—</b>			*Saskatoon.....	33,325	18,750
*Belleville.....	48,850	10,200	<b>Alberta—</b>		
*Brantford.....	26,835	25,942	*Calgary.....	333,145	182,031
*Chatham.....	9,361	53,576	*Edmonton.....	236,335	256,290
*Fort William.....	176,743	292,145	*Lethbridge.....	56,150	33,925
*Galt.....	13,218	19,819	*Medicine Hat.....	11,055	62,380
*Guelph.....	20,303	24,476	<b>British Columbia—</b>		
*Hamilton.....	320,891	516,723	*Nanaimo.....	9,545	8,625
*Kingston.....	45,797	210,321	*New Westminster.....	86,650	74,900
*Kitchener.....	30,130	114,081	*Prince Rupert.....	18,750	18,470
*London.....	78,365	86,280	*Vancouver.....	442,870	1,284,490
*Oshawa.....	19,085	89,685	*North Vancouver.....	13,620	34,595
*Ottawa.....	237,500	425,250	*Vernon.....	8,590	18,637
*Owen Sound.....	6,185	38,845	*Victoria.....	73,883	251,950
*Peterborough.....	34,920	110,991			
*Port Arthur.....	112,519	1,050,119	Total 58 Municipalities.....	6,513,162 <sup>1</sup>	12,704,074
*St. Catharines.....	107,365	185,400	Total 35 Municipalities.....	5,281,791 <sup>2</sup>	11,074,932
*St. Thomas.....	9,066	12,480			

\* Indicates a municipality whose records are available back to 1910.  
<sup>1</sup> 56 municipalities only, reporting.  
<sup>2</sup> 34 municipalities only, reporting.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British Ministry of Labour Gazette, May, 1942, summarizes the March-April employment situation in Great Britain as follows:

The number of men and boys registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at April 13, 1942 (exclusive of men numbering 26,000 who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment) was 69,543. As compared with March 16, there was a decrease of 2,988 among men, but an increase of 5,094 among boys, the latter being mainly due to the registration of school leavers. Those registered as on short time or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment numbered 3,281, a decrease of 886 as compared with March 16. Those registered as unem-

ployed casual workers numbered 3,725, a decrease of 1,902 since March 16.

The corresponding figures for women and girls at April 13 were 47,505 wholly unemployed (exclusive of those, numbering 1,664, who had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for normal full-time employment), 3,200 temporarily stopped, and 245 unemployed casual workers. Of the 47,505 wholly unemployed, 1,665 had been classified as unable for good cause to transfer to another area. As compared with March 16, the numbers wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 9,645 among women, but an increase of 2,941 among girls, the latter being mainly due to the registration of school leavers, those temporarily stopped showed a decrease of 869, and unemployed casual workers showed a decrease of 8.

The number of applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances included in the foregoing totals for April 13 was 79,663, as com-

pared with 94,368 at March 16, and 268,600 at April 21, 1941.

### United States

According to a press release issued on June 30 by Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, total civil non-agricultural employment increased by 327,000 from mid-April to mid-May. The May total was 41,201,000, a new all-time high. It exceeded the previous peak (41,073,000 in December, 1941) by 128,000 and the level of May, 1941 by 2,299,000.

A substantial portion of the increase from April to May was in manufacturing industries where a contraseasonal gain of 76,000 workers reflected continued expansion in the war production industries. Contract construction showed a gain of 92,000, the May level exceeding all previous months since the fall of 1929. Increased employment on government projects accounted for this substantial gain; private construction showed a small decrease over the month interval. Federal, State and local government employment increased by 86,000 and there were increases of 40,000 in the transportation and public utilities group, and 38,000 in the group of finance, service, and miscellaneous industries. Employment in the group of mining industries showed a small gain, while wholesale and retail trade establishments combined reported a slight loss. Government restrictions affecting the sale of such items as automobiles, tires, electrical appliances, gasoline, lumber and plumbing and heating equipment accounted for the decrease in various lines of trade.

The principal factor in the expansion of nearly 2,300,000 in non-agricultural employment over the year interval was the increase of 1,135,000 in manufacturing industries. Federal, State and local government services, contract construction, and transportation and public utilities also showed large gains, while a smaller increase was reported in the finance, service and miscellaneous group. In the remaining two major groups, trade and mining, there were declines of 80,000 and 7,000 respectively. A number of lines of both wholesale and retail trade have been seriously affected by the war program, particularly automotive, while the sharp curtailment in oil well drilling accounts primarily for the decrease in the mining group over the year interval.

The rise of 0.7 per cent in factory employment between April and May was in contrast to a seasonally expected decline of 0.5 per cent, while the corresponding increase in weekly payrolls (3.2 per cent or \$11,300,000) compared with a typical rise of only 0.2 per

cent or about \$700,000 for this time of year. The durable goods group of manufacturing industries, in which war production is chiefly concentrated, reported an employment increase of 1.7 per cent (102,100) while the non-durable goods group showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent (27,300).

Shortages of materials and lay-offs in plants converting their facilities to war production continued to cause employment reductions in many durable and non-durable industries. Among them were cast-iron pipe, cutlery, hardware, plumbers' supplies, wirework, steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings, tin cans and other tinwear, radios, typewriters, jewellery, lighting equipment, carpets and rugs and rubber goods. Gains in industries geared to the war effort, however, more than offset these declines. For the first time since last November automobile plants reported an employment increase, (5.6 per cent or 18,900 workers) indicating a stepping-up of war production in converted plants. Other strategic war industries continued to show sharp employment gains, notably shipbuilding, aircraft, engines, machine tools, machine-tool accessories, electrical machinery, foundries and machine shops, ammunition, and firearms.

Among the non durable goods industries seasonal increases were shown by woollen and worsted goods mills, bakeries, meat packing plants, and plants manufacturing beverages, butter, ice cream and beet sugar. The canning and preserving industry showed a contraseasonal gain of 2.1 per cent. Seasonal declines were reported by establishments manufacturing fertilizers; cottonseed-oil, cake, and meal; confectionery; and millinery.

The May indexes of factory employment (137.0) and payrolls (192.6), based on 1923-25 as 100, were at the highest levels on record, the gains since May of last year being 9.7 and 33.7 per cent, respectively. The payroll increase in all manufacturing over the year was nearly four times as large as the employment expansion due largely to increased working hours, overtime premiums, and wage-rate increases.

Wage-rate increases averaging 7.9 per cent and affecting 207,000 factory wage earners were reported by 691 plants out of a reporting sample of approximately 30,000 plants with about 6,000,000 workers. The largest number of workers affected were in the cotton goods, men's clothing, machine tools, aircraft, boot and shoe, and paper and pulp industries. Scattered wage-rate increases were reported among the non-manufacturing industries surveyed, the public utilities group reporting the largest numbers of workers affected.

Employment in anthracite mining showed a contraseasonal increase of 1.0 per cent from April to May, while bituminous coal mines reported a less-than-seasonal decline of 0.3 per cent. These changes were coupled with payroll increases of 14.5 and 3.4 per cent respectively, reflecting increased production. Quarries and non-metallic mines expanded their forces by 2.8 per cent, about half the average May increase of the preceding 13 years. While the small employment increase of 0.1 per cent in metal mines raised the index to 82.0 per cent of the 1929 average, the highest May level since 1930, crude petroleum producing firms reported 0.4 per cent fewer production employees than in the preceding month.

The continuing demand for public transportation facilities was reflected by the increase of 1.6 per cent in the number of workers employed by street railways and busses, this being the fourth consecutive monthly gain, and with but one exception the largest percentage increase in any month during the last 14 years. Electric light and power companies reported a contraseasonal employment drop of 1.0 per cent while telephone and telegraph offices increased their forces slightly. Among the service industries, increases of a seasonal character were shown by laundries (3.2 per cent), dyeing and cleaning establishments (5.4 per cent) hotels (0.4 per cent). Brokerage and insurance firms reported decreases of 3.9 and 0.8 per cent respectively.

The drop of 1.7 per cent in wholesale trade employment was greater than usual for May due largely to contraseasonal decreases in many lines as war conditions and resulting government restrictions affected the sale of such items as automobiles, tires, petroleum and gasoline, electrical appliances, radios, plumbing and heating equipment, furniture and house furnishings, and paper products. These factors also affected similar lines of retail trade. Employment in retail food, general merchandise, and fuel and ice establishments, however, increased over the month interval and the net change for retail trade as a whole was a decrease of only 0.1 per cent.

All Federally-financed construction required 1,564,000 workers during the month ending May 15, constituting an increase over April of 193,000 or 14 per cent. Pay rolls, amounting to \$281,549,000, increased 18 per cent. Construction workers hired directly by the Federal Government numbered 239,000 or 15 per cent of the total.

War construction, not including housing, employed 196,000 additional workers during May, reaching a total of 1,418,000 persons and constituting 91 per cent of the total

number employed on Federally-financed construction. Expansion during May was concentrated mainly on the construction of ships, non-residential buildings, and streets and roads.

Employment on public housing projects showed a decline during the month ending May 15 of 8,900 and over the past year of 66,300.

Employment in the Federal executive service increased 78,700 persons during May: 7,400 inside the District of Columbia and 71,300 outside. Over the past year employment inside the District has increased 45 per cent and outside the District 62 per cent. During May total employment in the Federal executive service was 2,091,000 and pay rolls were \$331,645,000.

Contraction of the work-relief programs continued during May. WPA personnel was cut 80,700 (9 per cent), personnel on the NYA student work program was cut 21,400 and on the out-of-school work program 24,000 (10 per cent for the 2 programs). The 12,300 personnel decline for the CCC was distributed among the various groups as follows: enrollees, 11,400; nurses, 13; educational advisors, 81; and supervisory and technical, 834. All work-relief programs have dropped a total of 1,356,000 names from the rolls in the past year.

#### Assisted Travel Facilities for Transferred Workers in Great Britain

The Minister of Labour and National Service has decided, in consultation with the Ministry of War Transport, to introduce a scheme of assisted travel for transferred workers who wish to visit their homes, according to the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*. The scheme will apply to workers who have been transferred to war work by the Ministry of Labour and National Service since June 1, 1940, and for whom no similar provision is available under any industrial agreement or practice. The assistance will take the form of the provision, not more than twice a year, of a warrant entitling the worker to the issue of a railway ticket at a cost to the worker of 7s. 6d. in cases where the return fare would exceed the amount. Forms of application for assistance under the scheme may be obtained from the nearest Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Warrants will not be issued in respect of journeys commenced before May 18, 1942.

In view of the special need to restrict railway travel during the winter months, the scheme can be operated only during the summer months, and the facilities provided will not be available this year after September 15.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

PRIOR to the establishment of Wartime Wage Control under P.C. 8253, inspection and enforcement of fair wages and labour conditions on Government contracts was provided under P.C. 5522 of July 22, 1941 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1941, page 869), which empowered the Minister of Labour "to appoint any provincial official or any other person authorized to inspect labour conditions pursuant to the law of any province as his duly authorized representative for the enforcement of the fair wages and labour conditions on Dominion contracts." It also established a penalty for any person who obstructs such a representative in the pursuit of his duties.

P.C. 1774 of March 9, 1942, replaces the foregoing Order and gives recognition to the jurisdiction of the National War Labour Board which was charged in P.C. 8253 of October 24, 1941, with the administration of the fair wage and labour conditions on Government contracts, as well as the administration of the wages and cost-of-living bonus provisions of that Order. P.C. 1774 also contemplates the extension of the appointment of representatives of the Minister of Labour to include provincial wage commissions, parity committees, or other agencies whose inspection function would usefully serve the National or a Regional War Labour Board with respect to the enforcement of those matters with which such Boards are charged.

Accordingly the National War Labour Board is now furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada, which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wage Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by Orders in Council of April 9, 1924, and of December 31, 1934. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On May 30, 1941, an Order in Council, P.C. 3884, was passed rescinding the schedule of minimum wage rates set out in the "B" conditions which had been in effect since December, 1934, and establishing increased rates of 35 cents and 25 cents respectively for male and female workers over eighteen years of

age. It also made provision for a system of permits to employ beginners and handicapped workers at sub-standard rates, and provided penalties for non-compliance with the prescribed rates.

On October 4, 1941, P.C. 3884 was revoked by the passage of Order in Council P.C. 7679 and minimum rates were prescribed for all employees of Government contractors and subcontractors. (The full text of this Order in Council appears at pages 1226 and 1237 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for October.)

The four major changes made by the new Order are: (1) the application of the minimum rates to all employees of contractors and subcontractors throughout an establishment of which any part may be engaged on Government orders, and not only as previously to those employees actually engaged on Government work; (2) the addition of a new minimum wage rate of 20 cents an hour for employees under 18 years of age whose rates previously had been set by provincial regulation, (3) the authorization of special beginners' rates; and (4) the exemption from the necessity of obtaining beginners' permits unless the number of beginners exceeds a quota of 20 per cent of the total number of employees in any establishment.

Respecting contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were suspended in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. This clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other persons doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages:

The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

This Act, like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did

not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance, or guarantee. Thus, with respect to works for the elimination of grade crossings, towards which assistance is granted from Dominion public funds under Orders of the Board of Transport Commissioners, and certain other works being carried out under agreements with the provinces which are also assisted by grant of federal funds, the same labour conditions are enforced which apply to works of building and construction undertaken for the various departments of the Dominion Government.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as in the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours, on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of the opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

### War Contracts

All contracts awarded by the Department of Munitions and Supply are subject to labour conditions for the protection of the workpeople concerned.

In the case of building and construction contracts, the labour conditions include fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the particular district where the work is being performed, and provide that the working

hours shall not exceed eight per day and forty-four per week.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture and overhaul of aircraft, the labour conditions include one scale of minimum wage rates which has been approved for all work of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces), and a separate and higher scale for all such contracts undertaken in Western Canada (comprising the area from Fort William to the Pacific Coast). These contracts are subject also to a working week of not more than forty-eight hours, provision being made that any necessary and authorized overtime work shall be paid for at a rate of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate.

Contracts for shipbuilding and repair are all subject to labour conditions including fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the district where the work is being executed. Provision is made for the observance of working hours of not more than forty-eight per week and for a wage of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate for any overtime that is necessary and authorized by the Dominion Government inspector in the plant.

Contracts for the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the defence forces are subject

to the "B" labour conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council referred to in the introduction to this article.

### Schedules Prepared and Contracts Awarded During June

During the month of June the National War Labour Board prepared, on request, 137 fair wages schedules for inclusion in building and construction contracts proposed to be undertaken by various departments of the Government of Canada in different parts of the Dominion.

Particulars of the contracts which have been entered into recently by the various Government departments (other than the Department of Munitions and Supply) appear in the accompanying table:—

#### GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

##### (1) Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition

NOTE.—For the contracts in the following table marked "A1" a schedule of wage rates and other labour conditions was provided. For those contracts marked "A2" no wage schedule was provided but a General Clause was furnished calling for the payment of fair wages and the observance of the usual working hours.

Department	Description of Contract	Location	Name of Contractor	Date of Contract	Amount of Contract	Labour Conditions
Public Works..	Construction of sub-station, boiler house, etc., Naval Base.	Shelburne, N.S.	James N. Kenney, Halifax, N.S.	May 28, 1942	\$ 97,116 00 (approx.)	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Public Works..	Construction of wharf at old Ordnance Property.	Halifax, N.S....	Diamond Construction Co., Ltd., Fredericton, N.B.	June 9, 1942	68,528 70 (approx.)	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Public Works..	Construction of temporary building in Court B, National Research Building	Ottawa, Ont....	Patterson Construction Co., Ottawa.	June 19, 1942	11,200 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Public Works.	Construction of extension to public wharf.	Meteghan, N.S.	J. C. Gaudet & J. J. L. Gaudet, Little Brook, N.S.	June 16, 1942	Unit prices—Approx. expend. 15,499 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Public Works..	Construction of a Recreation and Chapel Building, Christie Street Hospital	Toronto, Ont. . .	Redfern Construction Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.	June 18, 1942	23,970 00 and unit prices	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Public Works..	Dredging at entrance to harbour.	Port Dover, Ont.	Chatham Dredging and General Contracting Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont.	June 2, 1942	7,290 00 (approx.)	"A2"—General Clause.
Public Works..	Redredging Lake approach to Eastern Channel.	Toronto, Ont..	McNamara Construction Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.	June 18, 1942	16,380 00 (approx.)	"A2"—General Clause.
Public Works..	Dredging.....	Beloeil Station, Richelieu River, P.Q.	Southern Working, Limited, Montreal, P.Q.	June 20, 1942	15,424 00 (approx.)	"A2"—General Clause.
Transport.....	Additional Airport Development.	Malton, Ont.....	Godson Contracting Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.	June 10, 1942	79,947 90	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Additional development of Hagersville Aerodrome.	Hagersville, Ont.	Dufferin Paving & Crushed Stone, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.	June 12, 1942	75,449 50	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Additional development of Cayuga Aerodrome.	Cayuga, Ont....	Dufferin Paving & Crushed Stone, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.	June 17, 1942	35,185 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule.
Transport.....	Development of Carp Aerodrome.	Carp, Ont.....	Dibblee Construction Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	June 27, 1942	200,317 00	"A1"—Wage Schedule.

# GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

*Manufacture and Supply of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, etc.*

NOTE.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

## ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Felt Boots .....	The Great West Felt Co., Ltd., Elmira, Ont.
Breeches .....	The Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
"Varsity" Slickers .....	Tower Canadian, Limited, Toronto, 2, Ont.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Metal dating stamps and type cancellers, etc. ....	Pritchard-Andrews Company of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Rubber stamps, daters, etc..	Pritchard-Andrews Company of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms..	Uniform Cap Manufacturing Company, Ottawa, Ont.
	Kaufman Rubber Company, Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
	Tayside Textiles, Limited, Perth, Ont.
	Barrington Rubber Co., Ltd., Oakville, Ont.
	J. E. Wiegand & Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
	Jay Wolfe, Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
	Uniform Company Reg'd., Quebec, P.Q.
Mail Bag Fittings.....	United-Carr Fastener Co. of Canada, Hamilton, Ont.
	Bell Thread Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
	Hamilton Cotton Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Letter Pouches and Mail Bags. ....	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter Boxes .....	Barry Sheet Metal Co., Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.

# ANNUAL CENSUS OF MANUFACTURING AND CERTAIN OTHER INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, 1940

## Statistics Respecting Employees, Wages, Etc.

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics, under the Statistics Act of 1918, takes annually by mail an industrial census covering statistics of fisheries, mines, railways, etc., and general manufacturing in Canada. Preliminary figures for all manufacturing industries for the year 1940 have been issued and the accompanying tables give the figures in some detail.

The first table contains summary figures for all the manufacturing industries for 1930, 1933, 1937, and for 1939 and 1940, showing the number of establishments, capital invested, the number of employees on salaries and wages together with the amount of such salaries and wages, the cost of materials entering into manufactures and the value of the finished products. Comparing 1940 with 1939, there were considerable increases in the totals of wages paid, cost of materials, value of products, and in the value added by manufacture.

The second table shows the number of employees on salaries and wages with the salaries and wages paid as well as the number

of establishments for 1940, by provinces and by groups of industries and for each of the important industries in each group.

The third table gives the figures as to the number of employees and as to salaries and wages paid in certain industries for which figures are collected annually. There were increases in the number of employees in all of these industries except in fishing, coal mining and in mining other than metal and coal. In manufacturing the increase in numbers of employees was approximately 15 per cent.

Statistics for 1939, comparable to those contained in the present article, appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1941, pp. 1116-1119. Figures from the Decennial Census of 1931, Bulletin XXXI, showing numbers of gainfully employed persons in all industries were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1933, pages 819-821, also figures from Bulletin XXXIII, as to numbers of wage earners, weeks employed and average earnings, were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1933, pages 1094-1095.

TABLE I.—MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, PRINCIPAL STATISTICS,  
1930, 1933, 1937 AND 1939-1940

Items	1930 <sup>(1)</sup>	1933	1937	1939	1940	Change per cent in 1940 from 1930
Establishments.....No.	22,618	23,780	24,834	24,805	25,513	+ 2.1
Capital invested.....\$	4,041,030,475	3,279,259,838	3,465,227,831	3,647,024,449	4,095,716,836	+12.1
Employees on salary.....No.	84,711	86,636	115,827	124,772	135,760	+ 8.1
Salaries.....\$	169,992,216	139,317,946	195,983,475	217,839,384	241,599,761	+10.6
Average salary.....\$	2,007	1,608	1,692	1,746	1,777	+ 1.8
Employees on wages.....No.	529,985	382,022	544,624	533,342	626,484	+17.5
Wages.....\$	527,563,162	296,929,878	525,743,562	519,971,819	679,273,104	+30.6
Average wage.....\$	995	777	965	975	1,085	+11.3
Cost of materials.....\$	1,522,737,125	967,788,928	2,006,926,787	1,836,159,375	2,449,721,903	+33.4
Value of production.....\$	3,280,236,603	1,954,075,785	3,625,459,500	3,474,783,528	4,529,173,316	+30.3
Value added by manufacture.....\$	1,522,737,125	919,671,181	1,508,924,867	1,531,051,901	1,942,471,238	+26.9

(1) A change in the method of computing the number of wage-earners in the years 1925 to 1930 increased the number somewhat over that which the method otherwise used would have given. In 1931, however, the method in force prior to 1925 was re-adopted.

TABLE II.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES, SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, 1940

	Number of establishments	Salaried employees			Wage-earners		
		Male	Female	Salaries	Male	Female	Wages
(a) PROVINCES							
<b>CANADA</b> .....	<b>25,513</b>	<b>104,267</b>	<b>31,493</b>	<b>241,599,761</b>	<b>491,439</b>	<b>135,045</b>	<b>679,273,104</b>
Prince Edward Island.....	219	235	58	223,136	551	213	422,060
Nova Scotia.....	1,155	2,070	504	3,762,808	15,381	3,107	17,756,800
New Brunswick.....	777	1,903	520	3,853,924	12,232	2,204	13,785,860
Quebec.....	8,381	33,838	9,066	73,536,492	150,772	58,816	204,103,380
Ontario.....	10,040	51,663	18,047	130,011,547	241,212	61,721	349,387,640
Manitoba.....	1,171	4,012	1,029	8,386,927	17,847	3,791	23,553,630
Saskatchewan.....	814	1,739	344	2,913,247	4,961	3,791	5,499,330
Alberta.....	1,068	2,617	566	4,961,131	9,764	1,244	11,863,860
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,888	6,190	1,359	13,950,549	38,719	3,578	52,899,910
(b) INDUSTRIAL GROUPS							
<b>CANADA—Total</b> .....	<b>25,513</b>	<b>104,267</b>	<b>31,493</b>	<b>241,599,761</b>	<b>491,439</b>	<b>135,045</b>	<b>679,273,104</b>
Vegetable products.....	5,861	17,312	4,849	37,664,323	56,991	24,482	74,251,520
Animal products.....	4,250	12,645	2,799	21,838,808	45,200	13,022	53,387,230
Textiles and textile products.....	1,958	10,937	4,987	30,223,749	55,664	67,385	102,912,560
Wood and paper products.....	9,276	25,325	6,312	53,854,731	118,087	11,144	139,910,860
Iron and its products.....	1,433	17,626	5,308	44,097,246	136,643	4,748	198,640,320
Non-ferrous metal products.....	545	8,216	2,998	21,685,241	36,627	6,476	53,970,570
Non-metallic mineral products.....	804	8,707	987	9,226,601	19,878	893	25,670,630
Chemicals and allied products.....	804	6,359	2,479	17,638,195	14,812	4,032	21,002,790
Miscellaneous industries.....	582	2,140	824	5,370,867	7,537	2,863	9,526,590
(c) INDUSTRIAL SUB-GROUPS							
<b>Vegetable products</b> .....	<b>5,861</b>	<b>17,312</b>	<b>4,849</b>	<b>37,664,323</b>	<b>56,991</b>	<b>24,482</b>	<b>74,251,520</b>
Aerated and mineral waters.....	462	1,168	268	2,237,732	3,895	102	4,191,490
Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.....	204	2,334	608	5,370,823	4,182	5,613	7,251,800
Bread and other bakery products.....	3,089	2,536	812	3,984,114	17,336	3,259	19,625,490
Breweries.....	61	1,472	181	3,941,592	3,821	46	5,063,200
Foods, misc., including coffee, tea, spices	234	1,456	492	3,361,600	1,549	1,212	2,466,980
Distilleries.....	15	345	82	1,210,684	1,017	445	1,484,790
Flour and feed mills.....	1,027	1,692	289	2,676,492	4,095	139	4,424,870
Foods, stock and poultry.....	115	438	131	863,616	783	29	800,070
Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	367	1,192	472	2,616,386	4,273	4,537	5,327,590
Rubber goods, including rubber footwear	52	1,816	691	4,433,423	8,514	3,276	12,401,490
Sugar refineries.....	11	420	81	1,179,056	1,929	108	2,444,600
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	82	1,530	540	3,461,263	2,055	4,466	4,612,510
Tobacco processing and packing.....	20	175	11	449,251	1,405	870	1,646,560
<b>Animal Products</b> .....	<b>4,250</b>	<b>12,645</b>	<b>2,799</b>	<b>21,838,808</b>	<b>45,200</b>	<b>13,022</b>	<b>53,387,230</b>
Boots and shoes, leather.....	217	1,556	485	3,492,339	8,958	6,150	10,466,410
Butter and cheese.....	2,484	5,025	1,059	5,697,895	11,369	588	11,912,690
Fish curing and packing.....	458	697	93	988,340	4,095	943	3,540,220
Fur goods.....	380	780	233	1,756,964	1,839	1,315	3,401,100
Gloves and mittens, leather.....	53	219	67	372,960	744	1,115	1,382,660
Leather tanneries.....	78	365	73	1,093,109	3,592	136	3,797,720
Miscellaneous leather goods.....	211	524	149	1,010,395	1,862	1,116	2,254,240
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	146	2,829	460	5,974,766	9,840	1,172	13,466,590

TABLE II.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES, SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA—Con.

	Number of establishments	Salaried employees			Wage-earners		
		Male	Female	Salaries	Male	Female	Wages
(c) INDUSTRIAL SUB-GROUPS—Con.							
Textiles and Textile Products.....	1,958	10,927	4,987	30,223,749	55,664	67,385	102,912,567
Awnings, tents and sails.....	73	157	53	293,872	363	544	538,857
Carpets, mats and rugs.....	17	152	48	506,707	663	415	1,027,225
Clothing, men's factory, incl. furnishings.....	378	2,671	980	6,448,860	7,398	15,817	18,775,101
Clothing, women's factory.....	604	2,179	1,142	5,553,707	4,586	12,642	13,338,137
Clothing contractors, men's and women's.....	115	160	28	243,663	720	1,191	1,391,083
Cordage, rope and twine.....	11	102	33	317,522	818	332	1,215,504
Corsets.....	25	175	259	718,564	169	1,283	837,855
Cotton textiles, n.e.s.....	45	81	50	217,718	237	626	563,767
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	37	705	293	2,304,200	14,784	7,834	20,806,637
Dyeing and finishing of textiles.....	28	140	67	453,321	835	168	925,793
Hats and caps.....	153	693	272	1,634,398	1,946	2,233	3,609,749
Hosiery and knitted goods.....	172	1,407	831	4,304,574	7,611	13,376	16,391,004
Miscellaneous textiles, n.e.s.....	16	325	88	1,101,064	1,077	325	1,387,084
Narrow fabrics, laces, etc.....	34	259	133	669,163	978	1,432	1,955,439
Silk and artificial silk.....	27	569	242	1,752,648	5,009	2,692	7,004,826
Woollen cloth.....	66	485	182	1,544,922	4,353	2,778	6,637,916
Woollen goods, etc.....	31	122	44	487,833	1,164	329	1,456,287
Woollen yarn.....	38	174	95	529,207	1,591	1,621	2,638,703
Food and Paper Products.....	9,276	25,325	6,312	53,854,731	118,087	11,144	139,910,864
Boxes and bags, paper.....	153	831	344	2,566,643	3,226	2,633	5,146,361
Boxes, wooden.....	141	337	60	744,473	3,569	250	2,919,595
Engraving, stereotyping and electrotyping.....	108	577	157	1,525,572	1,591	418	3,256,224
Flooring, hardwood.....	23	110	30	299,990	941	2	786,900
Furniture.....	378	1,289	358	2,786,452	9,492	402	9,108,810
Lithographing.....	42	485	222	1,644,683	1,474	570	2,607,435
Miscellaneous paper products.....	142	822	352	2,415,006	2,098	1,295	3,359,225
Miscellaneous wooden products.....	128	234	70	493,467	1,543	206	1,450,838
Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	741	1,398	256	2,365,733	8,115	72	7,441,051
Printing and bookbinding.....	1,308	3,149	896	6,622,232	7,150	2,624	10,274,678
Printing and publishing.....	802	6,221	2,154	13,052,537	8,421	1,266	13,529,772
Pulp and paper.....	103	3,828	802	11,693,329	29,495	594	44,380,483
Sawmills.....	4,675	4,654	271	4,604,990	34,340	236	29,416,835
Wood turning.....	55	124	32	214,329	1,056	58	727,688
All other industries.....	32	201	56	716,015	1,277	119	1,361,649
Iron and Its Products.....	1,433	17,626	5,308	44,097,246	136,643	4,748	198,640,323
Agricultural.....	34	796	263	1,768,863	5,731	67	6,951,116
Aircraft.....	19	1,536	376	2,136,450	8,271	165	11,636,595
Automobiles.....	10	1,922	568	5,634,829	14,147	161	25,476,116
Automobile supplies.....	100	1,022	411	2,741,386	7,993	1,015	12,240,405
Boilers, tanks and plate work.....	41	533	139	1,261,718	2,624	11	3,663,275
Bridge and structural steel.....	22	820	155	2,156,786	3,434	.....	5,321,385
Castings, iron.....	197	1,083	367	2,778,442	10,409	167	13,154,455
Hardware and tools.....	176	822	401	2,463,337	6,486	956	8,248,220
Heating and cooking apparatus.....	77	742	234	1,791,165	4,553	67	5,262,391
Iron and steel products, n.e.s.....	140	425	97	1,086,714	2,123	54	2,672,077
Machinery.....	235	2,872	1,015	6,835,282	13,736	522	19,180,769
Primary iron and steel.....	54	1,021	330	3,488,044	16,315	108	25,718,992
Railway and rolling stock.....	35	1,503	130	3,397,228	19,824	26	28,952,281
Sheet metal products.....	168	1,364	479	3,459,025	7,483	1,041	9,462,803
Shipbuilding and repairs.....	47	620	116	1,483,736	8,964	7	14,269,731
Wire and wire goods.....	73	507	216	1,537,270	4,047	356	5,588,864
Non-ferrous Metal Products.....	545	8,216	2,998	21,685,241	36,627	6,476	53,970,579
Aluminium products.....	26	278	115	561,169	1,725	182	2,162,954
Brass and copper products.....	132	1,089	358	2,691,308	5,484	423	7,680,267
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	194	4,676	1,904	12,417,627	13,906	4,634	20,829,028
Jewellery and silverware.....	113	473	250	1,422,947	2,302	820	3,392,914
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining.....	14	1,356	202	3,661,048	11,908	.....	18,105,149
White metal alloys.....	41	231	124	648,622	984	332	1,392,007
Non-Metallic Mineral Products.....	804	3,707	937	9,226,601	19,898	893	25,670,634
Abrasive products.....	16	205	81	690,791	1,148	5	1,570,704
Cement and cement products.....	136	284	29	585,860	1,877	7	2,230,891
Clay products.....	164	388	88	967,883	3,199	263	3,280,798
Coke and gas products.....	31	855	299	1,812,356	2,939	2	4,564,109
Glass products.....	78	374	137	973,978	2,685	489	3,480,837
Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products.....	57	182	36	452,277	1,103	34	1,267,585
Petroleum products.....	49	865	161	2,599,142	4,117	13	6,209,395
Stone, monumental and ornamental.....	182	293	33	439,860	729	6	796,965
Chemical and Allied Products.....	804	6,359	2,479	17,638,195	14,812	4,032	21,002,795
Acids, alkalis and salts.....	27	601	136	1,878,962	3,249	16	4,748,733
Fertilizers.....	26	296	72	790,779	1,019	5	1,352,111
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....	167	1,327	698	4,031,394	1,178	1,347	2,262,365
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	140	978	317	2,481,808	4,294	1,522	6,014,489
Paints, pigments and varnishes.....	93	1,277	374	3,390,653	1,910	189	2,418,900
Soaps, washing compounds, etc.....	110	818	281	1,941,717	1,222	328	1,644,167
Miscellaneous Industries.....	582	2,140	824	5,370,867	7,537	2,863	9,526,564
Brooms, brushes and mops.....	83	248	99	614,419	914	275	984,399
Mattresses and springs.....	73	361	130	1,041,548	2,094	345	2,342,419
Scientific and professional equipment.....	31	211	120	639,164	576	269	1,005,065

TABLE III.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES, SALARIES AND WAGES, IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, IN CANADA, 1930-31, 1933 AND 1937-40

Industries	1930	1931	1933	1937	1938	1939	1940
<b>Fishing:</b>							
Number of employees.....	63,836	61,832	65,506	69,981	71,510	68,941	68,510
<b>*Mining:</b>							
Number of employees.....	89,200	72,809	63,334	105,414	107,275	107,759	108,810
Wages and salaries..... \$	113,975,382	91,969,299	70,031,805	144,292,384	145,644,000	152,353,208	164,498,610
<b>*Metaliferous Mining:</b>							
Number of employees.....	30,623	25,434	26,443	55,046	56,491	58,043	60,310
Wages and salaries..... \$	48,851,303	41,829,288	37,937,871	90,798,501	94,466,952	98,570,473	105,525,310
<b>Coal mining:</b>							
Number of employees.....	29,172	27,860	25,375	27,202	27,074	26,472	26,410
Wages and salaries..... \$	36,442,361	28,802,428	22,378,836	31,641,679	28,699,781	30,720,901	34,043,110
<b>Other mining:</b>							
Number of employees.....	29,405	19,515	12,516	23,166	23,710	23,244	22,110
Wages and salaries..... \$	28,681,668	21,337,593	9,715,198	21,852,204	22,477,267	23,061,744	24,930,110
<b>Manufacturing (a)</b>							
Number of employees.....	614,696	528,640	468,658	660,451	642,016	658,114	762,210
Wages and salaries..... \$	697,555,378	587,566,990	436,247,824	721,727,037	705,668,589	737,811,153	920,872,810
<b>Electric light and power:</b>							
Number of employees.....	17,858	17,014	14,717	17,018	17,929	18,846	19,010
Wages and salaries..... \$	28,287,443	26,306,956	21,431,877	25,623,767	27,148,688	28,223,376	28,895,510
<b>Steam railways (b)</b>							
Number of employees.....	174,485	154,569	121,923	133,467	127,747	129,362	135,700
Wages and salaries..... \$	268,347,374	229,499,505	158,326,445	193,355,584	195,108,351	200,373,668	214,505,160
<b>Street and electric railways:</b>							
Number of employees.....	18,340	17,135	14,883	14,347	14,323	14,061	14,200
Wages and salaries..... \$	26,954,964	24,647,391	18,692,236	19,778,118	20,100,533	19,716,985	20,649,310
<b>Telegraphs: (c)</b>							
Number of employees.....	7,331	6,637	5,263	6,401	6,347	6,339	6,420
Wages and salaries..... \$	8,674,453	7,875,058	5,870,433	8,075,838	8,205,519	8,232,773	8,265,610
<b>Telephones:</b>							
Number of employees.....	26,575	23,825	18,796	18,413	17,925	17,636	18,610
Wages and salaries..... \$	32,085,948	28,493,252	21,276,406	25,579,850	26,020,463	26,525,374	27,147,050
<b>Express: (d)</b>							
Number of employees.....	4,996	4,616	3,998	4,611	4,678	4,737	4,840
Wages and salaries..... \$	8,914,305	8,010,687	6,232,758	7,311,007	7,222,887	7,412,300	7,607,360

(a) See note (1), Table I.

(b) Including about half of the express employees which are also shown under Express below.

(c) Not including operators paid on commission.

(d) Full time employees only.

The figures for mining, etc., include non-ferrous smelting and refining, clay products, cement, lime and stone (mechanical and ornamental), which are also shown as sub-groups under Manufacturing.

## WAGES OF EMPLOYEES ON FARMS IN CANADA, 1929, 1933 AND 1937 TO 1941

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has obtained each year since 1914 from its agricultural correspondents throughout Canada information as to the wages of employees on farms in Canada during the year just ended. The figures so secured were published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics* for the February of the following year until 1941 when they appeared in the *Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics* for January-March. Since 1940 the figures have been obtained in January, May and August including rates per day as well as per month and per year. (These months indicate the wages at the beginning of each hiring season).

Tables of these figures have appeared in the reports on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada issued as supplements to the

LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925 to 1938 inclusive, and March, 1939, and 1940, the first of these giving figures back to 1914. The accompanying table includes figures taken from the issue of the *Quarterly Bulletin* for January-March, 1941, and from periodical bulletins on Farm Wages.

The table on wages per year is for 1929 when farm wages in Canada were at about the general level from 1921 to 1929; for 1933 when these wages were down to about the lowest point since 1914; and for the last five years. These figures reveal that wages of employees on farms in Canada fell approximately fifty per cent from 1929 to 1933 and thereafter tended to increase gradually until 1941 when the increase was substantial though still somewhat below the figures for 1929.

## AVERAGE WAGES PER YEAR OF FARM HELP, 1929-1941

(Source.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

Provinces		Males per year			Females per year		
		Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages	Board	Wages and Board
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada.....	1929	373	254	627	242	223	465
	1933	161	161	322	112	134	246
	1937	224	176	400	134	138	272
	1938	230	175	405	135	140	275
	1939	245	179	424	140	143	283
	1940	275	181	456	151	145	296
	1941	353	206	559	185	165	350
Prince Edward Island.....	1929	327	207	534	196	159	355
	1933	178	141	319	116	121	237
	1937	206	168	374	125	127	252
	1938	205	159	364	130	130	260
	1939	219	153	372	128	131	259
	1940	231	168	399	132	136	268
	1941	323	175	498	158	147	305
Nova Scotia.....	1929	383	222	605	212	179	391
	1933	208	157	365	129	119	248
	1937	262	173	435	145	127	272
	1938	169	170	439	145	132	277
	1939	271	181	452	143	128	271
	1940	299	173	472	142	123	265
	1941	414	217	631	194	158	352
New Brunswick.....	1929	375	214	589	198	169	367
	1933	185	151	336	107	120	227
	1937	295	147	442	133	115	248
	1938	280	152	432	128	119	247
	1939	293	146	439	143	121	264
	1940	353	165	518	151	133	284
	1941	441	184	625	162	142	304
Quebec.....	1929	369	208	577	191	151	342
	1933	152	113	265	94	93	187
	1937	226	150	376	121	111	232
	1938	247	151	398	122	113	235
	1939	243	155	398	124	116	240
	1940	288	165	453	142	120	262
	1941	351	188	539	171	137	308
Ontario.....	1929	341	254	595	242	212	454
	1933	159	166	325	123	141	264
	1937	235	186	421	158	154	312
	1938	228	183	411	152	151	303
	1939	252	188	440	165	155	320
	1940	289	194	483	186	159	345
	1941	389	225	614	233	188	421
Manitoba.....	1929	352	256	608	222	216	438
	1933	143	164	307	89	140	229
	1937	202	165	367	113	136	249
	1938	207	166	373	116	136	252
	1939	221	177	398	124	143	267
	1940	239	170	409	134	142	276
	1941	309	191	500	168	162	328
Saskatchewan.....	1929	398	287	685	256	240	496
	1933	144	161	305	85	137	222
	1937	184	160	344	106	127	233
	1938	203	160	363	113	134	247
	1939	218	163	381	122	140	262
	1940	243	164	407	134	136	270
		357	190	497	169	162	331
Alberta.....	1929	404	274	678	253	232	485
	1933	170	174	344	109	152	261
	1937	221	180	401	131	151	282
	1938	237	181	418	137	152	289
	1939	251	180	431	143	152	295
	1940	288	187	475	157	158	315
	1941	364	209	573	193	176	369
British Columbia.....	1929	482	310	792	291	271	562
	1933	234	212	446	152	180	332
	1937	279	234	513	170	193	363
	1938	284	238	522	170	195	365
	1939	285	240	525	172	198	370
	1940	314	237	551	183	196	379
	1941	373	254	627	216	213	429

## AVERAGE WAGES OF MALE FARM HELP IN CANADA, 1940-1942

(Source.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(a) Per Day

		1940			1941			1942	
		Jan.	May	Aug.	Jan.	May	Aug.	Jan.	May
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Canada.....	With board.....	1 11	1 22	1 52	1 24	1 48	2 06	1 53	1 53
	Without board..	1 63	1 76	1 99	1 80	2 06	2 54	2 20	2 20
Prince Edward Island.....	With board.....	1 07	1 01	1 11	1 11	1 21	1 32	1 30	1 30
	Without board..	1 56	1 52	1 66	1 64	1 70	1 82	2 00	2 00
Nova Scotia.....	With board.....	1 13	1 12	1 22	1 30	1 38	1 60	1 62	1 62
	Without board..	1 62	1 65	1 70	1 78	1 95	2 11	2 26	2 26
New Brunswick.....	With board.....	1 11	1 16	1 34	1 47	1 44	1 81	1 81	1 81
	Without board..	1 57	1 63	1 83	2 00	1 94	2 39	2 41	2 41
Quebec.....	With board.....	1 02	1 08	1 15	1 16	1 31	1 51	1 53	1 53
	Without board..	1 49	1 54	1 65	1 68	1 84	2 07	2 11	2 11
Ontario.....	With board.....	1 22	1 34	1 60	1 47	1 75	2 08	1 93	2 18
	Without board..	1 78	1 89	2 15	2 05	2 35	2 78	2 87	2 87
Manitoba.....	With board.....	1 01	1 14	1 63	1 05	1 32	2 37	1 25	1 81
	Without board..	1 43	1 69	2 04	1 52	1 84	2 79	1 90	2 86
Saskatchewan.....	With board.....	1 03	1 21	1 74	1 11	1 39	2 32	1 14	1 81
	Without board..	1 55	1 75	2 14	1 59	1 99	2 74	1 71	2 86
Alberta.....	With board.....	1 19	1 31	1 52	1 21	1 54	2 33	1 40	2 00
	Without board..	1 71	1 93	2 12	1 87	2 20	2 98	2 18	2 77
British Columbia.....	With board.....	1 61	1 50	1 60	1 54	1 65	2 17	1 98	2 00
	Without board..	2 32	2 33	2 37	2 32	2 48	2 86	2 78	2 90

(b) Per Month

Canada.....	With board.....	19 81	26 02	27 76	22 65	31 90	35 64	30 26	42 40
	Without board..	34 05	39 26	41 40	38 11	46 45	51 01	49 18	58 80
Prince Edward Island.....	With board.....	18 64	21 21	19 90	20 70	25 19	26 18	25 94	35 00
	Without board..	30 67	31 33	31 00	33 86	39 64	38 00	39 18	49 60
Nova Scotia.....	With board.....	23 01	24 88	25 13	27 76	30 57	33 60	35 94	42 30
	Without board..	36 02	38 57	39 45	43 58	43 96	50 55	51 85	61 00
New Brunswick.....	With board.....	27 32	27 14	32 08	34 13	33 20	38 97	41 36	43 40
	Without board..	39 12	38 88	43 70	48 56	45 06	51 96	57 79	57 77
Quebec.....	With board.....	21 65	23 53	24 01	24 98	28 67	32 48	34 28	38 20
	Without board..	33 47	35 06	37 21	37 76	41 80	46 73	50 25	54 40
Ontario.....	With board.....	22 04	26 09	29 26	27 52	34 84	37 65	37 82	44 00
	Without board..	36 01	40 21	43 08	42 47	50 03	53 57	54 76	59 90
Manitoba.....	With board.....	16 20	25 43	27 08	18 05	30 24	37 30	25 30	42 00
	Without board..	28 60	39 14	40 07	31 09	43 64	50 73	41 78	57 70
Saskatchewan.....	With board.....	16 74	26 61	28 29	18 56	31 17	34 07	22 30	42 80
	Without board..	29 86	39 75	41 69	32 87	45 00	50 23	39 45	58 50
Alberta.....	With board.....	21 04	29 03	29 69	22 53	35 42	37 92	28 82	46 30
	Without board..	36 42	44 94	45 97	38 98	52 18	56 55	48 86	67 10
British Columbia.....	With board.....	24 21	27 00	29 57	25 77	29 97	34 53	33 68	44 00
	Without board..	47 81	46 68	46 15	44 56	50 46	56 64	56 34	68 50

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

**INDUSTRIAL** agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received at the Department are outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of the employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Agreements made obligatory under the Collective Agreement Act in Quebec are summarized in a separate article following this.

### Logging

**LADYSMITH, B.C.—A CERTAIN LOGGING COMPANY AND THEIR EMPLOYEES.**

Agreement in effect from March, 1942, to April 30, 1943, and thereafter subject to 60 days' notice. A committee of employees to be elected to discuss and bargain with the Company on matters of mutual interest. The company not to discriminate against any employees. Hours of work to be in accordance with provincial laws. The wage scale in effect at the time the agreement made is approved by both parties and the company agrees to maintain wages and working conditions equal to the standard in the logging industry of British Columbia. The principle of seniority is recognized. The company will grant leave of absence to employees entering the armed services and to employees suffering from injury or illness.

### Manufacturing: Rubber Products

**BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO.—THE GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY LTD. AND THEIR HOURLY RATED EMPLOYEES, AS REPRESENTED BY THE EMPLOYEES' GENERAL COMMITTEE (BOWMANVILLE PLANT).**

Agreement in effect from May 1, 1942 to April 30, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. This agreement replaces the one previously in effect which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1941, page 330.

Hours: employees on 8 hour shifts to work 8 hours Monday to Friday inclusive, 5 on Saturdays, a 45-hour week; employees on 8½ hour shifts to work 8½ hours for 6 days, a 51 hour week; employees on 9 hour shifts, to work 9 hours Monday to Friday inclusive, 5 hours on Saturday, a 50 hour week; employees on 10 hour shifts, (in machine shop only) to work 10 hour shifts (nights) Monday to Friday, a 50 hour week; shifts to rotate each week. Overtime: time and one-half to all hourly and piece-work employees for time worked in excess of their regular shift hours and for all work from Saturday noon to Sunday midnight unless part of standard shift hours, in which case another day to be taken as Sunday. Holidays: all hourly and piece-work employees to be paid for the seven statutory holidays, and, if requested to

work on such days, to be paid for such day in addition to the holiday pay. No mention is made in this agreement of a vacation. Wages to be in conformity with the 1941 Order in Council P.C. 8253 of the federal government and the cost-of-living bonus already being paid is to be continued, with adjustments in accordance with the federal government Orders in Council. Provision is made for seniority rights and for the settlement of grievances.

### Manufacturing: Fur and Leather Products

**WHITBY, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN TANNERY AND THE INTERNATIONAL FUR AND LEATHER WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 218.**

Agreement in effect from May 31, 1942 to May 31, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. The Company recognizes the union as the sole bargaining agency. Hours: 50 per week. Overtime at time and one-half to be paid for all work over 9 hours in any one day and 50 hours in any one week. Wages: minimum rate of 35 cents per hour for adult workers during first three months' employment and 40 cents thereafter; for employees under 21 years of age, a minimum of 30 cents for first three months and 35 cents thereafter. The company to pay a cost-of-living bonus as provided in the 1941 Order in Council P.C. 8253 of the federal government, and any amendments thereto. Provision is made for seniority rights, three days' vacation with pay and for the settlement of grievances.

**OSHAWA, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN TANNERY AND THE INTERNATIONAL FUR AND LEATHER WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 205.**

Agreement in effect from April 11, 1942, to April 11, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. No discrimination to be shown employees on account of membership or non-membership in the union. Hours: 9 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 50 hour week for day work; 10 per night, 5 nights a week, a 50 hour week. Overtime is payable at time and one-half. Wage rates to remain as in effect, with a cost-of-living bonus in accordance with the provisions of the applicable government Order in Council. The minimum hourly wage rate for adults is 40 cents, to be increased after three months to 45 cents; for male workers under 21 years of age, 30 cents per hour, to be increased after three months to 35 cents. Provision is made for seniority rights and for the settlement of grievances.

### Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

**BATHURST, N.B.—BATHURST POWER AND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS (LOCAL 396), THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS (LOCAL 120) AND OTHER UNIONS.**

The agreement which came into effect July 1, 1941, and was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1941, page 1005, was amended February 12, 1942, to change the cost-of-living provisions. The amendment provides that, effective for the payroll period beginning November 16, 1941, and for subsequent payroll periods, cost-of-living bonuses will be paid under the regulations established in the 1941 Order in Council P.C. 8253 and amendments.

### Manufacturing: Other Wood Products

#### CALGARY, ALBERTA.—A CERTAIN WOOD PRESERVING COMPANY AND THEIR EMPLOYEES.

Agreement in effect from September 5, 1941, to August 31, 1942, and thereafter subject to two months' notice. The employer recognizes the right of the employees to bargain collectively through their elected representatives. Hours: 44 per week except for boiler plant and treating engineers, foremen, etc., who work a 48 hour week, and watchmen, a 54 hour week. Overtime and all work on statutory holidays is payable at time and one half. Minimum wage rate is 45 cents per hour except for watchmen and temporary casual labour whose minimum is 42 cents. The wage schedule is made retroactive to July 1, 1941 and includes the following hourly rates: assistant treating engineers 60 cents, shift engineers 68 cents, machine operators 50 cents, derrick operators 74 cents, blacksmiths 63 cents, piece rates are also provided for. A cost-of-living bonus is provided for. There is provision also for seniority rights and for the settlement of disputes.

### Manufacturing: Metal Products

#### OSHAWA, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN MANUFACTURER OF PIPE FITTINGS, ETC. AND THE STEEL WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE, (UNITED STEEL WORKERS OF AMERICA), LOCAL 1817.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1942, to April 30, 1943. This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1941, page 697, with certain changes:

Wages: the scale of wages as at January, 1942 to remain in effect; the minimum hourly hiring rate for employees to learn moulding to be 50 cents; the minimum hourly hiring rates for other newly hired employees are 45 cents for male adult workers, 33 cents for boys under 18, 35 cents for boys from 18 to 21 years; boys placed on adult work to receive adult rate; piece work prices for moulders and adult core makers to be based on a minimum of 66.8 cents an hour for the worker of average skill and ability. The cost-of-living bonus to continue to be paid by the company as at present and only subject to change in accordance with the federal government Order in Council P.C. 8253, and any amendments thereto.

#### OSHAWA, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN MANUFACTURER OF IRON CASTINGS AND THE STEEL WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (UNITED STEEL WORKERS OF AMERICA), LOCAL 1817.

Agreement in effect from April 28, 1942, to April 30, 1943. This agreement is similar to the agreement between this same company and its employees which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1941, page 697, with the exception of the cost-of-living provisions which are changed to provide that the bonus continue to be paid by the company as at the time the agreement was made, subject to change in accordance with the federal government 1941 Order in Council P.C. 8253 and amendments thereto. Certain details are added with reference to seniority provisions.

#### WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD. AND UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 200.

Agreement in effect from January 15, 1942 to December 31, 1942, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. The company recognizes

the union as the exclusive bargaining agent for employees who are union members and are not supervisors, clerical workers, chemists, etc. Employees are free to join or not to join a union or association, and no discrimination to be shown employees on account of union membership or no-membership. The company will recognize stewards, plant committees and negotiating committee appointed by the union. Provision is made for seniority rights and for the settlement of grievances. At the time of the execution of this agreement, the company's regular work week was five 8-hour days, 40 hour week, with time and one half for all overtime.

#### WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—A CERTAIN FOUNDRY AND THE INTERNATIONAL MOULDERS' UNION

Agreement in effect from August 1, 1941

to August 1, 1942, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. No discrimination against any employee for being or not being a union member. Hours: 9 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 45 hour week. Overtime: time and one half; double time for work on Sundays and eight specified holidays. Hourly wage rates for moulders are 65 cents and 75 cents with one man at 54 cents and three others at 59 cents; for coremakers 59, 65 and 70 cents. Apprentices to serve four years and to be paid from 30 to 42½ cents per hour. Provision is made for seniority rights and for the settlement of disputes.

#### VANCOUVER, B.C.—A MANUFACTURER OF BOILERS, ENGINES AND MINING MACHINERY AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, LODGE 692.

Agreement in effect from September 8, 1941 for the duration of the war and wartime contracts. Hours: 8 per day, 44 per week; if a second shift employed, they shall work 7½ hours and be paid for 8 hours; 3½ hours on Saturday with pay for 4 hours; if a third shift employed, 7 hours' work for 8 hours' pay, 3½ hours' of work for 4 hours' pay on Saturday. Overtime is payable at time and one half for first 4 hours and double time thereafter; double time for work on Sundays and eight specified holidays. Minimum hourly wage rates: machinists and fitters 90 cents, specialists 65 cents, helpers and operators 50 to 60 cents, labourers 50 cents. A cost-of-living bonus of 4 cents per hour was made payable from June 1, 1941, with provision for its variation with changes in the cost-of-living in accordance with the federal government 1940 Order in Council P.C. 7440 and amendments. Provision is made for the settlement of disputes.

#### VICTORIA, B.C.—CERTAIN FOUNDRIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL MOULDERS AND FOUNDRY WORKERS UNION, LOCAL 144.

Agreement in effect from September 1, 1941, for the duration of the war and wartime contracts. The company recognizes a union committee. No discrimination on account of union activity. Hours: 8 per day, a 44-hour week; in case of a second and third shift, 7½ hours' work for 8 hours' pay. Overtime at time and one half for first four hours and double time thereafter; double time for work on Sundays and eight specified holidays. Minimum hourly wage rates; moulders and coremakers 90 cents, cupola tender 72½ cents, chippers and grinders 65 cents, helpers 60 cents. Wage rates to be adjusted quarterly with changes in the cost-of-living. Disputes are to be settled by the company with the shop committee.

### Services: Business and Personal

**MOOSE JAW, SASKATCHEWAN.—A CERTAIN LAUNDRY AND THE LAUNDRY WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 2.**

Agreement reached following strike reported on page... of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from July 3, 1942, to July 2, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The Company recognizes the union as the collective bargaining agency for its employees who belong to the union. Hours: 8 per day, 48 per week. Overtime is payable at time and

one quarter. Classification of jobs, rates of pay and cost-of-living bonus to be the subject of negotiation between the company and the union, subject to submission to the Regional War Labour Board, as provided in Order in Council P.C. 8253 and amendments. Employees to be paid for seven statutory holidays, and if required to work on such days, to be paid regular rate in addition. One week's vacation with pay annually after 18 months' service; two weeks after five years' service. Provision is made for seniority rights and for the settlement of disputes.

## COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT ACT, QUEBEC

### Recent Proceedings Under the Act

**T**HE Collective Agreement Act was assented to June 22, 1940, and was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1940, page 812. It replaces the Collective Labour Agreements Act, 1938. Agreements and regulations under the "Collective Labour Agreements Act," and the "Act respecting Workmen's Wages" and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Agreement Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation throughout the province or within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date the Order in Council is adopted. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked by a further Order in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour after consulting the parties to the agreement and after the required notice has been published in the

*Quebec Official Gazette*. A parity committee (formerly called a joint committee) must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, the committee is constituted a corporation. A parity committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement and such by-laws must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issues from May, 1938, to July, 1940. Proceedings under the Collective Agreement Act are noted in the issues beginning August, 1940.

Recent proceedings under the Act include the extension of one new agreement and the amendment of eleven other agreements, as summarized below. A request for the extension of a new agreement for building trades at Sherbrooke was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, of June 27. Requests for amendment of the following agreements were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, as follows: barbers and hairdressers at St. Hyacinthe, the building materials industry throughout the province and barbers at Hull, in the issue of June 6; barbers and hairdressers at Joliette, and barbers and hairdressers at Three Rivers, in the issue of June 20; men's and boys' clothing industry throughout the province and building trades at Hull, in the issue of June 27.

In addition, Orders in Council were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* during June, approving or amending the constitution and by-laws of three parity committees, and others approving the levying of assessments or amending previous Orders in Council in this connection by eight parity committees.

### **Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing**

#### **PRINTING TRADES, MONTREAL**

An Order in Council, dated June 17, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 20, extends the term of this agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1941, page 704; April, 1938, page 452; June, 1936, page 546; December, 1936, page 1181; October, 1939, page 1065; February, 1941, page 183; April, 1941, page 473; December, 1941, page 1572; March, 1942, page 353) to September 30, 1942. (Through an Order in Council, dated December 18, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, December 27, 1941, this agreement had already been extended for a period of 90 days from December 31, 1941.)

### **Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Wood Products**

#### **FURNITURE INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC**

An Order in Council, dated June 11, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 13, amends the previous Orders in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1940, page 1311, November, 1941, page 1424 and December, 1941, page 1572) by providing for the payment of a cost-of-living bonus in accordance with federal government 1941 Orders in Council 8253 and 9514.

### **Manufacturing: Non-Metallic Minerals, Chemicals, Etc.**

#### **PAINT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC**

An Order in Council, dated June 17 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 20, makes obligatory the terms of a new agreement between the Quebec Section of the Canadian Paint, Oil and Varnish Association and L'Association des employés de l'industrie de la peinture (The Association of Employees of the Paint Industry). The agreement is to be in effect from June 20, 1942, for the duration of the war and 90 days after the cessation of hostilities, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. It applies to the entire province of Quebec, and replaces the previous agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1940).

Hours: 48 per week except for employees on continuous operations who work 56 hours. Overtime is payable for all work over 9 hours in any one day or 48 hours in any week except employees on continuous operations who are paid overtime for work over 56 hours in a week; overtime rate is time and one quarter.

Minimum hourly wage rates: in paint and lacquer factory—labourers, mixers, helpers, millmen's helpers and millmen 45 cents; shadders 47½ cents during the first two years and 52½ cents thereafter; charge hands 52½ cents. In varnish factory—labourers, fillers and general helpers 40 cents; kettlemen 52½ cents; varnish

makers 67½ cents; charge hands 52½ cents. In white lead and dry colour factory—labourers 40 cents; grinders 42½ cents; pressmen 45 cents; colour strikers 52½ cents; charge hands 57½ cents. In receiving, packing and shipping department—general helpers 40 cents; charge hands 47½ cents; shipping clerks and stock keepers \$21 per week; watchmen, stationary enginemen, firemen, watchmen and timekeepers \$21 per week; coopers and mill dressers 52½ cents; maintenance men, including carpenters, electricians, plumbers, machinists, blacksmith, etc., 57½ cents. For overprinting labels and multigraphing—male employees 30 cents if under 18 years of age, 40 cents if over 18 years. For apprentices—30 cents if under 20 years of age, for one year only. For female employees in all factory departments—25 cents per hour. In linseed oil department—labourers 40 cents; hydraulic press or expeller men 42½ cents; maintenance men 57½ cents. (These rates are in most cases 2½ cents per hour higher than in the previous agreement.)

Vacation: one week with pay for those with one year's service, with one extra day for each year's service of over five years, with a maximum of two weeks' vacation.

Disputes are to be referred to the conciliation officers appointed by the employees in each plant, and later, if not settled, to the joint committee.

### **Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation**

#### **LONGSHOREMEN (INLAND AND COASTAL NAVIGATION), MONTREAL**

An Order in Council, dated May 29, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 6, amends the previous Order in Council for these workers (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1939, page 629; February, 1940, page 173; April, page 391; June, page 610; February, 1941, page 184; April, page 473; June, page 705; July, page 854; August, page 1013; September, page 1162; November, page 1425; February, 1942, page 234; March, page 353) by extending the term of the agreement to June 30, 1942.

### **Trade**

#### **GARAGE AND SERVICE STATION EMPLOYEES, MONTREAL**

See below under "Service Custom and Repair."

### **Service: Public Administration**

#### **MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES (INSIDE SERVICES), QUEBEC**

An Order in Council, dated June 17, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 20, amends the previous Orders in Council governing permanent employees (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1940, page 868 and July, 1941, page 854) by making changes in the classification and salaries of a few employees.

### **FIREFIGHTERS, QUEBEC**

An Order in Council, dated June 17, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 20, amends the previous Orders in Council for firefighters at Quebec (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1940, page 869, and July, 1941, page 854). Cadets are to become firemen at \$21 per week on the first day of May following the date

their employment as cadets; wage rates for assistant secretary of the department \$32 per week; chimney sweepers and prevention captain \$2 per week. The following are new classes: telephone operators \$1200 to \$1,500 per year, electrician \$1,300 to \$1,600 per year, telegraph operators \$1,500 to \$1,800 per year.

#### POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES, QUEBEC

An Order in Council, dated June 17, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 10, amends the previous Orders in Council for these employees (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1940, page 869, and July, 1941, page 854). Cadets are to become constables at \$21 per week on the first day of May following the date of their employment as cadets. The following are new classes: radio operator \$30 per week, painter-letterer \$30, quarter master \$35; employees of photography and finger printing department \$1,500 to \$1,800 per year; radio technicians \$1,800 to \$2,200.

#### MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES (OUTSIDE SERVICES), QUEBEC

An Order in Council, dated June 17, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 20, amends the previous Orders in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1940, page 868, October, page 1076, and July, 1941, page 854). Building trades and labourers are deleted from the wage scale and it is provided that the wage rates be those provided in the building trades agreement in the construction industry. Sick leave of one month is granted if necessary to employees with five years' service.

#### Service: Custom and Repair

##### GARAGES AND SERVICE STATIONS, MONTREAL

An Order in Council, dated June 11, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 13, extends the term of this agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1941, page 1013, and April, 1942, page 483) to June 23, 1943. Another Order in Council of the same date adds the trade "vulcanizer" to the group of body workers, etc.

#### Service: Business and Personal

##### BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, ROUYN AND NORANDA

An Order in Council, dated June 17, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 20, amends the previous Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1942, page 484) by certain changes in arrangement of hours and in prices for haircuts.

##### BARBERS, MONTREAL

An Order in Council, dated May 29, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 6, amends the previous Order in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1941, page 1315, and December, page 1573) by making certain changes in apprenticeship regulations, etc. which do not affect the summary as previously given in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

##### HAIRDRESSERS, MONTREAL

An Order in Council, dated May 29, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 6, amends the previous Order in Council for this trade (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1941, page 855) by extending the term of the agreement to June 6, 1943.

## SHIFT PRACTICE IN WAR INDUSTRY

*Studies in Personnel Policy, No. 40*, is the title of a report recently issued by the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York.

Emphasizing the critical need for maximum output at this time, the report states "that multiple-shift operation in war industries is rapidly becoming the prevailing practice of operation.

"Instituting and maintaining continuous operation is not a simple problem. Even if a constant flow of materials can be obtained it is frequently impossible to secure a sufficient quantity of competent labour. When men must be trained it is only gradually that operations can be extended into a second and third shift. Meanwhile, men are worked long hours on a single or two-shift basis. Their earnings are increased so much from overtime work that often they are unwilling to go back to forty or forty-two hours a week when labour becomes available to make this possible. Therefore, shift schedules that are reasonably agreeable to employees must be worked out.

"It is almost impossible to provide a perfectly balanced flow of either materials or production and, consequently, three full shifts a day, seven days a week, are sometimes unattainable. Certain operations lag somewhat and others must wait for them. It is not uncommon, therefore, for the second shift to be smaller than the first and the third to be, perhaps, only a skeleton shift devoted to overcoming the shortages and taking care of bottlenecks. In other cases, practically a full force is maintained on each shift.

"There are also personnel problems. Rotation of shifts is practised in some companies in order to equalize the advantages and disadvantages of day and night shifts. But this is sometimes unacceptable to the long-service and usually more valuable employees who feel that their service entitles them to steady work on the day shift. Even a higher rate for night work does not always overcome objections to the night shift. Therefore, when men are kept steadily on night work the force is likely to be depleted as employees secure work elsewhere on day shifts."

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, JUNE, 1942

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE official index number of the cost of living in Canada calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base period 1935 to 1939 as 100 advanced from 116.1 at the beginning of May to 116.7 at the beginning of June due to advances in the food group the index for which increased 1.5 percent during the month. Beef prices were considerably higher and advances were recorded also in the prices of certain other meats as well as in eggs and potatoes. Slight declines were recorded for the fuel group and for the home furnishings and services group. The rent, clothing, and miscellaneous groups were unchanged. Comparative figures for the official index at certain dates are 116.7 for June 1942; 116.1 for May; 110.5 for June, 1941; 104.9 for June, 1940; and 100.8 for August, 1939, the last prewar month. The increase since August, 1939, down to June, 1942, was 15.8 percent as compared with an increase of 33.3 percent between July, 1914, and May, 1917, the equal period during the last war.

After adjustment to base 100.0 for August, 1939, as required by Order in Council P.C. 5963 of July 10, 1942, replacing P.C. 8253

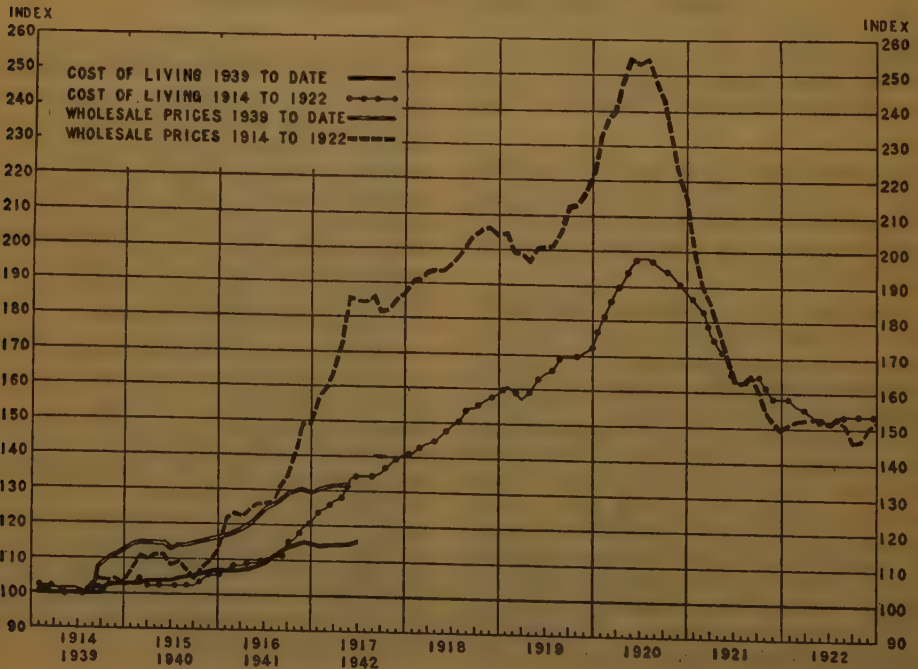
of October, 1941, the index was 115.8 for June 1, as compared with 115.2 for May 1, 115.0 for April 1, 114.5 for January 2, and 114.6 for October 1, 1941.

Foods advanced 27.1 percent between August, 1939, and June, 1942, clothing 19.8 percent; home furnishings and services 16.8 percent; fuel and light 13.7 percent; rent 7.2 percent; and the miscellaneous group 5.7 percent.

The control of prices under an Order in Council of November 1, 1941, P.C. 8527, became effective on December 1, 1941, the Order having been amended to change the effective date from November 17 to December 1. The text of P.C. 8527 which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, for November, 1941, on page 1371 provided that no person should sell any goods or supply services at prices higher than during the period September 15 to October 11, except under the regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. In each issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE the activities of the Board in the operation of the price control policy are summarized. Prices of fresh fruits and vegetables and certain kinds

### COST OF LIVING AND WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA 1914-1922 AND 1939-1942

BASE: PRICES IN JULY 1914 AND IN AUGUST 1939=100



## DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA

PRICES AS AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH MONTH

	Adjusted to base 100-0 for August, 1939	On base of average prices in 1935-1939 as 100*						
		Total	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Home Furnishings and Services	Miscel- laneous
1939								
August 1.....		79.7	88.3	74.3	76.9	88.0		70.3
September 1.....		80.0	91.9	72.1	75.4	88.9		70.3
October 1.....		81.6	92.7	69.9	73.8	96.8		70.9
November 1.....		88.3	103.3	70.6	75.4	110.8		74.5
December 1.....		104.5	133.3	75.8	83.8	130.3		81.5
1940								
January 1.....		118.3	152.8	80.2	92.2	152.3		91.4
February 1.....		130.0	163.3	87.6	100.7	175.1		101.2
March 1.....		150.5	188.1	100.2	119.9	213.1		110.3
April 1.....		132.5	143.9	109.2	127.6	123.4		112.5
May 1.....		121.3	121.9	113.7	122.2	147.0		112.5
June 1.....		121.7	122.8	116.6	122.2	145.1		111.7
July 1.....		119.5	120.9	117.4	119.2	141.7		109.6
August 1.....		120.6	126.3	117.4	116.8	141.3		107.5
September 1.....		121.8	133.3	115.9	116.8	139.1		106.1
October 1.....		119.9	130.8	114.5	114.4	135.6		105.1
November 1.....		120.5	131.5	117.3	113.2	135.5		104.8
December 1.....		121.7	134.7	119.7	112.6	134.8		105.0
1941								
January 1.....		120.8	131.5	122.7	111.8	130.6		105.4
February 1.....		109.1	103.1	119.4	110.0	114.3		103.3
March 1.....		99.0	85.7	109.7	106.8	100.6		100.4
April 1.....		94.4	84.9	98.6	102.5	93.3		98.2
May 1.....		95.6	92.7	93.2	102.1	97.1		97.8
June 1.....		96.2	94.6	94.0	100.9	97.6	95.4	98.7
July 1.....		98.1	97.8	96.1	101.5	99.3	97.2	99.1
August 1.....		101.2	103.2	99.7	98.9	101.4	101.5	100.1
September 1.....		102.2	103.8	103.1	97.7	100.9	102.4	101.2
1942								
January 1.....	100.0	100.8	99.3	103.8	99.0	100.1	100.9	101.3
February 1.....	100.0	100.8	99.4	103.8	98.9	99.6	100.8	101.3
March 1.....	102.7	103.5	106.3	104.4	104.4	99.6	101.0	101.7
April 1.....	103.0	103.8	107.1	104.4	105.3	99.6	101.0	101.9
May 1.....	103.0	103.8	104.7	104.4	105.4	103.3	104.1	102.0
June 1.....	103.0	103.8	104.7	104.4	105.4	103.3	104.1	102.0
Year.....		101.5	100.6	103.8	101.2	100.7	101.4	101.4
1940								
January 2.....	103.0	103.8	104.5	104.4	105.5	103.3	104.3	101.8
February 1.....	103.0	103.8	104.5	104.4	105.8	103.3	104.3	101.9
March 1.....	103.8	104.6	104.8	104.4	105.7	107.8	105.9	101.9
April 1.....	103.8	104.6	104.8	104.4	105.9	107.8	106.1	101.8
May 1.....	104.1	104.9	104.4	106.9	106.1	107.8	106.2	101.8
June 1.....	104.1	104.9	103.8	106.9	106.0	109.1	106.5	101.8
July 2.....	104.8	105.6	105.3	106.9	107.9	109.1	106.9	102.2
August 1.....	105.1	105.9	105.4	106.9	108.4	109.1	106.9	103.0
September 1.....	105.6	106.4	105.4	106.9	108.5	112.4	108.9	102.8
October 1.....	106.2	107.0	106.1	107.7	108.0	113.5	109.7	102.8
November 1.....	106.9	107.8	108.7	107.7	108.5	113.5	110.0	102.8
December 1.....	107.1	108.0	109.1	107.7	108.5	113.5	110.7	102.8
Year.....		105.6	105.6	106.3	107.1	109.2	107.2	102.3
1941								
January 2.....	107.4	108.3	109.7	107.7	108.6	113.7	110.8	103.1
February 1.....	107.3	108.2	108.8	107.7	108.7	114.1	111.5	103.1
March 1.....	107.3	108.2	109.0	107.7	108.9	114.2	111.6	102.9
April 1.....	107.7	108.6	110.1	107.7	108.9	114.3	111.7	102.9
May 1.....	108.5	109.4	109.7	109.7	109.2	114.5	111.8	105.1
June 2.....	109.6	110.5	112.5	109.7	110.2	114.9	112.1	105.6
July 2.....	111.0	111.9	116.6	109.7	110.5	115.1	113.0	105.6
August 1.....	112.8	113.7	121.3	109.7	110.5	115.7	114.3	108.1
September 1.....	113.8	114.7	123.3	109.7	110.9	117.4	115.8	108.4
October 1.....	114.6	115.5	123.2	111.2	112.1	119.6	117.3	108.5
November 1.....	115.4	116.3	125.4	111.2	112.7	120.0	117.9	106.7
December 1.....	114.9	115.8	123.8	111.2	112.7	119.9	117.9	106.7
Year.....		111.7	116.1	109.4	110.3	116.1	113.8	105.1
1942								
January 2.....	114.5	115.4	122.3	111.2	112.9	119.9	118.0	106.8
February 2.....	114.8	115.7	123.1	111.2	112.9	119.8	118.0	107.1
March 2.....	115.0	115.9	123.7	111.2	112.9	119.8	118.1	107.1
April 1.....	115.0	115.9	123.7	111.2	112.9	119.8	118.1	107.1
May, 1.....	115.2	116.1	124.3	111.3	112.9	119.9	118.0	107.1
June 1.....	115.8	116.7	126.2	111.3	112.6	119.9	117.9	107.1

\* For the period 1913 to 1934 the former series on the base 1926=100 was converted to the base 1935-1939=100.  
 The cost of living bonus provided for by the Wartime Wages Control Order, July 10, 1942, P.C. 5963, replacing P.C. 8253, must be based on the index shown in the left-hand column. For each rise of one point in the index the amount of the bonus or its increase shall be:—(1) twenty-five cents per week for all adult male employees, and for all other employees employed at weekly wage rates of twenty-five dollars or more, and (2) one per cent of their basic weekly wage rates for male employees under twenty-one years of age and female workers employed at basic wage rates of less than twenty-five dollars per week.

**AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES, IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA, FOR CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS AND FUEL AT CERTAIN DATES 1914 TO 1942**

Commodities	Unit	June 1914	June 1915	June 1917	June 1918	June 1920	June 1922	June 1926	June 1929	June 1933	June 1937	June 1939	June 1941	May 1942	June 1942
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin steak.....	lb.	24.4	24.4	31.6	38.4	41.5	31.6	30.2	38.1	22.0	28.3	28.4	33.1	34.7	36.0
Beef, round steak.....	lb.	21.6	28.1	35.3	36.7	26.4	24.5	33.0	17.7	23.7	24.0	28.9	31.0	31.0	33.0
Beef, rib roast.....	lb.	19.7	25.5	32.1	33.0	24.0	22.8	30.0	16.7	21.0	21.0	27.9a	29.9a	31.6d	31.6d
Beef, shoulder.....	lb.	16.6	16.8	22.2	27.8	27.1	17.5	16.5	24.1	11.9	15.7	16.0	20.1b	22.3b	23.8b
Beef, stewing.....	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.6	13.5	12.2	19.4	9.5	12.8	13.1	16.4	18.4	19.6
Veal, forequarter.....	lb.	17.1	17.5	22.6	27.9	27.7	19.1	19.1	24.5	11.8	14.2	15.4	19.2	24.4	22.8
Mutton, hindquarter.....	lb.	21.0	21.5	28.5	36.3	38.4	29.3	31.4	31.2	21.3	24.2	24.7	31.0c	33.2c	34.5c
Pork, fresh, from ham.....	lb.	20.1	19.3	30.1	34.9	40.4	31.3	30.7	31.2	15.7	21.8	23.8	24.8	29.9	29.9
Pork, salt mess.....	lb.	18.2	17.9	27.0	34.8	36.1	26.8	28.0	27.5	15.1	19.9	21.2	21.0	24.0	24.1
Bacon, not sliced.....	lb.	25.6	25.3	39.0	50.7	55.8	41.3	42.6	39.6	20.2	28.8	30.2	31.7	39.0	39.3
Bacon, sliced.....	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.3	45.3	46.6	43.6	23.2	32.2	33.4	35.1	43.3	43.4
Fish, salt cod.....	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.9	21.6	20.9	21.2	17.8	18.3	18.7	20.2	25.5	25.8
Fish, finnan haddie.....	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.2	20.4	20.5	21.1	16.6	17.4	17.5	19.7	24.3	24.9
Lard.....	lb.	18.6	17.9	31.5	36.9	38.2	22.0	24.3	22.0	12.7	16.9	11.9	10.4	16.2	16.2
Eggs, fresh.....	doz.	25.8	24.6	42.4	44.8	54.8	35.5	35.2	35.1	19.2	25.2	25.5d	27.4d	35.3d	35.4d
Eggs, cooking.....	doz.	25.0	24.3	36.8	38.7	50.0	31.7	31.9	31.1	15.3	21.3	21.3	24.1f	31.6f	31.4f
Milk.....	qt.	8.6	8.8	10.1	11.9	14.8	11.5	11.6	12.0	9.1	10.8	10.8	11.5	11.8	11.8
Butter, dairy.....	lb.	26.2	28.9	41.1	46.0	59.7	36.7	37.4	40.6	20.9	25.3	22.4	32.4	35.7	35.9
Butter, creamery.....	lb.	31.2	33.8	46.7	51.7	66.8	42.0	41.3	44.7	23.9	28.5	25.5	34.9	39.3	39.3
Cheese, Canadian, mild.....	lb.	19.4	22.8	32.0	30.5	38.2	26.1	31.6a	33.2a	19.3a	22.6a	21.4a	24.8	35.9	35.3
Bread, white.....	lb.	4.3	4.9	7.4	7.8	9.6	6.9	7.6	7.7	5.5	7.1	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.8
Flour.....	lb.	3.3	4.2	7.3	6.8	8.4	5.0	5.3	4.8	3.0	4.5	2.9	3.8	3.6	3.6
Rollod oats, bulk.....	lb.	4.3	5.3	6.3	8.1	8.5	5.6	5.7	6.2	4.7	5.9	5.0	5.2	5.7	5.7
Rice.....	lb.	5.9	5.9	8.0	11.5	16.8	9.8	10.9	10.3	8.0	8.2	8.1	9.6	10.9	10.9
Tomatoes, canned, 2½'s.....	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.5	19.2	16.2	15.5	11.6	13.4	10.6	13.9	13.9	13.9
Peas, canned, 2's.....	tin	.....	.....	15.2	20.3	21.3	19.0	17.4	15.8	11.5	12.2	10.4	12.2	12.6	12.6
Corn, canned, 2's.....	tin	.....	.....	17.1	24.0	21.4	16.8	16.4	15.9	11.4	12.3	10.4	13.1	13.4	13.5
Beans, dry.....	lb.	5.9	7.2	15.3	17.3	12.0	8.9	7.8	12.0	4.0	7.9	5.0	6.4	6.6	6.6
Onions.....	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.1	12.0	6.0	8.6	5.6	5.9	5.8	9.6	7.2	7.7
Potatoes.....	75 lb.	133.9	75.0	321.7	151.7	542.2	114.5	251.7	109.2	86.1	127.2	124.1	102.1	183.4	190.4
Potatoes.....	15 lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	118.2	27.1	58.8	26.4	20.8	30.0	29.5	25.1	40.9	42.9
Apples, evaporated.....	lb.	13.1	11.9	15.5	22.8	28.2	24.1	19.8	21.5	14.8	15.8	15.2	14.9	14.9	14.9
Fruit, medium.....	lb.	12.3	13.1	15.1	17.6	27.5	19.7	15.8	13.6	11.3	11.7	10.8	11.8	12.7	12.8
Raisins seedless, 16 oz.....	pkg.	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.0	27.3	18.6	15.7	17.0	16.9	16.6	16.7	17.2	17.2
Currants, bulk.....	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.0	23.4	18.8	19.7	16.3	15.3	15.0	14.9	15.1	15.1
Peaches, canned 2's.....	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.6	34.9	29.1	26.4	20.2	19.2	16.2	15.6	16.1	16.1
Corn syrup, 5 lb.....	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	71.7	50.4	45.4	42.1	40.2	32.9	42.8	51.5	59.6	59.6
Sugar, granulated.....	lb.	5.5	7.9	10.6	10.9	22.6	7.8	7.9	7.1	7.9	6.5	6.5	8.6	8.6	8.6
Sugar, yellow.....	lb.	5.1	7.3	9.5	10.2	21.0	7.3	7.5	6.8	7.7	6.3	6.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
Tea, black.....	lb.	35.8	37.5	46.1	53.1	66.1	54.7	71.9	70.4	40.7	52.5	58.6	72.4	84.4	84.6
Coffee.....	lb.	87.8	39.0	40.3	44.3	60.9	53.8	61.2	60.4	39.1	35.7	33.7	46.7	48.0	48.1
Cocoa, ½ lb.....	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.6	29.0	27.1	27.5	24.8	19.7	19.3	19.3	18.9	18.9
Coal, anthracite, U.S.....	ton	8.51	8.25	10.76	11.49	16.25	17.18	17.06	16.10	14.79	14.11	14.26	15.94	16.60	16.60
Coal, bituminous.....	ton	6.31	5.94	.....	9.29	11.62	10.92	10.18	10.04	9.34	9.35	9.40	10.14	10.60	10.61
Coke.....	ton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.49	12.51	11.64	12.21	11.88	13.02	13.63	13.45
Wood, hard, long.....	cord	6.68	6.70	8.32	10.78	13.08	12.30	12.29	12.24	9.92	9.44	9.55	10.44	11.34	11.34
Wood, hard, stove.....	cord	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.78	14.29	14.54	14.63	11.79	11.27	11.57	12.47	13.51	13.61
Wood, soft, long.....	cord	4.98	5.03	6.30	7.94	9.94	9.19	8.94	8.84	7.40	7.19	7.11	7.74	8.30	8.31
Wood, soft, stove.....	cord	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.64	11.06	11.09	11.03	9.00	8.55	8.53	9.11	9.58	9.68

a Rolled.    b Blade.    c Lamb.    d Grade A.    f Grade B.    \* Kind most sold.

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING FOR EIGHT CITIES IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE 1942**

August 1939=100

	Total	Food	Rent	Fuel	Clothing	Home Furnishings and Services	Miscellaneous
Halifax.....	114.0	129.0	104.2	105.9	116.1	114.7	105.7
St. John.....	115.4	124.9	107.3	109.5	120.8	116.0	107.6
Montreal.....	118.2	130.7	108.8	114.8	123.2	117.6	105.1
Toronto.....	115.5	128.7	108.5	117.7	117.3	114.0	107.3
Winnipeg.....	113.1	124.1	104.4	107.1	116.8	115.6	105.6
Saskatoon.....	116.2	126.5	113.1	107.0	119.2	119.9	105.0
Edmonton.....	112.0	123.0	100.0	99.4	123.0	117.0	104.9
Vancouver.....	113.1	126.0	99.4	111.5	118.6	113.1	105.2

of fresh, cured and canned fish were exempted by the Board from the provisions of the maximum prices regulations. The order does not apply to sales by farmers and fishermen to dealers or processors of live stock, poultry, eggs, milk, cream, dairy butter, farm-made cheese, honey, maple syrup and fish, but does apply to sales by such dealers and processors and to sales by farmers and fishermen to consumers. Onions were placed under a price ceiling in January the basic period being the week ended January 10, and potatoes in March with the basic period February 2-7. Effective May 18, 1942, maximum retail prices for bananas were specified under an order of the Board.

The index number of the cost-of-living was constructed on the basis of a survey of expenditure of 1,439 families of wage-earners and salaried workers with earnings between \$450 and \$2,500 in 1938. The average expenditure was \$1,453.90 divided as follows: food (31.3 per cent), \$443; shelter (19.1 per cent), \$269.50; fuel and light (6.4 per cent),

\$90.50; clothing (11.7 per cent), \$165.80; home furnishings (8.9 per cent), \$125.70; miscellaneous (22.6 per cent), \$319.40.

The last named group includes health (4.3 per cent), \$60.80; personal care (1.7 per cent), \$23.90; transportation (5.6 per cent), \$79.30; recreation (5.8 per cent), \$82.10; life insurance (5.2 per cent), \$73.30. Other expenditure not directly represented in the index was \$40.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of retail prices of commodities included in the cost-of-living index excluding rents and services. The figures at certain dates since August, 1939, are: August, 1939, 100.0; September, 100.0; October, 103.8; November, 104.3; December, 104.3; January, 1940, 104.2; February, 104.3; March, 105.5; April, 105.5; May, 105.3; June, 105.3; July, 106.4; August, 106.8; September, 107.9; October, 108.4; November, 109.7; December, 110.0; January, 1941, 110.4; February, 110.1; March, 110.2; April, 110.7; May, 110.9; June, 112.7; July,

# INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1922	June 1926	June 1929	June 1930	June 1933	June 1937	June 1939	June 1940	June 1941	May 1942	June 1942
*All commodities.....	567	64.0	127.4	155.9	97.3	100.1	93.4	87.7	67.5	84.6	73.2	81.6	90.0	95.2	95.8
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable products.....	135	58.1	127.9	167.0	86.2	100.6	84.8	83.0	61.5	87.0	61.9	70.6	77.7	83.8	84.4
II. Animals and Their Products.....	76	70.9	127.1	145.1	96.0	100.8	107.7	97.0	58.5	77.5	71.2	77.0	89.9	99.7	102.3
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	85	58.2	157.1	176.5	101.7	99.7	91.6	82.1	69.9	75.0	66.6	83.9	90.8	92.0	92.0
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	49	63.9	89.1	154.4	106.3	100.1	94.0	89.1	61.7	77.8	77.1	87.4	96.1	101.8	101.8
V. Iron and Its Products.....	44	68.9	156.9	168.4	104.6	100.0	93.8	91.2	85.3	103.0	97.0	102.7	112.7	115.3	115.3
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products.....	18	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.3	98.7	98.7	77.8	68.0	84.3	69.2	76.7	78.1	78.4	78.4
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	83	56.8	82.3	112.2	107.0	99.0	93.0	90.5	82.7	86.8	84.6	88.9	96.0	100.0	99.9
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	77	63.4	118.7	141.5	105.4	100.0	95.6	93.0	80.8	81.6	77.7	85.6	99.6	102.1	102.2
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	236	62.0	102.7	136.1	96.9	100.6	93.4	89.5	70.4	79.5	73.7	82.5	90.6	95.1	96.0
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco.....	126	61.8	119.0	150.8	90.2	99.6	96.7	94.2	63.9	80.3	71.8	78.4	88.9	96.5	98.7
Other Consumers' Goods.....	110	62.2	91.9	126.3	101.4	101.2	91.2	86.4	74.8	79.0	74.9	85.3	91.7	94.2	94.2
II. Producers' Goods.....	402	67.7	133.3	164.3	98.8	100.4	93.5	85.0	64.6	85.8	68.0	77.2	84.3	88.3	88.7
Producers' Equipment.....	24	55.1	81.9	108.6	104.1	96.9	94.0	91.4	84.8	94.3	94.9	100.4	106.3	110.4	110.4
Producers' Materials.....	378	69.1	139.0	171.0	98.2	100.8	93.4	84.3	62.4	84.9	65.0	74.6	81.8	85.8	86.3
Building and Construction Materials.....	111	67.0	100.7	144.0	108.7	99.5	98.6	92.2	78.9	96.4	88.1	94.3	108.4	114.4	114.2
Manufacturers' Materials.....	267	69.5	148.1	177.3	95.8	101.1	92.2	82.5	59.6	85.0	61.1	71.3	77.3	80.9	81.6
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	186	59.2	134.7	176.4	91.2	100.0	84.2	80.4	61.6	82.3	59.8	68.7	76.9	89.4	90.5
B. Animal.....	105	70.1	129.0	146.0	95.9	98.9	103.5	92.8	59.9	77.4	71.6	73.9	89.8	91.6	91.6
Farm (Canadian).....	70	64.1	132.6	160.6	88.0	98.8	93.1	86.1	52.5	83.7	63.2	64.3	71.0	80.9	81.3
Farm (Foreign).....	16	65.9	111.7	114.1	91.7	99.4	102.8	94.8	60.3	71.7	67.2	73.2	90.0	96.7	97.8
II. Marine.....	57	60.1	89.7	151.3	106.8	100.2	93.9	89.0	61.9	77.5	76.7	87.1	95.7	80.2	81.5
III. Forest.....	203	67.9	115.2	134.6	106.4	99.6	93.0	87.8	79.8	89.2	84.2	90.1	96.1	111.1	113.2
IV. Mineral.....	245	63.8	120.8	154.1	94.7	99.2	92.9	84.6	57.6	83.2	64.9	74.0	81.8	101.3	101.3
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	322	64.8	127.7	156.5	100.4	100.1	91.1	87.2	70.2	80.3	73.0	80.0	88.8	98.7	98.6
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....															

† The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—Monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and other Countries).

\* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal			Pork				Bacon	
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, rolled, per lb.	Blade roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.	Boneless fronts, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Lamb, leg roast, per lb.	Fresh, loin, per lb.	Fresh, leg roast, from ham, per lb.	Fresh, shoulder, per lb.	Salt, regular mess, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Medium, sliced, per lb.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (average)</b>	36.8	33.0	31.4	23.8	19.6	25.2	22.8	34.5	33.6	29.9	25.8	24.1	39.3	43.4
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b>	38.5	32.1	31.2	24.2	19.1	22.3	17.3	33.9	33.6	32.7	25.6	23.0	38.0	42.9
1—Sydney	40.5	33	30.7	26.3	20.7		19	34.7	36	33			23.5	38
2—New Glasgow	37.3	32	30.7	24.3	18.7		22.3	35.4	33.8	35	28.3		37	42.3
3—Amherst	40	33.3	35	25.6	18.9				32.7		23.8		21.2	43.8
4—Halifax	38.1	31	28.4	21.9	19.6			18	31.5	31.4	24.8		39	41.9
5—Windsor										30			24.3	43.3
6—Truro	37.8	31.2	31.4	22.7	17.6				34.2				23.7	43.1
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	36.2	31.5	30.0	23.5	19.8		17.5		32.0	28.5	25.4		23.7	43.6
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b>	38.7	31.5	28.8	22.4	17.2	23.2	22.0	33.5	31.5	31.0	24.4		23.7	42.1
8—Moncton	37.1	30.2	28.6	22.2	16.5		25	35	32.5	33	27.2		23.3	36.5
9—Saint John	41.1	32.2	30.7	23.6	18.6		22	30.6	32	29	26		23.3	36
10—Fredericton	37.8	30.1	29.8	19.3	16.6		24.3	35	30		22.8		24.1	41.2
11—Bathurst		33.3	26	24.3							21.7		24.2	39.5
<b>Quebec (average)</b>	35.0	33.6	27.9	22.8	16.6	22.7	22.8	32.5	28.2	24.3	23.2		23.3	41.0
12—Quebec	36.4	35.4	25.7	24.4	15.1	22.8	18	29.7	24	23	22.7		23.3	38
13—Three Rivers	36.3	33.7	28.1	23.4	18.4	21.6	23	30.4	26.1	28	23		21.6	44.9
14—Sherbrooke	37	34.4	30.7	24.7	17.8	25.1		34.6	30.2		23		23.3	36.7
15—Sorel	35.5	30.5	29.4	22.4	16.4	22.4		30	28.8		21.3		22.1	44.3
16—St. Hyacinthe	30.3	35.6	25	21.7	18.2	23.6		31.9	26.4		22.1		19.7	44.6
17—St. Johns	38.4	31.7	30	22	15.5	22.3		38.7	34		25		24.3	41.2
18—Thetford Mines	28	32.8	21.6	21.2	15.5		25		23.6	22	22.3		22.6	36.8
19—Montreal	37.8	34.7	30.7	22	16.3	21.3	25		33	30.3	23.9		25.9	42.6
20—Hull	35.1	33.3	29.7	22	16.3	22.1		31.6	30.3		25.5		26.7	40.4
<b>Ontario (average)</b>	36.9	33.9	33.1	24.9	20.4	26.4	24.8	35.5	35.5	31.1	26.9		25.2	38.6
21—Ottawa	39.1	34.2	34.3	25.6	20.1	23.7		33.1	32.5		26.2		25.8	44.1
22—Brookville		34.6	33.5	23.7	20.9			33.3	32.7		24		25.3	42
23—Kingston	36.1	32.7	32.3	24.2	17.9	21.7	25	33	34.5	35	25.7		26	40
24—Belleville	33.3	31.7	31.3	23.4	16.7	27	29	34	33.3	30	25.8		35	42.4
25—Peterborough	36	31.8	33.4	25.2	19.8	28.7	28	35.4	36.4	28	26.8		26.3	42.9
26—Oshawa	36.8	34.6	35.7	26.3	22.7	27.7	25		36.2	29	27.8		23.3	43.7
27—Orillia	37	34.5	35	27	24	28		39.3	35.5		28.7		25	43.7
28—Toronto	39.7	35.7	38.1	27	22.9	27.5	18	37.4	36.4	32	25.5		27	39
29—Niagara Falls	39.8	36.1	34.8	27	19.3	26.7		39.6	36.6		26.5		25	42.6
30—St. Catharines	41.3	36.9	36.9	28	19	24.3	27		36.9	30	26.8		27.1	40
31—Hamilton	38.6	35.7	34	25.4	23.3	29.2	23	36.7	36.4	30	28.6		42	43.5
32—Brantford	37.2	33.7	32.6	26.2	19	26.2	25		35.7	36.5	29.5		28.4	39
33—Galt	38.6	34.5	34	26	21.4	28.3		34.3	36.8		27.6			45.8
34—Guelph	35.8	33.8	33.2	23.4	22.2	27		36.3	35.9		27.9		28.5	42.4
35—Kitchener	36.9	34.7	32.7	25.1	21.6	26.3		37.9	36.8		25.5			44.2
36—Woodstock	39	35.8	34.3	27	20.7	28.3		39.3	37.8		25.5			41.3
37—Stratford	36	33	33.8	26.8	23.1			35.5	35.5		25.6			45.1
38—London	37.7	34.5	33.9	25.2	21.3	27	23	35.9	36.1	32	26.8		35	43.1
39—St. Thomas	39.4	35	34.7	24.9	21.4	26.2	23.5	34.8	37	30	27.9		40	43.2
40—Chatham	36.2	34.7	32.7	25.2	19	28.3		34.9	36.4		28.9		24.6	42.5
41—Windsor	36.5	33.8	32.5	25.1	20.7	26.3	24	34	34.8	30	27.7		24.6	35
42—Sarnia	38.6	33.3	32.9	24.8	22	27		33.1	33.7		26.5		25	43.1
43—Owen Sound	35	32.3	32	22.4	20.2	24.7		33.6			25.5			43.5
44—North Bay		33.8	34.5	24.7	21	25.3		35.4			28.6		26	44.3
45—Sudbury	35.5	32.7	30	24	18.5	25.7	28		35.4	32	27.8		23.1	38
46—Cobalt							27						23.3	39
47—Timmins	32.3	30.3	29.6	21.4	17.7	23.7	23		34.8	35	26.6		25.8	39
48—Sault Ste. Marie	30.4	33	27.7	23.9	18.4		25	34	33.5	30	25.5		23.3	38
49—Port Arthur	34.2	31.4	29	21	18.2	24.3	23	34	35.3	32	26.8		24.2	45.6
50—Fort William	37.3	33.9	30.4	23.5	19.4	26.7	25		35.4	33	27.5		23.9	43.7
<b>Manitoba (average)</b>	33.1	28.7	29.9	22.0	18.9	22.8	19.8	32.2	35.5	25.0	26.7		22.8	42.0
51—Winnipeg	34.2	29.6	29.2	21.9	20.2	22.6	19.5	34.5	36.6		28.8		22.8	42
52—Brandon	32	27.8	30.6	22	17.5	23		29.8	34.3	25	24.5			45.4
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b>	33.3	29.3	29.4	21.1	17.0	21.5	19.8	31.1	30.1	26.7	21.8		21.9	39.3
53—Regina	34.3	29.9	29	20.8	18.3	21.8	22	31.4	30.4	27	21		23.3	43
54—Prince Albert							20							43.1
55—Saskatoon	31	27.1	27.4	20.4	15.3	21.2	17	30	30.1	26	21.8		20.4	35
56—Moose Jaw	34.6	30.8	31.7	22.2	17.4		20	31.8	29.6	27	22.7			40
<b>Alberta (average)</b>	34.3	30.3	29.8	21.3	18.5	21.6	18.5	33.5	32.8	27.3	24.6		22.6	37.7
57—Medicine Hat	38.7	31.7	31.3	24	23.3			35	35		23.7		23	45.9
58—Drumheller	33.3	31.3	26.3	20	16.7	22	20		33.7	28	26		23.3	42.8
59—Edmonton	38.6	26.7	26.8	19.2	15.5	20.8	16	30.7	32.3	24	24.5		21.9	41.6
60—Calgary	36.3	32.1	32.1	22.6	21.8	23.7	18	35.6	33.6	32	27.2		24.4	40
61—Lethbridge	33.7	29.7	27.4	20.7	15.3	20	20	32.7	29.2	25	21.8		20.3	38
<b>British Columbia (average)</b>	40.3	35.0	35.6	24.3	24.0	28.4	27.0	36.9	35.3	32.0	27.5		25.3	42.7
62—Fernie	36.7	31.7	34.7	21.3	20			37	34		26.7		23.2	42.4
63—Nelson	38	36	36.3	25.7	24			27	37.7	38.3	35		29.6	45.7
64—Trail	38	32.7	31.8	23	24.3	28	25	36.7	36	35	27.3		25	42
65—New Westminster	37.7	33.4	33.7	22.9	23.3	25.4	21	34.8	33.1	29	25.5		24.9	44
66—Vancouver	39.7	34.9	34.7	23.9	25.6	28.5		35.9	33.8	27	26.7		26.1	42
67—Victoria	44.1	38.7	39.2	25.6	26.9	31.6	29	38.1	36.3		28.1		26.8	43
68—Nanaimo	49	38.2	39	26.3	26.7	29.6	30	36.2	34.1	28	25.9		25	50.3
69—Prince Rupert	39	34.6	35	23.8	21.3	30	30	38.7	36.7	38	30.5		26.3	52.3

a. Price per single quart higher.

b. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1942

Fish							Lard, pure, per lb. package	Shortening, vegetable per lb. package	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter	
Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.	Cod steak, fresh, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Salmon, pink, per lb. tin			Grade A, medium or large, per doz.	Grade B, medium or large, per doz.		Dairy, prints, rolls, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
64.7	23.4	32.1	22.0	25.8	24.9	21.5	16.2	19.4	35.4	31.4	11.8	35.9	39.3
64.8	18.0	34.1	17.5	24.4	24.3	22.5	17.3	19.6	40.1		11.3	40.0	42.6
68.1		34		22.2		20.5	17.1	19.1	42.6		13	40	42.7
65	18.3	34.6	17.5	24.7		25	17.5	19.5	38.6		12	40	42.9
60.8		32		23.9		23.5	18	19.9	39		10 b		41.9
64.9	17.7	35		24.5		20.6	16.9	19.7	41.2		12		42.8
		35		25		22.8	16.8	19.2	38.3		10		42.7
65.3				26	24.3	22.8	17.5	19.9	40.8		11		42.4
64.8	12.0	35.2		23.0	22.3	22.6	16.9	19.2	35.8	30.9	10-11	37.0	39.9
64.3	17.9	34.6	18.5	25.5	20.3	22.5	17.4	19.3	35.4	33.8	12-3	40.0	41.3
62	15.7	32.9		24.6		23.3	17.3	19.0	36.4		12	40	41.9
65.4	16.7	34.5	18.5	25.9	20.3	23	16.8	19.1	39.3	34.9	13	40	41.3
65.5	21.3	36.3		25.9		21.6	17.9	19.6	35	32.7	12		41.8
						22	17.5	18.7	31			40	40
65.8	21.2	35.0	24.8	27.0	25.4	21.9	16.1	18.9	34.7	32.6	10.7	37.0	38.4
57.7	16	34	23		23.3	21.3	15.7	19	35.4	32.5	12	35	39
65.9	22.5	38.5			24.3	20.3	16.3	19.1	34.6	33.7	11	37	37.9
67.5	20	35.5			29.3	23.3	16.9	19.1	37.1	35.8	11.1a		37.8
66.8						21.8	16	19.1	31.9	31.4	10		39.3
64	24	32.5				22.4	16.3	19.1	35.5	32.5	9		38.2
67.7						22.3	15.9	18.9	35.2	32.6	10		38.4
66.4						21.1	17.2	18.7	27.7	27.1	9	38	38.5
68.8		35.5	26.5	27	26	21.6	15.5	18.7	39.4	34.9	12.5a	38	38.5
67.3	25	34	24		22.6	21.6	15.2	18.3	35.4	32.8	12 b		38.4
64.3	20.9	32.3	26.1	24.9	24.4	21.7	16.2	19.1	36.1	32.5	12.3	37.4	38.9
67		32.8	25	27.1		21.8	16.2	18.9	37.7	38.9	12		38.9
64.6		32	28	25.2		21	16	19.3	34.4	31.3	12		38.1
61.2		30.7	22			23.1	16.1	19	34.4	31.7	12	37	38.2
62		32				21.4	16.2	18.9	33.8	32	12		38.8
65.2						21.5	16.2	18.9	38.2	30.5	12	36	38.8
61.1			22.5			22.8	16	19.3	37.6		12		39.5
66.1	20.9	36.3	30.3			21.7	16.3	19	30.1	27.9	12		39.3
64						20.4	16.4	19	38.2	34.4	12	36	39.2
63	25					21	15.7	19.6	35.7		12.5a		39.7
65.3	23.7	37.3	29.2			21.6	15.5	19	37.8		12.5a	36.5	39.3
64.2	18	34.5	30			22	15.7	18.9	37.7	35	12.5a		39.4
66.9						22.7	15.2	19.1	35.4	34	12	38	38.8
65.3						22.4	16.4	19.1	35.4	32	12		39.3
64.6		33.8	26.5			21.9	15.4	19.2	34.9	31	12		39.4
63.8						22.8	16.5	19.1	34.3	31.2	12		38.9
64.9		30	28			22.1	15.8	18.9	33	31.3	12		38.7
65.4	18	29	25	24.5		22.9	16.2	19.5	34.7	30.8	12		38.8
65.3		31	30	25		20.4	16.3	19	36.3	31.7	12	38	38.6
64.9				25		20.1	16.7	19.3	35.4	33.5	12	40	39.7
64.8	20	29.7	27.5			20.7	15.5	19.2	32.5	30.7	12		38.3
64.9						19.5	15.7	19	36.7	35	13	38	38.3
60.9						21.7	17.3	19.2	36.3	33.8	12		39.5
63.6				25		21.3	16.1	18.8	33.4	30.7	12		38.6
						22.0	16.5	19.5	38.7		13		39.4
64.3		29.8		22.4		22	17.1	19.3	41	36.7	13		38.9
62.5			24.5			23	16	19.3	39.5		12	37	38.5
66.7		38	21			22.1	17.7	19.3	41.5		14		38.5
66.7			22.5	24.4		20.3	16.1	19.2	39.3		13		39
66.0	32.0	33.8	30.7			23.5	15.8	18.6	35.8		12		38.3
65.9	32	33	30.7			25.2	16.5	18.8	36.8		12		38.5
66		34.6				26.3	15.7	20.4	34.1	28.8	11.5	33.0	37.3
62.7	28.1	29.6	14.9	28.0		20	15.4	19.6	36.2	30.5	12		37.2
63.3	28.4	30.3	13	28		22.9	15.9	21.1	31.9	27.1	11	33	37.3
62.5		29	13.5			24.1	14.6	20.4	32.0	28.0	12.0	30.8	38.1
60.1	26	28.7	12.6			24.8	21	21.6	34.8	28.1	12	30	37.8
64.9	30	30.5	20.5			23	19.4	19.4	29.8	27.4	12	30	39.6
62.5	27.0	30.9	15.6	29.2	27.2	24.5	20.0	20.4	33.5	29.6	12	32	38
61	29	31.7				20.9	14.4	20.1	30	27	12	31	37.1
63.3	25	30.8	14	28.3		20.9	14.9	19.7	32.3	27.0	11.8	28.3	37.9
60.3	25.6	28.4	21.2	30	28.3	19.2	15.2	19.5	30.2	24.1	12		37.7
63	27.4	32.1	14.3	29.3	27.6	21.9	14.9	20.5	32	27.3	11		38.5
64.7	28	31.3	13	25.7		21.3	15	19.3	33	28.5	12	28	37.3
66.8	22.4	28.5	17.7	28.3		20.4	14.7	19.9	32.2	27.6	12	27	38
65.7	25.7	30	13	27.5		20.5	16.4	20.0	33.8	30.7	11.8	38.3	40.3
70	25	30.7					15.3	21.3	32.6	29.6	11 b		38.9
67.7	29.5	32.5	15				15	21.5	32.5		12.5a	40	41
65.3	20.8	25		29			16.5	21.3	32		12.5a	35	38.9
67.3	20.1	27.4					15.9	18.8	32.9		10	39	39.8
66.6	20.5	28.7	25				17	18.9	33.3	31.7	10	39	39.4
68.8		28					21.7	17.3	33.6		11		42.6
63.3	15	26					20.8	18.2	38.9		14.3a		42.1

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Cheese, Canadian, mild, per lb	Bread, plain white, per lb	Soda biscuits, per lb. package	Flour, first grade, per lb.	Rolled oats, bulk, per lb.	Cornflakes, 8 oz. package	Rice, first grade, per lb.	Canned Vegetables					
								Tomatoes, choice, 2½'s (28 oz.) per tin	Peas, choice per 16 oz. tin	Corn, choice per 16 oz. tin	Beans, baked, per 16 oz. tin	Beans, common, dry, white, per lb.	Onions, cooking, per lb.
<b>Dominion (average)</b>	35.3	6-8a	18.8	3.6	5.7	9.3	10.9	13.9	12.6	13.5	11.1	6.6	7.7
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b>	35.9	7.1	19.8	3.7	5.8	9.9	10.2	15.0	12.9	14.6	11.9	6.6	8.2
1—Sydney	35.3	6.7-7.3	20	3.6	5.7	10	9.1	14.7	12.6	14.9	11.0	6.1	8.5
2—New Glasgow	36.2	6.7-7.3	20	3.7	6	10	10.5	14.8	12.4	14.6	12.1	6.5	8.8
3—Amherst	35.2	7.3	20	3.8	5.7	9.9	10	15	12.7	15	12	6.1	7.5
4—Halifax	37	6.7-8	20.1	3.6	5.9	9.7	10.8	15	12.9	14.6	12	7.1	8.2
5—Windsor	35.7	7.3c	19	3.8	5.8	9.5	10	15	13.4	13.9	11.3	6.9	7.9
6—Truro	36.1	6.7	19.9	3.8	5.9	10.1	10.7	15.5	13.1	14.5	12.3	6.6	8.1
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	33.2	7.3	19.9	3.7	6.1	9.9	10.3	14.7	13.9	14.6	10.8	6.4	9.5
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b>	36.0	7.5	19.4	3.6	5.8	9.8	10.4	14.8	13.0	14.1	11.6	6.6	8.3
8—Moncton	35.6	8	20.3	3.7	5.8	10	10.5	14.9	13.4	15	11.7	6.8	8.9
9—Saint John	37.3	6.7-3	19.2	3.3	5.9	9.8	11	14.6	12.6	13.5	11.9	6.9	8
10—Fredericton	36.2	7.3	19	3.7	6	9.5	11.3	14.5	12.6	14.3	11.1	6.6	8.7
11—Bathurst	35	8c	18.9	3.7	5.6	9.8	8.7	15	13.3	13.5	11.7	6	7.7
<b>Quebec (average)</b>	32.9	5.4	15.8	3.7	5.5	9.7	10.5	12.7	13.3	14.9	11.2	6.1	8.9
12—Quebec	34.5	5.3-8c	17.9	3.6	5.7	9.7	11.4	13.1	12.9	14.9	11.8	6.4	8.6
13—Three Rivers	31.6	5.3-6	14.5	3.9	5.3	9.7	10.3	13.1	12.7	15	11	5.6	9.2
14—Sherbrooke	33.2	5.3	14.9	3.7	5.3	9.7	10.8	12.9	14.2	15.3	10.8	6.1	8.6
15—Sorel	31.9	4.7	14.7	3.4	5.2	9.8	10	12.5	12.5	15.6	11.2	6.6	8.6
16—St. Hyacinthe	31.5	4	16.1	3.7	6	9.9	10.4	12.3	13.3	14.3	11.3	6	9.3
17—St. Johns	33.9	5.3	17.1	3.8	5.7	9.7	11.3	12.4	15.7	15.3	11.7	5.7	10.3
18—Theftford Mines	32.7	5.3	14.9	3.9	5	9.7	9.1	12.6	12.9	14.4	11.7	5.4	8.6
19—Montreal	34	5.3-6.7	17.1	4	5.4	9.5	10.7	12.4	12.2	14.5	11	5.9	8.5
20—Hull	33.1	5.3-6.7	15.1	3.6	5.5	9.5	10.4	12.7	12.9	14.4	10.6	7.2	8.1
<b>Ontario (average)</b>	36.0	6.3	17.2	3.5	5.6	9.1	11.1	13.4	13.1	13.9	10.8	6.3	7.7
21—Ottawa	35.2	6.7	16.6	3.8	5.6	9.1	12	13.2	12.5	14.5	11.1	6.6	8.3
22—Brookville	34.4	6.6-7	14.4	3.7	5.4	8.9	11.1	13.5	13.3	13.5	10.7	6.4	8.5
23—Kingston	34.3	5.3-6.7	15.8	3.7	5.2	9.2	10.7	13	12.3	13.3	10.5	6.8	7.9
24—Belleville	35.9	5.3-6.7	16.1	3.5	5.3	8.9	10.7	13.1	12.8	12.8	11.8	6.1	7.6
25—Peterborough	35.9	5.3-6.7	16.9	3.4	5.4	8.7	10.8	12.9	11.5	13.1	10.6	5.9	8.7
26—Oshawa	37	5.3-6.7	17.8	3.2	6	8.9	10	13.1	12	12.7	10.5	7	7.9
27—Orillia	36	6.7	16.3	3.4	5.1	8.9	11	13.6	11.7	12.9	12.2	6.1	8
28—Toronto	40.3	6.7	18	3.6	5.3	8.8	10.7	13	11.5	12.2	11	6.3	7.6
29—Niagara Falls	36.3	6	17.8	3.6	5.6	9.1	11.3	12.9	11.3	12.7	10.4	6.9	7.3
30—St. Catharines	37.7	6.7	17.4	3.5	5.5	9	10.7	12.7	12	12.6	10.4	7	7.6
31—Hamilton	37.8	6.6-7	17.2	3.5	5.4	8.8	11.1	12.9	11.9	12.5	10.5	5.9	7.5
32—Brantford	37.6	6.6-7	17.4	3.4	5.4	9.2	11.6	13.6	12.3	12.5	10.1	5.8	7.5
33—Galt	36.7	6.7	18.3	3.4	5.4	8.7	11.4	13.9	12.6	12.8	10.5	5.6	7.4
34—Guelph	37.6	6	18.1	3.3	5.7	9	11	13.6	11.5	12.5	9.6	5.7	7.4
35—Kitchener	38.9	6.7	17.7	3.4	5.7	8.9	11.8	14	12.7	13.2	10.9	6.5	7.5
36—Woodstock	32.5	6	16.6	3	5.4	8.9	11.9	13.7	11.9	12.5	9.7	6.3	7.1
37—Stratford	36.7	5.3	17.3	3.2	5.6	9.3	11.5	13.2	11.9	12.5	10.4	6.5	8
38—London	33	6.7	19	3.4	5.6	8.9	11	13.2	11.9	12.5	10.1	5.9	7.1
39—St. Thomas	36.1	5.3-6.7	19.9	3.7	5.8	9.3	11.3	13.4	12.2	12.4	11	6.1	7.3
40—Chatham	34.8	5.3	18.4	3.5	5.1	8.9	11.1	13.5	11.7	11.8	9	5.1	6.6
41—Windsor	37.2	5.3-6.7	17.3	3.1	5	8.9	10.9	12.6	11.5	12	10.4	5.5	6.4
42—Sarnia	37.9	6	18.3	3.3	5.9	9.3	10.5	13.7	12.8	13.5	11.2	6.6	7.7
43—Owen Sound	36.5	6c	16.5	3.2	5.6	9.5	9.9	13.3	12.7	13.4	10.8	6.3	7.5
44—North Bay	37.4	6.6-7	16.5	3.9	6.3	9.7	12.5	14.5	12.6	13.5	11.4	6.7	8.9
45—Sudbury	33.9	6.7	16.3	3.8	6.2	9.2	10.2	13.3	12.1	13.4	10.8	5.9	8.5
46—Cobalt	35	6.7	16	3.9	6.7	9.7	11	15	12.6	15	11.7	5.7	7.6
47—Timmins	34.1	7.3	18	3.7	5.8	9.7	11	14	12.8	13.3	11.9	5.9	8.7
48—Sault Ste. Marie	34.5	6.7	16.1	3.5	5.8	9.4	11.6	14.3	12	13.6	12.5	7.6	7.5
49—Port Arthur	35.1	6.6-7	15.8	3.6	5.6	9.3	10.6	12.7	11.4	11.6	10.1	6.2	7.6
50—Fort William	35	6.6-7	15.8	3.6	5.3	9	10.8	12.9	11.6	11.8	11.3	6.3	7.3
<b>Manitoba (average)</b>	33.4	7.0	17.9	3.5	5.8	9.1	11.2	14.9	12.9	13.0	10.6	6.9	7.1
51—Winnipeg	33.3	6.4-8	16.8	3.4	5.7	8.9	11.1	14.5	12.5	12.7	10.8	6.8	7.3
52—Brandon	33.5	6.4-7.1	19	3.6	5.9	9.2	11.3	15.2	13.2	13.3	10.4	7	6.8
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b>	34.2	6.9	21.9	3.5	5.8	8.9	11.0	15.0	13.2	13.1	10.5	6.7	6.5
53—Regina	34.9	6.4-7.2	20.4	3.4	6.3	8.8	10.7	15	12.9	12.9	11.5	6.7	6.1
54—Prince Albert	33.2	6.4	22.1	3.6	5.6	8.8	10.5	15.2	13.6	13.8	10	7.3	6.5
55—Saskatoon	34	7.2	22.8	3.6	5.4	8.9	12.3	15	13.5	13.2	10.9	6.6	7.2
56—Moose Jaw	34.5	7.2	22.2	3.3	5.7	9.1	10.6	14.9	12.9	12.6	9.7	6.1	6.2
<b>Alberta (average)</b>	34.9	7.8	22.5	3.5	5.8	9.0	11.9	14.6	12.6	13.3	11.0	6.9	6.7
57—Medicine Hat	36.3	8	23.6	3.5	5.6	9	12.6	14.8	12.7	13.1	10	6.4	5.8
58—Drumheller	35.1	7.1-8	22.5	3.6	6.3	9.3	12.5	14.9	13.1	14	10.8	7.1	7.4
59—Edmonton	34.1	7.2-8	21.1	3.5	5.9	8.7	11.3	14.1	12.4	12.8	11.5	7.3	6.8
60—Calgary	39.3	8	21.9	3.4	5.8	8.9	11.4	14.5	12.3	13.2	12.7	7	7.2
61—Lethbridge	35.8	8	23.2	3.6	5.9	11.7	14.6	15.5	12.7	9.8	6.8	6.1	6.1
<b>British Columbia (average)</b>	35.9	9.0	23.6	3.8	6.1	9.2	11.2	14.4	13.0	13.3	11.5	8.1	6.3
62—Fernie	34.9	8	23.7	3.6	6	9	12	14.3	13	13.8	12.4	8.3	.....
63—Nelson	35.3	9	24	3.7	.....	8.8	12.3	14.6	13.8	13.8	12.5	9.5	.....
64—Trail	35	9	22.9	3.7	6	9.3	11.7	14.1	13.1	14.3	11.9	8.3	.....
65—New Westminster	33.9	9-9.6	22.9	3.8	6	8.9	10.3	13.9	12.7	12.7	11.5	6.9	5.8
66—Vancouver	35.1	9-9.6	22.7	3.7	5.8	9	10.5	13.5	12.3	12.6	11.3	6.9	5.3
67—Victoria	35.6	9	23.3	3.9	6.7	9.2	11.4	14.2	12.2	12.8	11.3	8	8
68—Nanaimo	40.1	9	24.1	3.8	6	9.5	10.7	14.5	12.6	13.1	11.1	8	5.9
69—Prince Rupert	37.1	9-10	25	4.1	6.3	10	10.4	15.7	14	14.1	12.1	8.7	6.3

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in many cities.

c. Grocers' quotations.

d. Potatoes sold in paper bags 10 or 15 lbs.; other bags 15, 25, 50, 75 or 100 lbs.

b. Including fancy bread.

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1942

Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seedless, per 10 oz. package	Currants, in bulk, per lb.	Bananas, medium size, per lb.	Oranges, medium size, per dozen	Lemons, medium size, per doz.	Jam, strawberry, per 32 oz. jar	Peaches, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Marmalade, orange, per 32 oz. jar	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
Per 75 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, per lb.										
\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
1-904	42.9	30.8	14.9	12.8	17.2	15.1	14.2	33.4	36.3	†	16.1	†	59.6
2-066	45.5		14.8	13.8	16.8	14.9	12.0	39.3	43.0	37.2	16.4	34.5	65.5
2-268	49.9		17	12.8	14.9			40.2	49.8	36.5	16.1	34.6	66.3
2-122	46.3		15	15.4	16.6	15	12	38.6	41.3	37.7	16.3	34.3	63.1
2-16	46.8			13.7	17.8	14.7		38.1	42.5	37.1	15.8	34.3	
2-183	47.2		12.5	13.3	18.1			41	39.3	36.5	16.8	34.6	68.2
1-617	37.3				16.4	15		39.6	46.3	37.8	15.5	34.5	62.9
2-045	45.5			13.6	16.8	14.7		38.3	40	37.4	17.8	34.8	66.9
1-624	37.9		15.0	13.9	17.7	15.3		42.2	55.2	37.7	17.2	33.9	62.6
1-953	42.7	20.0	15.5	13.0	16.3	14.5	11.6	38.8	40.9	37.2	15.9	35.0	62.9
2-17	47.5		13	13.3	16.8	15	10.9	38.3	41	38.1	16.7	36.6	64
2-153	45.2		18	12.5	15.4	13.7		39.6	40.1	37.8	15.4	33.9	59.7
1-88	41.1	20		12.7	16.2	14.8	12.2	39.1	43.7	36.7	15.8	34.5	63
1-61	37			13.3	16.8			38.3	38.8	36.2	15.8	35	64.8
1-974	42.0	31.7	16.5	13.1	17.7	14.8	14.0	33.5	34.8	35.6	15.9	33.6	59.7
1-764	39.9			13.7	18.4	15.3		34.1	36.7	35.2	16.5	33.9	62.1
1-981	41.6		16	12.9	16.9	14.7	14.3	32.3	35.5	36.3	16.3	32.6	61.3
2-023	44.7			13.5	18.1	14.8	13.5	32.4	35.8	35.9	16.2	33.8	59.4
1-994	40.8			12.6	16	13.9	14.4	37	33	36.3	15.1	35.6	59
2-008	40.5			13.4	19.3	14.3	14.9	35.6	35.7	35.3	16.5	32.6	61.7
2-178	45	30.8		13.3	18.3	14.7	14.8	34.9	36	34.5	16.1	35.2	59.6
1-491	33.2			13	18	14.8	12.1	33.4	36	34.2	15.2	32.5	57.4
2-158	47.8		17	12.7	17.8	14.1	14.4	31.7	30.4	37	15.8	32.7	57.6
2-166	44.6	32.5		13	16.3	16.4	13.6	30.2	35.0	35.9	15.5	31.7	58.1
2-011	44.7	39.7	13.9	12.6	16.9	15.4	13.2	33.0	31.6	36.7	15.8	32.6	59.1
2-186	49.4	39.7		12	16.3	13.2	13.6	29.8	37.1	37.5	15.3	31.6	61.7
2-058	42.6			12.3	17.5	14.6		33.3	34.3	36	15.6	30.9	57.9
2-223	48.2		15	12.9	16.7	14.9		32.5	35.4	35.1	15.3	30.8	58.1
2-095	45.8		10	12.4	15.2	14.5	13.2	33.3	35.4	36.3	16.1	30.8	57
1-932	44.9			12.5	18.3	14.8		31.4	36.2	35.6	15.3	29.9	59.3
2-114	45.4			12.9	17.2	15	13.8	32.9	35.4	35.4	15.4	32.1	57.8
1-893	44.7			11.9	16.7	14.9	13.5	32.5	33.3	33.8	14.7	29.5	55.4
2-11	50.1			11.2	16.6	14.5	13.5	33.3	32.1	35.7	15	32.7	54.3
2-236	48.4			11.8	17.6	15.5	13.1	32.5	35.5	35.5	14.7	31.5	56.9
2-123	49.4			13.1	16.1	15.1	13.3	32.2	33.6	34.3	14.7	30.5	55.7
2-068	45.4			12.9	17	14.3	13.2	34.6	34.1	34.2	15.1	30.7	57.4
1-846	38.8			13.3	17.7	14.9	13.1	35.4	34.1	37.1	14.8	29.9	56.1
1-908	43.3			13.9	17.5	14.9	13.7	34	32.8	35.4	15	30.2	56.8
1-73	39.2			13.3	16.4	14.8	12.3	32.3	34.6	33.9	15.1	31.2	58.1
1-684	38.6			13.6	16.4	15.4	12.9	31.8	34.6	37.3	15.3	29.9	57.8
1-823	39.4			12.5	16	15	12.3	33.7	34.8	35.8	16.2	31.9	58
1-789	39.4			12.2	16.7	14.7	12.9	33.7	33.4	35.1	15.5	31.1	57.6
2-033	44.8			12.3	16.5	14.7	12.7	34.6	33.4	35.1	15.9	32.1	58.6
2-087	45.4			13.3	17.1	15.3	13.3	37.1	36.8	33.5	15.3	30.6	57.7
1-95	46.3			12.5	17.4	14.8	12.4	32.9	30.7	34.4	15.5	30.8	57.4
2-087	47			11.7	16.3	15.3	12.1	28.7	29.5	37.3	15.9	32.8	59.2
2-00	43.8			12.6	17.2	15.5	12.6	35.1	32.6	34.9	15.9	31.9	58.5
1-856	41.4			12.4	16.9	15.2	14	32	37	37.6	16.9	34.7	61.7
2-099	44.8			13	17.6	17.1	14.4	31.8	36.7	37.6	15.3	33.3	61.1
2-111	45.4			11.8	16.1	17.7	13.3	31.1	37.9	37.7	16.4	35.3	60.7
2-423	52.8		17	14		16.3		36.7	38.7	37.5	16.5	34.3	61.9
2-497	54.8		15	12.2	18	17.7	14.4	33.1	34.9	37.5	15.5	30.2	59.6
2-233	49.1		18	12.8	15.5	15.7	13.4	29.6	35.9	39	14.6	34.5	54.6
1-583	37		12.5	12.1	18.1	17.8	13.4	34.4	39.4	37.5	15.2	33.4	58.1
1-556	35.3		10	11.8	18.6	15.9	14	33.8	37.9	37.5	15.1	56.5	58.0
98-1	23.9		15.0	13.1	17.2	15.7	15.1	32.5	35.3	70.3	15.5	55.1	56.9
1-02	24.3			12.6	18.6	15.2	15.1	31.5	33.8	70.7	16.7	57.8	59.1
1-942	23.5		15	13.5	15.7	16.1	15.1	33.6	36.8	70.7	17.3	57.2	61.6
1-374	30.5		15.3	13.0	16.0	15.7	15.1	30.9	33.8	70.3	16.8	58.1	61.7
1-209	26.7			13.6	17.3	15	15.5	31	30.5	70.3	18.6	58.7	63.7
1-569	34.2		16	12.6	16.8	16.7	15.3	32.1	36.5	72.2	16.7	56.1	62
1-521	33.6		14.6	13.4	15.4	15.4	14.7	29.9	32.8	70	17	55.8	59
1-125	27.6			12.2	14.6	15.5	15	30.5	35.4	68.0	17.4	55.3	60.4
1-540	38.0		15.3	12.6	18.3	15.0	16.7	29.3	34.3	68.9	16.6	55.9	59.8
1-454	49.8			12.2	18.1	15.5	16.7	30	34.1	68.9	18.3	58.1	64.1
2-077	44			12.8	18.6	15	18.4	30.3	37.3	66.1	17	53	58.4
1-043	24.2		15	12.8	18.2	15	16.5	30.4	33.4	67.9	16.6	53.7	59.3
1-799	43.1		16	11.8	19.3	14.5	16.2	29.9	36.3	70.2	18.3	58	60.5
1-329	29.1		15	13.5	17.5	14.9	15.7	26	30.6	67.1	16.7	53.9	58.4
2-039	50.6		15.0	12.1	18.0	14.4	16.1	30.5	35.6	68	18.3	60	64.5
1-313	35			13.2	17.7	15.6	18	30.7	35.5	68.7	18.4	57.6	64
1-65	47			11.7	17.6	15	17	35	40.2	70	18.6	58	58.7
1-806	44.9			12.8	18.9	14.8	17	28.9	37.8	74.7	15	49.3	55.5
2-099	47.2			12.2	17.4	13.6	14.6	27.7	32.3	63.3	15.3	49.1	52.2
	60.9			10.9	17	13.4	14.6	28.3	29.9	64.5	15.2	51.2	53.4
3-006	61.9			11.5	18.5	13.4	15.3	29.6	34.7	68.6	15.8	51.0	56.2
	67		15	12.8	17.9	14.2	16	30	34.3	69	16.9	53.7	63
2-659				11.3	19.2	15	16.1	33.9	40				69

† Ontario and east 32 oz. jar; Manitoba and west 4 pound tin.

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar			Tea, black, medium, per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unwetted, per lb. tin.	Vinegar, in bulk, per qt.	Salt, fine, table, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, per lb. bar	Anthracite coal, United States, stove, per ton	Bituminous coal, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.	Coffee, medium, per lb.								
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	8-6	8-4	48-1	24-6	18-9	16-7	4-3	12-8	5-6	16-579b	16-612
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	8-4	8-2	56-9	84-8	19-0	12-0	4-7	13-0	5-8		9-258
1—Sydney.....	8-6	8-4	54-3	83-2	19-3	10	3-8	12-7	5-8		7-37-7-72a
2—New Glasgow.....	8-2	8-1	56-3	85-4	20-7	10	4-6	13-5	0		7-05-7-30a
3—Amherst.....	8-3	8-1	57-6	85	16-9		5	12-5	5-8		10-50
4—Halifax.....	8-6	8-3	57-5	85-8	21	16	4-9	13-8	5-7		922-11-42
5—Windsor.....	8-2	8-1	59	85	17-3		4	12-2	5-9		10-50-11-00
6—Truro.....	8-4	7-9	56-4	84-6	18-9		5-6	13-1	5-8		10-50-11-00
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	8-7	8-2	60-7	84-6	18-4	15-0	4-2	13-1	5-9	17-900	9-90-10-400
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	8-7	8-5	56-5	84-7	18-7	10-0	4-2	12-6	5-6	18-500	11-114
8—Moncton.....	9	8-7	59-8	85	19-8	10	4-5	13-3	5-9	g	10-47-10-97g
9—Saint John.....	8-4	8-2	50-3	85	17-7	10	4-4	12-5	5-8	18-50	12-25-13-00
10—Fredericton.....	8-4	8-3	57-4	83-6	17-7		4-1	12-6	5-8		10-72-11-50
11—Bathurst.....	8-8	8-7	58-7	85	19-4		3-8	12	5-3		10-00
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	8-1	7-8	46-8	87-2	20-1	15-5	4-3	11-9	5-6	16-417*	9-926*
*12—Quebec.....	8-1	7-9	47-3	89-4	20-4	15	4-1	12-8	5-7	16-00	10-50
*13—Three Rivers.....	8-5	8	47-8	89	21-4	15	4-4	12-3	6	16-00	8-50-8-75
*14—Sherbrooke.....	8	8	43-4	86-1	19-5		4-5	11-6	5-7	17-00	11-00
*15—Sorel.....	7-9	7-7	49	87-2	18-3		3-8	11	5-3	16-50	9-05
*16—St. Hyacinthe.....	8	7-8	44-5	86-3	20-3		4-5	11-5	5-3	15-75	9-72-11-75
*17—St. Johns.....	7-9	7-7	41-4	87-2	19-6		4-6	12-6	5-7	15-50	10-00-10-50
*18—Thetford Mines.....	8	7-6	51-9	85-1	20-8	15	4-3	12-2	5-8	18-50	
*19—Montreal.....	7-9	7-7	46-7	88-3	18-6	17	3-9	11-3	5-3	15-75 †	8-00-8-50
*20—Hull.....	8-3	8	49	86-1	22		4-2	11-6	5-5	16-75	11-00
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	8-5	8-4	47-0	85-7	18-8	14-1	4-3	12-5	5-6	16-406	12-026
21—Ottawa.....	8-3	8-1	46-9	83-3	17-7		4-2	11-9	5-8	16-75	11-00
22—Brockville.....	8-2	8	44	84-4	20-7		4-3	11-3	5-4	16-00	9-00
23—Kingston.....	8-1	7-9	48	83-8	17-9		4-6	12-5	5-6	16-00	9-50
24—Belleville.....	8-6	8-4	48	85-6	17-6	10	4-5	12-3	5-8	16-00	10-00-13-00d
25—Peterborough.....	8-5	8-4	48-6	83	18-4	12	4-7	12-2	5-5	16-75	11-50-14-75d
26—Oshawa.....	8-7	8-4	52-7	86-1	19-1	12	4-3	12-4	5-9	16-00	9-50-14-00d
27—Orillia.....	8-3	8-2	48-1	85-6	19-6		3-9	11-6	5-4	16-50	
28—Toronto.....	8-2	7-9	50	85-2	18-2	12	4-1	11-8	5-2	14-75	12-25
29—Niagara Falls.....	8-7	8-7	45-2	87-6	19-4		4-1	12-8	5-5	14-50-14-75g	9-00-10-00g
30—St. Catharines.....	8-6	8-4	46-1	87-3	19-4		4-3	12-4	5-7	15-75g	10-00-13-75g
31—Hamilton.....	8-1	8-1	45-3	87-2	18-8	10	4-5	11-6	5-2	15-50	10-00-13-00d
32—Brantford.....	8-3	8-2	50-5	87-9	18-5	13	4-3	11-8	5-5	16-00g	10-50-13-25d
33—Galt.....	8-7	8-5	48-7	86-7	20-1		4-1	12-3	5-5	16-00	11-50-13-00d
34—Guelph.....	8-3	8-4	46-1	85-4	18-1		4-2	12-7	5-4	16-00	11-00-13-75d
35—Kitchener.....	8-6	8-4	42-9	86-9	19-3		3-8	12-2	5-3	16-00-16-50	11-00-13-50d
36—Woodstock.....	8-4	8-4	48-8	85-7	18-1		4-3	12-1	5-5	16-00	10-50-14-00d
37—Stratford.....	8-7	8-6	48	85-6	18-5		4-4	13-1	5-9	16-00	11-50-13-00d
38—London.....	8-4	8-3	47-5	88-6	16-8		4	11-8	5-6	16-50g	10-50-14-50d
39—St. Thomas.....	8-6	8-6	48-3	87-2	18-1		4-3	12-6	5	16-00g	10-00-13-50d
40—Chatham.....	8-6	8-4	46-2	85	16-5		3-8	12-3	5-1	16-00g	10-00-12-50g
41—Windsor.....	5-2	8-1	42-2	83-6	18-9	16	4-4	11-8	5-4	16-00g	10-50-13-00d
42—Sarnia.....	8-8	8-7	46-3	89	18-2		4-7	13	5-8	16-50g	10-75-13-50d
43—Owen Sound.....	8-4	8-2	53-3	87-7	19-4		4-7	12-5	5-6	16-50	10-00-12-00
44—North Bay.....	9	8-9	55	87-5	19-7		4-7	14-1	5-6	17-25	12-50-15-00d
45—Sudbury.....	8-7	8-4	44	83-7	19-7	16	3-9	13-8	5-9	17-75	11-50-15-75d
46—Cobalt.....	8-9	8-9	45-6	85	16-7		4-8	13-3	5-7	19-00	13-50
47—Timmins.....	8-7	8-7	43-1	86-4	20-9	18	4-8	13-6	5-5	19-50	13-00-17-00d
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	8-6	8-5	43-9	84	20-5		4-5	12-9	5-3	17-00	10-50-13-00d
49—Port Arthur.....	8-2	8-1	43-8	82-3	18-6	20	4-6	12-2	5-2	16-50	11-75-14-75d
50—Fort William.....	8-4	8-4	43-7	83-1	20-1	18	4-6	12-2	5-2	16-80	11-75-14-75d
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	9-1	9-0	45-0	82-3	18-9	14-5	4-6	13-3	5-6	20-000	9-250
51—Winnipeg.....	9-1	8-9	42-2	81-7	18-5	14	4-3	12-5	5-7	20-00	6-25-14-25h
52—Brandon.....	9-1	9-0	47-7	82-9	19-2	15	3-7	14-1	5-4		5-50-11-00h
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	9-4	9-5	43-4	80-9	19-4	18-5	4-0	14-2	5-4		8-675
53—Regina.....	9-3	9-6	46-4	81-5	19-1	15	3-5	13-7	5-6		5-50-13-00h
54—Prince Albert.....	9-7	9-5	42-4	81-7	20-4		4-5	14-3	5-7		9-00-10-00h
55—Saskatoon.....	9-4	9-5	47-3	81-6	19-6	20-6	3-9	13-9	5-2		7-25-9-60h
56—Moose Jaw.....	9-3	9-3	45-5	78-8	18-5	20	4-4	14-7	5-2		5-40-9-65h
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	9-2	9-2	44-9	81-6	17-7	19-3	4-0	14-2	5-3		5-313
57—Medicine Hat.....	9-3	9-3	41-7	81	15-8		3-4	14-1	5-2	g	4-50-6-50h
58—Drumheller.....	9-1	9	44-5	82-8	17-5	23	4-5	15	5-6		3-25-5-00h
59—Edmonton.....	9-1	9	46-5	80-5	17-9	15	4-1	13-5	5-2	g	6-75-7-75h
60—Calgary.....	9	9-1	45-5	82-4	17-8	20	4-3	13-5	5-4	g	4-75-6-00h
61—Lethbridge.....	9-6	9-7	46-2	81-2	19-3		4-8	13-7	5-6	g	10-811
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	8-6	8-5	44-7	83-1	19-9	24-1	4-6	14-3	5		9-75-11-50
62—Fernie.....	9	9-3	47-7	82-7	17-5		5-2	14-6	5-5		9-25-10-25
63—Nelson.....	8-9	8-9	47-3	83-6	18-3	25	5-8	14-3	5-3		10-50-12-00
64—Trail.....	8-7	8-8	43-2	82-0	19-3	23	4-2	12-8	5-8		10-50-12-00
65—New Westminster.....	7-9	7-8	39-9	80-4	18-1	18	4-5	12	5-4		10-50-12-00
66—Vancouver.....	7-9	8	41-9	79-2	19	25	4	12-8	5-7		10-00-12-25
67—Victoria.....	8-9	8-3	46-2	82-2	20-2	25	5	13-7	5-5		9-80
68—Nanaimo.....	8-5	8-1	46-3	83-7	19-4	28	5	13	6-7		10-75-13-00f
69—Prince Rupert.....	8-6	8-5	46	83	19-8	25					

(b) For prices of Welsh coal see text.

(c) Calculated price per cord from prices quoted.

(d) Including semi-bituminous coal, delivered from province or Quebec a provincial sales tax of 2 per cent and in the cities of Montreal and Quebec an additional municipal tax of

## AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1942

Coke, per ton	Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (300)	Rent	
	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cutting, etc., per cord			Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences, per month
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	cents	cents	\$	\$
13-450	11-340	13-613	8-308	9-677	8-354	28-5	9-8	25-607	18-835
10-625	6-667	7-833	5-500	6-333	6-167	36-0	16-6	21-417	15-417
8-50-9-50	6-50	8-00	5-50	7-00	7-00	30	10-2	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00
9-70	5-00	6-00	4-00	4-00	6-00c	30	10-4	15-00-25-00	10-00-15-00
12-50	8-00-9-00	9-00-10-00	6-00-8-00	7-00-9-00	5-00-6-00	30	9-8	15-00-20-00	10-00-17-00
11-30							10	20-00-32-00	15-00-22-00
12-70	9-000	10-500	6-500	7-500	7-500c	20-0	9-8	18-00-25-00	14-00-18-00
13-138	8-500	10-750	6-000	7-000	9-000	28-8	9-8	18-00-25-00	15-00-17-00
12-05g	8-00g	9-00-10-00g	6-00g	7-00g	g	31	9-8	15-00-25-00	10-00-17-00
13-50	9-00	12-00	6-00	7-00	8-00-10-00c	26-5	9-7	20-00-32-00	15-00-20-00
13-00							9-7	18-00-27-00	16-00-20-00
14-00							9-7	25-00	18-00
13-067	12-610*	13-657*	8-750*	9-871*	9-720*	27-3	9-9	23-00	16-00
12-00	13-33c	13-33c	12-00c	12-00c	8-25c	26	9-5	24-714	18-250
14-25	8-00	12-00c	6-00	10-00c	8-00c		9-5	23-00-33-00	17-00-23-00
14-75	11-00	12-00	8-00	9-00	9-00		9-6	23-00-30-00	18-00-25-00
13-50							9-2		
13-00-13-50	14-00	15-35	10-00	11-35	11-35		8-9	18-00-25-00	14-00-20-00
13-00							9-6		
15-50		11-25c		8-25c			9-4	16-00-22-00	12-00-15-00
12-50-13-00	17-33c	18-67c	10-00	11-00	11-00-13-00c	29	9-3	24-00-34-00	20-00-23-00
14-00	11-00-13-00	12-00-14-00	6-50	7-50			9-3	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00
14-212	12-542	14-966	9-75	11-465	10-050	26-6	9-6	27-306	20-269
14-00	13-00	14-00	9-000	10-00	7-00-8-00		9-8	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
14-00							9-7	18-00-26-00	15-00-18-00
13-00	12-00	16-00	11-00	12-00c	13-00c	25	9-4	25-00-30-00	18-00-25-00
15-00-15-50	13-00	14-00	9-00	10-00	11-00	25	9-5	18-00-28-00	14-00-20-00
	11-00	12-00	7-00	8-00	8-00	22	9-5	22-00-30-00	16-00-20-00
	16-00	17-00	12-00	13-00	9-00	20	9-4	25-00-32-50	15-00-22-50
14-75							9-8	20-00-28-00	16-00-22-00
13-75	14-00	16-00	10-00	12-00	12-00	25	9-2	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00
13-00-13-50g	g	g	g	g	g	g	9-7	20-00-32-00	16-00-24-00
13-50g	g	13-00g	g	g	g	g	9-7	25-00-37-00	20-00-27-00
13-00	16-50-18-50	17-00-19-00	13-00	13-50	g	25	9-4	28-00-36-00	17-00-28-00
14-00g	g	15-00c	g	10-00-11-00c	g	28	9-4	23-00-33-00	18-00-25-00
		17-00-18-00		13-00-14-00			9-5	20-00-27-00	15-00-20-00
14-50							9-1	24-00-30-00	18-00-24-00
14-00	13-00-16-00	15-00-18-00	11-00-12-00	13-00-14-00			9-5	22-00-35-00	18-00-24-00
14-00							9-7	20-00-28-00	16-00-20-00
14-00							9-7	21-00-27-00	15-00-21-00
14-00-14-50g	g	18-00g	g	16-00g	g	25	9-6	27-00-37-00	22-00-27-00
15-00g	g	16-00-18-00g	g	11-00-14-00g	8-00-12-00g	27	9-7	24-00-32-00	20-00-24-00
14-00g	g	g	g	g	g		9-7	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00
14-00-15-50g	g	18-00c	g	14-00c	7-00-10-00c	25	9-5	25-00-37-00	20-00-27-00
14-50g	g	g	g	g	g		9-7	20-00-30-00	15-00-22-00
14-00							9-2	21-00-27-00	15-00-22-00
15-00							9-9		
15-50-16-50		15-75-16-50c		10-50c	10-50c	30	9-9	30-00-40-00	25-00-30-00
		10-50c		9-00-9-75c		30	10		
	11-00	12-00	8-75	9-75		35	9-6	p	p
12-00	9-00	12-75	8-00	9-25	11-00	26	9-7	22-00-32-00	16-00-22-00
15-50	10-50	11-75	8-00	9-00		30	9-9	23-00-33-00	17-00-23-00
15-50	9-00	10-00	8-00	9-00		30	9-8	23-00-33-00	17-00-23-00
14-625			8-275	9-125	8-313	31-5	9-9	26-750	19-500
14-00-15-00			7-00-10-50	8-00-11-50	8-50-9-75	35	9-9	26-00-37-00	18-00-26-00
12-50-17-00			7-80	8-50	7-50	28	9-9	18-00-26-00	14-00-20-00
			7-250	9-250	10-000	28-5	10-6	27-875	26-000
			8-00-9-50	9-00-10-50	10-00	27	10-1	28-00-37-00	20-00-23-00
			5-00-5-50	6-50-7-00		30	10-1	20-00-29-00	15-00-21-00
			6-50-9-00	7-00-11-00	8-00	29	10	22-00-32-00	17-00-22-00
				11-00-12-00c	12-00c	28	9-9	25-00-30-00	17-00-20-00
			5-000	6-000	4-250	27-8	10-2	26-125	18-625
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	10-3	22-00-27-00	15-00-22-00
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	10-6	r	r
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	10-1	22-00-30-00	18-00-20-00
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	10-2	22-00-32-00	15-00-22-00
10-750			9-031	8-321	4-938	34-2	10-6	23-313	17-698
							10-9	16-00	14-00
10-50			8-00-9-00	9-50-10-25		40	10-7	20-00-30-00	18-00-20-00
			8-50-9-75	9-50-11-25		40	10-6	27-00-32-00v	22-00-25-00v
10-75				5-00	3-50	30	-9-9	18-00-25-00	14-00-18-00
10-75				6-50	4-00	30	10	22-00-27-00	16-00-22-00
11-00			7-50	9-00	7-50	30	10-7	20-00-25-00	15-00-18-00
				5-50	4-75		10-6	20-00-25-00	12-00-20-00
			11-00	12-00		35	11	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00

minous. (f) Higher price is for coal in sacks. (g) Natural gas used extensively. (r) Few six-roomed houses occur in the mines. (v) Workmen's houses are mostly of four and five rooms; modern, \$24-\$28, semi-modern, \$20-\$24. \* In the 2 per cent are not included in the prices of fuel. † Revised to Sept. 1940; deduct 50 cents bagging charge.

114.9; August, 117.7; September, 119.4; October, 120.1; November, 121.4; December, 120.6; January, 1942, 119.9; February, 120.3; March, 120.6; April, 120.6; May, 120.9; June, 121.8.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of the cost-of-living and wholesale prices since the beginning of the present war compared with the trend in the period of 1914-1922.

### Wholesale Prices

The index number of Wholesale Prices calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon average prices during 1926 as 100 was 95.8 for June as compared with 95.2 for May; 90.0 for June 1941; 81.6 for June, 1940; and 72.3 for August, 1939. The animal products group advanced 2.6 per cent during the month and vegetable products 0.7 per cent. Other group changes in the chief component materials classification were slight. The increase in the general index between August, 1939, and June, 1942, was 32.5 per cent. The index of Canadian farm products advanced 39.6 per cent during the same period, consumers' goods 32.0 per cent, and producers' goods 33.0 per cent. The increase in the general index between July 1914, and May, 1917, was 85.2 per cent.

### Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of June of seventy-six staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except the following, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers; milk, bread, shoulder of veal, leg roast of pork, unsliced bacon, dairy butter, evaporated apples, vinegar and coal oil. Information as to the prices of the foregoing, with the exception of milk and bread, is obtained by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The prices of milk, bread, fuel and the rates for rent are obtained by the Bureau of Statistics and by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen.

The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

By Order in Council P.C. 8965, dated November 21, 1941 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, page 1462), the price ceiling established by P. C. 8527 (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1941, page 1371) was extended to rentals charged for all real property, the order to be administered by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Under authority conferred by Order in Council P. C. 5003 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1940, page 995) the Board from time to time had fixed maximum rentals for housing accommodation in certain of the cities in the list on page 748. In these cities the maximum rentals already fixed continue unchanged, based in some cases on those in effect on January 2, 1940, and in the others on those in effect on January 2, 1941. The former are Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney, Thetford Mines, Kingston, Ottawa, Windsor, Brandon, Calgary, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Vancouver and Victoria; the latter are Truro, Moncton, Brockville, Belleville, Fort William, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Regina, Edmonton, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge. In all other cases the maximum rental for any housing accommodation is the rental which was in effect on October 11, 1941. Provision is made under the orders of the Board for variation of the maximum rentals for any accommodation under certain special circumstances affecting the accommodation.

### Retail Prices

Retail prices of beef averaged considerably higher at the beginning of June, than for the previous month and smaller increases were recorded also in the prices of other meats. During May the Wartime Prices and Trade Board set new maximum wholesale prices which took account of seasonal variations as between grass-fed cattle and the more costly winter-fed cattle, when a shortage of beef threatened in Canada. Beef cattle were being exported to the United States in large numbers at prices with which Canadian processors could not compete and enable the retail prices in Canada to be held under the ceiling established last autumn when grass-fed cattle were being marketed. See LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1942, page 681. Sirloin steak averaged 36.8 cents per pound at June 1, as compared with 34.7 cents at May 1, and 33.8 cents at December 1, 1941. Fresh pork advanced from 33.3 cents at the beginning of

May to 33.6 cents at the beginning of June while bacon was fractionally higher at 43.4 cents.

The price of fresh eggs, 35.4 cents per dozen, was slightly higher at June 1, than at May 1. The price at June 1, 1941, was 27.4 cents per dozen. The price of creamery butter at 39.3 cents per pound was the same as at May 1 as compared with 34.9 cents for June, 1941. Production during the first five months of 1942 was about 10 per cent less than for the similar period during 1941. The figures as to production during June, 1942, were two per cent greater however than for June, 1941. By an order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board effective May 1, 1942, the ceiling prices on milk and dairy products were reorganized with a view to leaving a more equitable and balanced price structure. The price of cheese which had declined at May 1 showed further decline at June 1, when the

average was 35.3 cents per pound as compared with 36.5 cents at April 1. Higher prices for onions were reported from most localities and the Dominion average price was 7.7 cents as compared with 7.2 cents the previous month. Potatoes averaged 42.9 cents for 15 pounds at June 1, 40.9 cents at May 1, and 25.1 cents at June 1, 1941. The prices of bananas which averaged 14.2 cents at June 1 have advanced gradually since the beginning of the year when the average was 11.1 cents per pound.

The following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nut" at the beginning of June, 1942; Halifax \$18.50; Charlottetown \$17.90; Saint John \$18.50; Quebec \$16.50; Three Rivers \$17.25; Sherbrooke \$18.75; St. Hyacinthe \$17.50; Montreal \$17.75; Kingston \$18.50; Belleville \$18.50; Oshawa \$18; St. Catharines \$18; Hamilton \$17.50; Brantford \$17.75.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE accompanying tables which appear quarterly give the official and certain other index numbers of the cost-of-living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and certain of the principal commercial and industrial countries.

Since these tables are compiled from British and foreign sources the information contained therein usually deals with conditions prevailing some months previous to the date of publication in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In Great Britain both wholesale and retail trade are now subject to government control, the main objects of which are to conserve supplies of vital materials and to protect the public from unwarranted increases in prices. In order to achieve these ends the government of the United Kingdom has fixed retail and wholesale prices of some articles and is controlling the entire trade in some commodities, including importation and exportation.

### Great Britain

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, on the base July, 1914=100, was 200 at May 1, a rise of 0.5 per cent for the month. Food prices were practically unchanged, as were also rent, clothing and fuel and light. In the "other items" group, however, there was a rise of 12 per cent for the month due chiefly to the average advance of about 37 per cent in prices of tobacco and cigarettes following the increased rates of duty provided in the recent Budget.

### New Zealand

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Census and Statistics, Department, on the

base 1926-1930=1,000, was 1,357 for March, as compared with 1,352 for February. All groups were slightly higher or unchanged from the February level, except for a slight decline in vegetable foods.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, on the base 1926-1930=1,000, was 1,078 for March, as compared with 1,080 for February. The decline was due to lower prices for vegetable foods.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 98.8 for May, an increase of 0.1 per cent for the month. For this period, increases were recorded in seven groups, declines in three, but in no group did the change amount to as much as one half of one per cent.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1935-1939=100, was 116.0 at May 15, an advance of 0.8 per cent for the month, due principally to an increase of 1.7 per cent in food prices.

A special survey was made June 2 "to ascertain the immediate effect of the General Maximum Price Regulation, which became applicable in retail trade on May 18. The order provided that prices of most of the goods purchased by moderate income families be reduced to the highest level that prevailed in March." This survey showed that the index number at June 2, was 115.9 a decline of 0.1 per cent from the May 15 level. "This is the first time that the index of the cost of living has shown any decrease since November, 1940."

# INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States		Great Britain	Newfoundland	Eire	Germany	South Africa	Sweden	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Description of Index	Foods, 69 cities	Cost of Living, Dominion	Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, National Industrial Conference Board	Foods	Cost of Living		Cost of Living	Cost of Living	Cost of Living Bombay	Cost of Living Tokyo	Foods, groceries and housing, 30 towns	Cost of Living
	1935-1939	1935-1939	1935-1939	1935-1939	1923	July 1914	July 1914	1913-1914	1938=1000	July 1914	July 1933-June 1934	July 1914	1923-1927=1000	1928-1930=1000
1913	88.3	79.7	(a) 83.9	(a) 70.7	61.3	(b) 100	(c) 100		(a) 814	100		(c)		628
1914	91.9	80.0	(a) 83.9	(a) 72.6	61.3	100	100		(a) 855					676
1915	92.7	81.6	(a) 83.9	(a) 74.0	61.0	132	125		(a) 908					724
1916	103.3	88.3	(a) 100.6	(a) 82.4	65.4	161	148		(a) 996					786
1917	130.4	104.5	(a) 125.4	(a) 97.8	77.6	204	180		(a) 1064	219				850
1918	152.8	118.3	(a) 149.6	(a) 118.0	90.5	210	203		(a) 1177	257				912
1919	163.3	130.0	(a) 148.5	(a) 121.0	102.4	209	208		(a) 1458	270				1019
1920	188.1	150.5	(a) 185.0	(a) 149.4	122.6	258	252		(a) 1320	236				1034
1921	143.9	129.2	(a) 129.2	(a) 125.3	101.3	220	219		(a) 1101	190				952
1922	121.9	121.3	(a) 121.0	(a) 119.5	97.2	180	184		(a) 1063	172				1010
1923	133.3	121.8	(a) 137.8	(a) 126.4	103.4	151	170		(a) 1069	173				1006
1924	131.5	120.5	(a) 129.7	(a) 122.1	100.3	149	161		(a) 1041	169				1003
1925	134.7	121.7	(a) 131.3	(a) 120.3	95.8	141	155		(a) 965	163				980
1926	131.5	120.8	(a) 128.1	(a) 120.3	75.7	118	138		(a) 932	153				796
1927	84.9	94.4	(a) 82.2	(a) 90.8	88.9	140	155		(a) 997	166	107			927
1928	104.7	102.6	(a) 106.3	(a) 102.8	89.5	146	155		(a) 1000	166	106			950
1929	105.3	105.6	(a) 98.5	(a) 98.6	84.9	139	156		(a) 1050	169	105			987
1930	108.8	108.2	(a) 97.8	(a) 98.0	86.1	168	187		(a) 1078	193	113			1027
1931	108.6	108.6	(a) 97.8	(a) 98.0	86.1	171	197		(a) 1083	204	117			1056
1932	108.0	108.2	(a) 98.4	(a) 101.2	86.3	169	197		(a) 1063		119			1057
1933	109.7	109.4	(a) 100.6	(a) 102.2	86.9	170	198		(a) 1072	219	121			1081
1934	109.7	109.4	(a) 102.1	(a) 102.9	87.4	171	200		(a) 1083		122			1089
1935	112.5	111.9	(a) 105.9	(a) 104.6	88.5	170	200		(a) 1095		122			1089
1936	116.6	115.9	(a) 108.0	(a) 108.2	89.4	167	199		(a) 1096		126			1089
1937	121.3	113.7	(a) 110.7	(a) 109.3	90.8	168	199		(a) 1091		126			1073
1938	123.2	115.5	(a) 111.6	(a) 109.3	92.0	165	199		(a) 1096		120			1080
1939	123.7	115.9	(a) 113.1	(a) 110.2	92.9	165	200		(a) 1105		123			1080
1940	126.2	116.1	(a) 116.3	(a) 110.5	93.4	163	201		(a) 1105		126			1094
1941	123.1	115.7	(a) 116.2	(a) 112.0	94.5	163	200		(a) 1135					1085
1942	123.7	115.9	(a) 116.6	(a) 114.3	96.1	162	200		(a) 1150					1080
1943	123.7	115.9	(a) 119.6	(a) 115.1	97.1	160	199							1078
1944	124.3	116.1	(a) 121.6	(a) 116.0	97.3	160	200							
1945	126.2	116.7												

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) Middle of month. (d) Figure for previous month. (e) Figure for following month. (f) Quarter beginning in specified month.  
 (h) December. (i) September. (j) Calculated from percentage change shown by Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of League of Nations. (g) October.

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada	United States	Great Britain	Germany	Switzerland	South Africa	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Authority	Dominion of Bureau of Statistics	Bank of Commerce	Board of Trade	Federal Statistical Bureau	Official (g)	Census and Statistics Office	Labour Office, Bombay	Bank of Japan	Commonwealth Statistician	Government Statistician
Number of Commodities	507 (h)	81	200	45	78	188	43			180
Base period	1926	1923	1930	1867-1877	July, 1914	1910=1000	July, 1914	October, 1900	1928-1929=1000	1936-1930=1000
1913.....	64.0	(c)		(d)	(b)	(b)		132		
1914-July.....	64.4	69.8		85.0		1125		(a)		748
1915-July.....	64.3	67.3		82.4	100	(a)	100	126		
1916-July.....	70.3	69.3		106.4		(a)		(a)		
1917-July.....	81.4	83.4		130.5		(a)		155		
1918-July.....	118.6	123.0		176.9		(a)		(a)		
1919-July.....	127.7	132.0		193.1		(a)	237	259		
1920-July.....	129.8	141.1		206.4		(a)	222	(a)		
1921-July.....	164.1	165.8		234.6			221	(a)		
1922-July.....	104.8	107.36		138.2			200	(a)		
1923-July.....	98.7	98.65		134.0			1810	(a)		
1924-July.....	100.1	98.09		126.0			2613	(a)		
1925-July.....	96.0	95.66		120.8	178.6		1688	(a)		
1926-July.....	97.2	104.25		115.2	161.3		1493	(a)		
1927-July.....	85.3	86.24		99.7	144.1		1385	(a)		
1928-July.....	85.3	86.24		94.4	142.8		1289	(a)		
1929-July.....	85.3	86.24		88.7	125.8		1121	(a)		
1930-July.....	85.3	86.24		88.7	91.7		1072	(a)		
1931-July.....	85.3	86.24		88.7	112.4		1161	(a)		
1932-July.....	85.3	86.24		88.7	106.4		1180	(a)		
1933-July.....	85.3	86.24		88.7	106.4		1180	(a)		
1934-July.....	85.3	86.24		88.7	106.4		1180	(a)		
1935-July.....	85.3	86.24		88.7	106.4		1180	(a)		
1936-July.....	85.3	86.24		88.7	106.4		1180	(a)		
1937-July.....	85.3	86.24		88.7	106.4		1180	(a)		
1938-July.....	85.3	86.24		88.7	106.4		1180	(a)		
1939-July.....	85.3	86.24		88.7	106.4		1180	(a)		
1940-July.....	85.3	86.24		88.7	106.4		1180	(a)		
1941-January.....	85.3	86.24		88.7	106.4		1180	(a)		
February.....	85.3	86.24		88.7	106.4		1180	(a)		
March.....	85.3	86.24		88.7	106.4		1180	(a)		
April.....	85.3	86.24		88.7	106.4		1180	(a)		
May.....	85.3	86.24		88.7	106.4		1180	(a)		
June.....	85.3	86.24		88.7	106.4		1180	(a)		
July.....	85.3	86.24		88.7	106.4		1180	(a)		
August.....	85.3	86.24		88.7	106.4		1180	(a)		
September.....	85.3	86.24		88.7	106.4		1180	(a)		
October.....	85.3	86.24		88.7	106.4		1180	(a)		
November.....	85.3	86.24		88.7	106.4		1180	(a)		
December.....	85.3	86.24		88.7	106.4		1180	(a)		
1942-January.....	85.3	86.24		88.7	106.4		1180	(a)		
February.....	85.3	86.24		88.7	106.4		1180	(a)		
March.....	85.3	86.24		88.7	106.4		1180	(a)		
April.....	85.3	86.24		88.7	106.4		1180	(a)		
May.....	85.3	86.24		88.7	106.4		1180	(a)		
June.....	85.3	86.24		88.7	106.4		1180	(a)		

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month.

(d) End of month. (e) New series. (f) Prior to 1926, the number o

(g) Until end of 1927 "Dr. Lorenz".

(h) Average for twelve months ending June.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### British Columbia Appeal Court Upholds Grant of *Mandamus* to Enforce Payment of Old-Age Pension

WITH Chief Justice McDonald dissenting, the British Columbia Court of Appeal on April 14 upheld a decision of Mr. Justice Manson in British Columbia Supreme Court granting a *mandamus* to compel the payment of a pension pursuant to the Dominion and British Columbia Old Age Pensions Acts (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1942, p. 378). The respondent's pension had been stopped by the Workmen's Compensation Board, which administers the Act, on the ground that he had made a transfer of property contrary to Regulation 23 under the Dominion Act. The lower court held that the transfer had been made in discharge of a legal debt and was therefore not "voluntary" as Regulation 23 specifies. Moreover, a writ of *mandamus* was proper since the Board was not a general agent of the Crown but an agent of the legislature set up for a definite purpose, and the funds it was disbursing, though public funds, were specifically allocated for the purpose.

The majority, through Mr. Justice O'Halloran, upheld the lower court decision that a transfer of property in discharge of a *bona fide* debt is not voluntary. It was held, moreover, that in the present case the transfer would not have needed the Board's approval even if it had been voluntary. If Regulation 23 is not to be inconsistent with the provisions of the Act, it must be interpreted as requiring the Board's approval for a transfer only when the income value of the property affects the retention of the pension. Since the income value of the property concerned was much less than the amount which may be held in conjunction with the maximum pension, the respondent's right to the full pension was not affected by his surrender of title. The fact that the Board had stopped the pension entirely instead of reducing it showed that its reason was not that the transfer was "voluntary" but that it was under the impression that all transfers were prohibited.

The Board had, moreover, rendered itself subject to *mandamus* since it has refused the performance of an express duty. Chief Justice McDonald held that *mandamus* lies only where there is no other remedy, but the majority disagreed with this interpretation. The writ of *mandamus*, it was held, was brought into being to remedy defects in the administration of justice, and though the granting of it is discretionary if there is a convenient alternative remedy, the fundamental consideration is the speedy and efficacious administration of justice.

Claims of the appellant Board that public funds cannot be reached by *mandamus* and that the Board is a servant of the Crown were rejected. The question of "reaching public funds" by *mandamus* did not properly arise, since the money had been appropriated and was available, and the difficulty arose merely because the Board refused to apply it as the statutes imperatively required it to do. At the same time, the Court was not attempting to command the Crown, but on the contrary, was acting to compel the servants of the Crown to obey the Crown's commands. *Rex ex rel Lee v. Workmen's Compensation Board*, (1942) 2 Western Weekly Reports 129.

### Quebec Appeal Court Upholds Conviction under Section 502A of Criminal Code for Dismissal of Union Members

The Quebec Court of King's Bench on June 27 dismissed the appeal of Society Brand Clothes, Limited, against a decision of Mr. Justice Archambault, acting as Magistrate, whereby the company was convicted on March 27 of violating Section 502A of the Criminal Code and fined \$300 including costs. The prosecution of the Company and four of its officers followed the dismissal of six workers who had become members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The charges against the four officers were dismissed and the Company held responsible for the offence.

Section 502A of the Criminal Code, which was enacted in 1939, declares

"guilty of an offence punishable on indictment or on summary conviction before two justices, and liable on conviction, if an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$100 or to three months' imprisonment, with or without hard labour, and if a company or corporation, to a fine not exceeding \$1,000"

any employer or his agent who "wrongfully and without lawful authority" refuses to employ or dismisses from his employment any person for the sole reason that such person is a member of a lawful trade union or of a lawful association or combination of workmen or who seeks by threat of dismissal or by dismissal to compel workmen to abstain from belonging to a lawful trade union.

The principal grounds of appeal were:

(1) That the offences created by S. 502A are not indictable offences, that is criminal offences, but merely simple offences (infractions) and consequently the trial and conviction under Part XVI of the Criminal Code was bad; and

(2) That the trial Judge was wrong in interpreting the words "sole reason" in the section as meaning the "principal reason," "determining cause" or "causa causans."

Regarding the first ground of appeal, it was pointed out by the Court that numerous sections of the Code provide for the trial of an indictable offence by summary proceedings and that nowhere in the Code is there any provision for the trial of a simple offence or infraction by indictment. If an offence may be prosecuted on indictment, it is an indictable offence and "does not lose that character because it is also punishable on summary conviction." (Barclay, J.)

As to the second ground of appeal, relating to the meaning to be given to the word "sole", Mr. Justice Bond expressed his opinion thus:

"the learned Magistrate was right in holding as he did that the determining cause is to be looked at. It is true in the present case that a number of other causes are set out by the Appellant which *might* have determined the Appellant to dismiss these employees: such as for example, insubordination, inefficiency, wasting time. But the striking fact emerges that none of these grounds were acted upon until after the employee had joined the Union. That was the proximate cause or *causa causans*, or sole cause, for the prior conditions were potential and remained such until the efficient or determining cause arose and was given effect....

"To hold that the mere co-existence of other potential causes which had not been acted upon or become effective to bring about a dismissal, precludes the Article from being applicable, would be a strange construction. It would for all practicable purposes render it nugatory, and moreover, would fail to give effect to the provisions of the Interpretation Act, R.S.C. 1927, Ch. 1, Section 15," that every Act shall be deemed remedial and "shall accordingly receive such fair, large and liberal construction and interpretation as will best ensure the attainment of the object of the Act and of such provision or enactment, according to its true intent, meaning and spirit."

In Mr. Justice Bond's words,

"The effect of Article 502A could always be thwarted by invoking some minor dereliction as a concomitant cause depriving the Article of any effect."

Mr. Justice Barclay was of the same opinion:

"If the proof establishes that the *real* reason for the dismissal of an employee, or the refusal to employ him, is the fact that he belongs to a union, then such action is wrongful and without lawful authority, although an attempt be made to show that there also existed several other possible reasons.

"If the fact that an employee belonged to a union is the *real* reason for his dismissal, it is not one of several reasons but the only real reason for the dismissal."

The right of the workers to freedom of association is now recognized by all, said Mr. Justice Francoeur. Questions of contracts, wages, etc., are within provincial jurisdiction

but if any one seeks by the means described in Section 502A, to prevent a workman being employed, his conduct is criminal and as such a matter for the Dominion Parliament. Mr. Justice Francoeur stated that whether their union membership was the "sole reason" for the dismissal of the men depended on the evidence and the statement of the trial Judge as to the facts should be accepted. The evidence showed that the six workmen had been dismissed some days after they joined the union and that three of them had been told that the only reason for their dismissal was their membership in the union. They were competent workmen and had given satisfaction for several years. He agreed with Mr. Justice Archambault in holding that the court must interpret the words, "sole reason" so as to ensure that the purpose of the legislation is realized and that the words as used in this section mean the determining cause. *Society Brand Clothes Limited v. the King*, Quebec Court of King's Bench (Appeal Side), June 27, 1942.

#### Quebec Appeal Court Modifies Injunction Restraining Union's Activities During Strike

By a judgment delivered on June 26, 1942, the Quebec Court of King's Bench modified an injunction granted by the Montreal Superior Court on December 31, 1938 restraining officials and members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union from interfering with the business of the Ideal Dress Company.

The proceedings arose out of a strike called by the union on November 25, 1937, to protest the alleged dismissal of certain employees for union activities and the refusal of the Company to negotiate a collective agreement with the union. During the strike the Company's premises were picketed and on December 11, 1937 it obtained an interim ex parte injunction which was renewed from time to time, and which on January 4 the Court ruled was not intended to prevent all picketing.

On December 31, 1938 an interlocutory injunction was granted in favour of the Company on the ground that the latter would suffer a greater inconvenience if the injunction were not issued and if the case was later decided in its favour then the union would suffer if the injunction were wrongly issued. (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1939, p. 236).

Permission to appeal was given to the union on January 3, 1939 but the case was delayed by the death of one of the official stenographers before his notes were transcribed so that much of the evidence had to be reheard in the lower court. When the appeal was

finally heard in 1942 the strike had long since ceased, but in the opinion of Mr. Justice Barclay "mere lapse of time should not be considered a cure for any ill which may have originally existed." Mr. Justice McDougall, on the other hand, was inclined to dismiss the appeal on the ground that "the strike has long since been settled and the necessity for any interlocutory injunction order is exhausted." He added that "Courts are not called upon to give opinions but to render judgments." However, he later decided that his objections were not of sufficient weight to justify a formal dissent from the opinions of the other members of the Court who all agreed completely with Mr. Justice Barclay's judgment.

The injunction granted by the Superior Court prohibited

"any interference with the respondents' business, watching or besetting in any way, all picketing, all inducing or soliciting of the respondents' employees to leave the respondents'....and all organization in any manner whatsoever, directly or indirectly, to commit any of these acts."

Mr. Justice Barclay in delivering judgment declared that since the evidence failed to establish which side started the disturbances which occurred during the strike, there was nothing to justify such a comprehensive injunction which had the effect of "paralysing completely all possible acts of the appellants, legal or illegal." He went on to say—

"under our law as it at present stands.... employees have the right to strike which constitutes *per se* an interference with the respondents' business; they have the right peaceably to counsel and urge other workers to go on strike or to join a union; they may watch and beset for the purpose of obtaining information; peaceful picketing is not prohibited so long as it does not constitute a common-law nuisance; and organizing on the part of workmen to accomplish legal ends.... is encouraged by our most recent Provincial law. There was no valid reason given for denying to the appellants these rights and, in order to protect the respondents it was not necessary to deny them."

The Court held, moreover, that in examining an application for an injunction of this nature, a Court should consider first whether

"the injunction was a first step in the prosecution of a scheme to beat the strike and maintain an open shop, or was really necessary to protect the respondents' property."

The fact that a strike-breaking fund had been collected from the members of an employers' association before the strike had a bearing on this question. Secondly, an applicant seeking protection of this sort from the civil courts "must show that his conduct is fair and honest and free from any taint of fraud or illegality." The fact that the Company called two ex-convicts as witnesses to prove that violence had been committed and the further

fact that the evidence failed to establish which side started the violence prejudiced the Company's position in this respect.

In the opinion of Justice Barclay "an injunction should be the last not the first remedy" for industrial disturbances. He went on to say:

"Collective bargaining, the existence of trade unions and the right to strike as a means of obtaining demands are now all recognized by our law....By far the greatest remedy for non-observance of the law is the calling of a strike. The right to strike, being an exceptional right, must of course be exercised within strict limits, but the calling of any strike is bound to create bad feeling and to give rise to some disorder; no union, however perfect, should be held responsible for all cases of disorder nor be enjoined as soon as any disorder occurs."

The modified injunction granted by the Court stipulated that the appellants be restrained from causing a nuisance near the respondents' premises, and in particular from conduct likely to attract groups of persons to the premises or to deter persons from approaching, viewing or entering the place of business. The appellants were also forbidden to molest or intimidate the respondents' employees or applicants for employment, and to watch or beset the respondents' premises to compel them to do anything they are not obliged to do, or to refrain from doing anything they are at liberty to do. Subject to the foregoing, the right of the appellants to attend in reasonable numbers to give or secure information was upheld. The appeal was granted with costs. *Shane et al and Lupovitch et al*, Quebec Court of King's Bench, June 26, 1942.

#### **Action for Workmen's Compensation under Saskatchewan Law not Barred to Railway Workers Resident in Alberta.**

An interesting case concerning workmen's compensation for railway employees, who were residents of Alberta, came before the District Court at Swift Current in Saskatchewan. In these two provinces, statutes enacted in 1908 and 1911, respectively, continued to apply to men in train and engine service after the enactment of the Workmen's Compensation Act setting up a provincial Accident Fund. In Alberta the earlier statute no longer covers railway employees. Compensation is payable by the Workmen's Compensation Board and the workman has no right of action against his employer. But in Saskatchewan, certain classes of railway workers may bring actions for damages in the Courts in accordance with the earlier Act.

On June 2, Judge W. O. Smythe dismissed, with costs, motions by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company that actions for damages by three of its employees be barred. The plaintiffs, who resided in Alberta, were employed by the Company on work that was

performed partly in that province and partly in Saskatchewan and were injured in accidents in the latter province. The Company had reported the accidents to the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board. The Court pointed out that this step might have been taken because the plaintiffs lived in Alberta or because the compensation appeared to be higher under the Saskatchewan Act. The three plaintiffs issued writs in the District Court at Swift Current, thereby electing to take advantage of the provisions of the Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Act, 1911.

After the writs were served, the Company applied to the Alberta Board for a hearing on the question whether Desharnais, one of the plaintiffs, was at the time of the accident a workman within the meaning of the Act and entitled to compensation, and settling the amount of such compensation. The Company also obtained a stay of the Saskatchewan proceedings pending the hearing before the Alberta Board. The plaintiffs did not appear at the hearing and were not represented. The Alberta Board found that the accident came within the provisions of the Alberta Act and that the employee was entitled to compensation.

The Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Act, 1911, dealing with accidents occurring in Saskatchewan gives the injured party the right to elect between action under the Act or action at common law and the Court found that he could not be deprived of this right by a statute of Alberta when the accident occurred in Saskatchewan. Judge Smythe stated:

"It is contended by the Company defendant that as the plaintiffs are residents of Alberta they are bound by the laws of Alberta, and that the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act reads into their contracts that they shall have remedy only under the said Workmen's Compensation Act. Our Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Act, however makes any contract whereby a workman relinquishes any right to compensation from an employer for personal injury, arising out of and in the course of his employment, for the purposes of this Act, void and of no effect. If the workman cannot directly relinquish his rights he cannot do so indirectly, through an Act of the Alberta Legislature or otherwise."

The Court held that the plaintiffs clearly had the right of action, and no foreign legislation could deprive the Saskatchewan Court of its jurisdiction, much less could a foreign Government Board do so.

Under the Saskatchewan Act, no option was given to the defendant Company and it could not, by electing its own tribunal and taking the initiative, which properly belonged to the plaintiffs, deprive them of their right of action in the Saskatchewan Court.

A further claim of the Company that the actions of two of the plaintiffs were barred on

the ground that they were not issued within six months was held to be not well founded. *Desharnais v. C.P.R., Shaw v. C.P.R., Harrison v. C.P.R.* (1942) 2 Western Weekly Reports 375.

### Maintenance Men in Buildings Leased to Firms in Inter-State Commerce Subject to U.S. Fair Labour Standards Act

On June 1, the United States Supreme Court upheld decisions of Circuit Courts of Appeals in two cases in which workers engaged in the maintenance of loft buildings leased to firms manufacturing clothing for inter-state commerce were held to be subject to the Fair Labour Standards Act. The workmen concerned were firemen, electricians, elevator operators, watchmen and porters and the suits were initially brought by the Administrators who sought to enjoin the petitioners from paying wages lower than those fixed by the Act. The Court divided eight to one.

Mr. Justice Frankfurter, in delivering the opinion, pointed out that the Act provides that an employer must pay prescribed minimum wages "to each of his employees who is engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce," and that "an employee shall be deemed to have been engaged in the production of goods if such employee was employed..... in any process or occupation necessary to the production thereof". The petitioners asserted that they themselves are not engaged in inter-state commerce since the building industry of which they are a part is purely local in nature, but this argument was rejected on the ground that "the provisions of the Act expressly make its application dependent upon the character of the employees' activities." They also submitted that the workers must participate in the physical process of making the goods before they can be regarded as engaged in their production, but it was held that this reasoning conflicts with the clause which provides that all workers are covered who are engaged "in any process or occupation necessary to the production". The work of the employees in the present cases "had such a close and immediate tie with the process of production for commerce, and was therefore so much an essential part of it, that the employees are to be regarded as engaged in an occupation 'necessary to the production'". A final argument of the petitioners that their buildings were "service establishments" and thus were specifically exempted from the Act was rejected since "selling space in a loft building is not the equivalent of selling services to consumers". *Kirschbaum v. Walling, etc.; Arsenal Building Corporation et al v. Same*, Wage and Hour Reporter, Vol. 5, No. 23, p. 442.

